Wellington Coiliery Co. Coal

1232 Government St.

VOL, CII-NO, 79

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1910

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

PLAIN AND FANCY **DESIGNS IN** PICTURE FRAMES

We have the credit of carrying the largest and most varied stock of Picture Frames obtainable.

In Sterling Silver—Prices range from as low as 35c to the summit at
In Brush Brass—A very novel and neat finish. Prices rang from 35c to\$5.
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	NORWEGIAN TROUT IN JELLY, per tin50e
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K	TUNNO FISH IN OIL, per tin35c
	NORWEGIAN FISH BALLS, per tin25e
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	FILET OF ANCHOVIES, per tin25c
	SARDINES, per tin 35c, 25c, 20c, 15c, and10c
	SOUSED MACKEREL, per tin25c
	DEVILLED HERRING, per tin25e
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	SPICED HERRING, per tin25c
	BARGAIN THIS WEEK

HEATON'S ENGLISH PICKLES Mixed or Chow, bottle 15c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street.

Liquor Department Phone 1590.

Do You Notice

That we say "Correct Footwear"? This means as much to you as it does to us. By "correct" we imply correct in style, correct in finish and correct in comfort.

By your Spring Footwear from us and enjoy satisfaction like our many customers are doing today.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

ATTENTION, SIR!

It has been brought to our notice that a certain dealer in Victoria has imported a "Mumm" Champagne of different quality to the well known G. H. Mumm & Co.'s "Selected Brut" and G. H. Mumm and Co's "Extra Dry." We would therefore ask those who desire the best to be particular in specifying G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

See that you get the rose-colored capsul when you call for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s "Extra Dry." And when ordering "Selected Brut," see that it bears the name of G. H. Mumm & Co.

We simply draw our friends' attention to this, in order that they may not be deceived, as all of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne bearing the adove described marks are the genuine first-class articles, the choicest champagne procurable.

> PITHER & LEISER Wholesale Agents for B. C. Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson.

GIGANTIC THEFT AROUSES FRANCE

Crooked Operations of Duez, Liquidator of Religious Orders, Are Made Use of by the Opposition

MILLIONS STOLEN FROM PROPERTIES

Swindler Shown to Have Subsidized Large Number of Persons—Receipts Are Signed in Cipher

PARIS, March 12 .- The scandal in connection with the liquidation of the property of religious orders has aroused political passions in France to a pitch only comparable with the Panama, Dreyfus and Boulanger affairs. The entire country is shocked, but the property and political property is shocked, but the property of side is overshadowed by the

ama, Dreyfus and Boulanger affairs. The entire country is shocked, but the moral side is overshadowed by the political side

The Opposition is preparing to exploit the affair in the coming elections, and, strangely enough, with the backing of the adherents of ex-Premier Combes, who are intriguing to return to power. It may try to overthrow Premier Briand on Monday, when the debate on the interpellation concerning the embezzlement of Duez is resumed in the chamber of deputies. The Premier personally has come out of the fray with flying colors, as he did everything in his power to bring Duez to book two years ago, and has pledgied the government to probe the scandal to the bottom regardless of consequences.

It is believed that the liquidation of the church properties was taken advantage of by political spoilsmen in preceding administrations.

The developments in the affair are amazing. The authorities have not as yet been able to confirm the statement made by Duez that he lost millions in stock gambiling, but they have discovered shady enterprises in which he was engaged. A woman from whom Duez confessed he had stolen \$100,000, when confronted by the man, denied that she had been robbed and said she was unable to comprehend why Duez so alleged.

M. Pallegrine, who has succeeded Duez has informed the public prosecutor that \$400,000 had disappeared in connection with Stanislaus College. Les Coutrieds liquidation, in connection with the Chartreuse affair, promises big developments.

Sensational disclosures have followed an examination of the personal papers of Duez, which showed that he had subsidized about 150 persons in the political, journalistic and social world. Although in each case he had exacted a receipt, the signature was always in cypher. One receipt for \$2,000, endorsed by Duez, bore the fictitious name of a newspaper. Duez refused to identify the recipients of his favors or to surrender his cipher code, saying, cooly, "That is my protection: you cannot have it. The examining magistrate believes that a

NEWS SUMMARY

Page
1—Has report upon surveys. Gigantic theft arouses France.
All peace plans still go awry.
2—Involving threats made by

- Walter.
 2—Busy time in realty market.
 4—Editorial.
 5—A night at the Chinese thea-
- News of the city.
- 7—Local news,
 8—In woman's realm,
 9—Sport.
 10—Social and personal.
 11—Church services.
 12—Real estate advts.
 13—Real estate advts.

- 13—4cat estate advis.
 14—Marine.
 15—Provincial news.
 16—Music and drama.
 17—Military topics.
 18—Additional sport.
 19—Inland navigation from Soda.
 creek to Fort George.
 20—Happenings in the world of labor.
- 21—Colonist advt. 21—Classified advts. 23—Financial and commercial. 24—D. Spencer, Ltd.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—The New Victoria: The strides which the North Ward is making.

 2—The elephant from a scientific standpoint.

 3—Literature, music and art.

 4—An hour with the editor.

 5—Rural and suburban.

 6—When Sitting Bull Sat Tight, the story of a frontiersman. Seal-hunting in the South Pacific.
- Seal-hunting in the South Pacific.
 7—Discovery and invention. Burglar's club meeting.
 8—Feminine fads and fancies.
 9—Field sports at home and abroad.
 10—Edison's incandescent light, The boyish Alfonso.
 11—A page for the young folks, 12—Science expounded from an easy chair.

The police have placed seals on the house of M. Coutot, a genealogist, who is suspected of having aided Duez in pocketing huge rake-offs. M. Coutot, it is charged, sought out the heirs to the funds which had been left to the congregations, many of whom were ignorant of the fact that they were entitled to recover anything. From these he secured a large percentage of what was due to them in consideration of his "services."

AVALANCHE VICTIMS

Bodies of Seventeen, Including Four Canadians, Still Left—First Goes Out

SEATTLE, March 12.—Seventy identified and eight unidentified bodies have been taken from the avalanche up to late this evening, and the bodies of eleven passengers and six trainmen were still in the ruins.

The only Canadians whose bodies are still in the avalanche ruins at Wellington are George Heron and James Monroe, address uncertain; John MacKle of Moyle, B. C., and Alex. Chisholm of Rossland, B. C.

The bodies recovered vesterday have been identified as those of A. Boles, of Moberly, Out. A passenger and Fireman W. A. Raycroft.

The first eastbound train on the Great Northern in eighteen days over the main line departed for St. Paul today and was well patronized, there being a curiosity to pass in daylight through the vale of horror.

U. M. W. Enjoined.

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RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—By dismissing the appeal of the United Mine Workers of America, the U. S. circuit court of appeals today made permanent a temporary injunction of sweeping character. The case is that of the president of the Mine Workers, as an individual, and as vice-president of the union, against the Pitchman Coal and Coke Co., of West Virginia. The case, however, was not decided on its merits, as the appeal was not taken within thirty days, as required by law.

AVIATOR INJURED AT SEATTLE MEET

Charles Hamilton Hurts Himself and Wrecks Machine by Involuntary Dive Into Pond at Meadows

SEATTLE, March 12.—Chas. K. Hamilton, toe aeronaut, was injured at the aviation meet at the Meadows this afternoon, when his big aeroplane took a dive into a pond. He is at the Providence Hospital, and is oelieved to have sustained internal injuries.

Hamilton had a strenuous afternoon. Thousands went to witness the exhibition, and numbers of them tried to secure free admission by breaking through the fence near where Hamilton; started his machine. He was hampered by the invaders, and used the flat of a shovel to drive them back until some one hit him with a brick when he jumped back and, drawing a six shooter, stood off the crowd until the deputy sheriffs arrived and expelled the trespassers.

Hamilton's performance was successful, and he completed the big dive when he swooped down from 800 feet, just skimming the earth and then ascending. Then he attempted to perform on the refat safely accomplished the day before of splashing into the waters of the pond and rising again. This time his machine was immersed too deep in the water and the impetus there is a complete summersault. Hamilton got out of the pond, which is six feet deep, but sank extrausted, on the bank, while the aeroplane, shattered and apparently a total wreck, rests bottom upwards in the pond.

WORK ON G. T. P.

Section Between McLeod River and Tete Jaune Cache Soon to Be Under Construction

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Early this and Stewart, the contractors, will have under construction the entire section of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific rallway between the McLeod river and Tete Juane Cache, a distance of 180 miles. Abouty 75 miles of the contract in the McLeod district has already been sub-let.

The railway contractors have devoted the past winter to packing in supplies by sleigh to points along the route as far west as the summit of the Rockies at Yellowbead Pass, Tete Juane Cache is 50 miles further west, and is on the Pacific slope.

VANCOUVER LADY KILLED

Victim of Automobile Accident in Se-attle While on Way to Aviation Meet

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Mrs. Walter W. Dresser, a well known society woman, whose husband is a broker, was killed this afternoon is Seattle. She was with a party of eight in an auto going to the avlation meet when the machine crashed into a post. Mrs. Dresser was a Hamilton, Ont.,

Canadian Northern Engineer Has Checked Up Projected Route of Island Division of No Further Interruptions to Traffic on Canadian Pacific—Delayed Trains Come

D. D. MANN COMING TO HASTEN WORK

Railway Builder Leaves Toronto This Week Bound to Victoria-Actual Construction by May Tenth

Mr. D. D. Mann, vie-president of the Canadian Northern, is leaving To-rento for the coast this week, and is expected to come through to Victoria direct, to take in hand arrangements for the immediate inauguration of operations on both mainland and island sections of the Canadian Northern

Sections of the Canadian Northern Pacific.

With regard especially to the Victoria & Barkley Sound section of the new transcontinental road, it now developes that even while the legislature was considering the associated measure was considering the surveys of the Original Columbia company, Mr. Wickstead in the Canadian Northern and the incorpuation of the British Columbia company, Mr. Wickstead in Canadian Northern, was going carefully over the route of the island road, checking up the surveys of the original Victoria & Barkley Sound Railway Co., and generally overlooking the line of march. His report has been completed, and he has now left for Toronto to lay it, with his suggestions, before his principals.

It is expected, according to a statement made by Mr. Wicksteed immediately prior to his departure from this city, that actual construction will be under way before the 10th of May, which is taken by those in touch with railroad matters to be strongly indicative that the adoption of the V. & B. S. Co.'s surveys will be approved. In respect to construction of the Kettle River Valley railway, President J. J. Warren announces that a simultaneous beginning at two or three strategical points will be made during the next ninety days.

Apropos the rapid work that has With regard especially to the Vic-

Rapid Progress

Apropos the rapid work that has been accomplished by the survey forces on the mainland sections, a Vancouver correspondent says: "A preliminary survey of a line for the Can-Apropose the rapid work that has been accomplished by the survey forces and the cancounter correspondent says: "A proliminary conver correspondent says: "A proliminary correspondent says: "A proliminary survey of a line for the Canadian Northern railway between Tete Juane Cache and Yellowhead Pass at the summit of the Rockies was completed about a month ago. This was the news sent out by courier to Kamlopes and thence wired to Thomas II. White, chief engineer, whose head quarters are in this city. The survey party, comprising twenty men, was in charge of C. F. Hanington (brother of Dr. E. B. C. Hanington, of Victoria), a well known civil engineer, and has been engaged on the upper section since last November. Mr. Hanington, in his communication briefly stated that he had secured very satisfactory gradients, and that details would follow on his arrival here. The railway engineers are now on their way south. When the courier left them the surveyors were checking up a portion of last summer's survey near Cranberry lake, on the divide between Tete Juane Cache and the North Thompson river valley. The Canadian Northern has not completed its entire preliminary survey between Yellowhead Pass and New Westminster, a distance of 450 miles. On the coast section the final survey shas been well advanced."

BEBEN FO OTDING

Possibility That Failure to Agree on New Wage Scale

Lewis made his supplementary statement.

Five days have passed, and the situation concerning the dehands of the miners of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields remains unchanged. The second day of the scale committee meeting, which lasted only during the morning, saw no inclination on the part of either the operators or the minutes to compromise on even the minutest detail, and as a result a scale sub-committee was appointed. It will meet on Monday.

TRAINS GET THROUGH

VANCOUVER. March 12.-There

VANCOUVER, March 12.—There have been no further interruptions of traffle on the main line of the C. P. R. through the mountains by reason of snowslides. Traffis are almost running on schedule today.

Two sections of 97, due here yesterday at 12.20 p. m. reached here at 4.45 and 5 this afternoon, foilowed half an hour later by today's No. 97. George J. Bury, general manager of the company's western lines, is a passenger on the latter. He has been co-operating with T. Kilpatrick, acting general superintendent, in the work of clearing the tracks.

No additional bodies have been recovered from the scene of the Rogers' Pass avalanche since the last report.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

One White Man and Four Japanese Killed by Explosion at Bowen Island Powder Works

Japanese and one white man, all employees of the Western Explosive Co., were killed today in an explosion in the dynamite works on Bowen Island, eighteen miles from this city. All the bodies and the powder house in which they were working were blown to atoms. VANCOUVER, March 12.-Fou

Brotherhood of Firemen and

CHICAGO, March 12.—Admissions were made on both sides tonight that the controversy between 30,000 firemen operating on 150,000 miles of railroads west, northwest and southwest of Chicago and the railroad managers, had become critical and that the question of a strike, tying up practically all systems between here and the Pacific coast would be settled within 45.

is the dynamic works on Bowen Island, ighteen miles from this city. All the oldes and the powder house in which oldes and the powder house in which the order working were blown to town.

RAILROAD TIE-UP

IS THREATENED

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ROAD TIE-UP**

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ROAD TIE-UP**

IS THREATENED

ROAD TIE-UP**

Is the president, through the department of commerce and labor, could not reason liven was that the trouble is purely of a local character. The bankers seen today regarding the suggestion that inancial interests take up the question of settling the strike cleared that the bankers of the city probably would keep their hands off the light. The president, through the city redarded and against interfering unless the Analigamated Association of the Street Roal way and Electric employees agreed to recede from its stand on the opinion of a scalary to a sample of the firemen, and will agree to take up the strike still and that the question of exclusive recognition of its organization.

Whether the National Civic Federation has declined to act unless both parties appeal to it, but a telegram was sent today to Seth Low, tend of the firemen, and will agree the striken will be settled without a form the first work of the green to take up th

what course it thinks best. The answer probably will reach Mr. Carter tomorrow.

It is said that the recent vote, showing more than 80 per cent. of the men to be against accepting the offer of the railways, would enable the national officers to call a strike at any time. Negotiations have been on for six weeks. About 49 western railroads are involved. If a strike were called, it is said 25,000 other employees would be thrown out.

At today's meeting ten general managers were present. At the close of the session a member of the committee said: "Although we confidently hope to reach an agreement on arbitration, the situation is most critical."

Earl Grey and President Taft.

Agree on New Wage Scale
Will Cause Great Walkout
in Central Field

CINCINNATI, March 12.—The coal
miners are not talking strike, and
don't want to strike, but if a strike,
must follow a failure by this conference to agree upon a new wage scale,
600,000 men and every industry in-

ALL PEACE PLANS STILL GO AWRY

Efforts to Secure Mediation in Philadelphia Labor Troubles so Far Resulted in Failure Yesterday

PRESIDENT TAFT DOES NOT SEE WAY

Bankers Also Refuse to Act---Journeymen Bakers Apparently Inclined to Join Ranks of Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Two of the four mediums through which the people of this city hoped a strike settlement might be reached were today practically eliminated as possible assistance in bringing an end to Philadelphia's labor troubles. Yesterday it was hoped that either President Taft, the bankers of Philadelphia, the National Civic Federation or the local councilmanic bodies would find a way to lend a hand to stop the strife. Today the first two mediums were virtually abandoned.

Mr. Folk Suggested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—A tentative proposal that he act as arbitrator between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company and the striking street car men of that city was made today to Former Governor Joseph W. Folk, by Charles H. Burton, who claims to repre-ceed both sides, and who came to St. Louis from Philadelphia to see Mr.

Heiress Drowned

LAKEWOOD, N.J., March 12.—The body of Mis Helen Bloodgood, daughter of Wm. Bloodgood, of New York, and an heiress to a large fortune, was found in Lake Carafalje this afternoon. The young woman disappeared from her home on Wednesday night.

Germany's Airship Experiments
COLOGNE, Germany, March 12,—
An extensive series of aerlal evolutions, approaching as near as possible
to actual warfare conditions, have
been arranged to begin here April 4
and continue for six weeks. Three of
the most recently conseructed airships,
the Zeppelin, Parseval and Gross,
representing the rigid, flexible and
semi-rigid systems, will be used, and
a large number of army officers and
engineers will receive instruction in
the art of manoeuvring the airships.
Practical experiments with wireless
telegraphy will be made between the
airships themselves and also between
the flying machines and the land stations. Germany's Airship Experiments

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Mrs. Walter W. Dresser, a well known society woman, whose husband is a broker, was killed this afternoon in Seattle. She was with a party of eight in an auto going to the aviation meet when the machine crashed into a post. Mrs. Dresser was a Hamilton, Ont., girl, and for a time immediately after her marriage, eight years ago, lived with her husband in Dawson.

Ore Shipments.

NELSON, B. C., March 12.—The ore shipments this week were well up to the average for the year. There is no special mining new. but good progress is being made all through the Kootenay mining districts, as evidenced by the satisfactory ore receipts, Total shipments for the past week were 49,697 tons, and for the year to date, 516,263 tons.

Intervalve was gestler to a saree upon a new wage scale, 600,000 men and every industry in dependent upon coal will be affected. This was the explanation offered to him earlier, to flow the explanation of the united to him earlier, to follow the refusal of the coal mine of the central competitive field to meet the demands of the men.

President Cleveland.

Fatal Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 12.—A fire which caused damage of \$200,000 and resulted in the death of one fireman and the serious injury of another, destroyed in the death of one fireman and the land stavilies and the land stavilies and the land stavilies.

BOSTON, March 12.—A fire which the either interior independent upon coal will be an earlier, to follow the refusal of the coal mine serious injury of another, destroyed in the death of one fireman and the land sceretary of the interior independent upon coal will be an earlier, to follow the refusal of the coal mine serious injury of another, destroyed in the death of one fireman and the lands.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The city of Chicago will spend mer to suspend mer than \$30,000 and resulted in the death of one fireman and the lands.

Fatal Fire in Boston.

For land sceretary of the interior independent upon coal will spend mer the coal mine in the death of one fireman and th

Notice to Passengers

On Monday, 14th instant, and during alterations to track, Douglas Street and Spring Ridge, Outer Wharf and Beacon Hill cars will start from corner of Yates and Douglas Streets. Running times the same as at

B. C. ELECTRIC RY. CO., LTD.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets

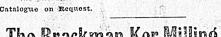
Special for Today

ISINS—
\dots 15¢
ze—Two
25¢
25c

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.







1416-1420 Broad St.

INVOLVING THREATS MADE BY WALTER

But He Will Go at Once North so He Escaped Scot Free From the Police Court Yesterday

cording to a song which used to be according to a song which used to be popular on the streets some years ago. If this be the case, a certain colored gentleman by the name of Walter Jackson has Rip faded to a memory of long ago. Walter is a miner and halls from the Yukon where he has a claim which requires his immediate attention. The fact that he was able to convince the court of his deep-seated desire to get back to that Yukon claim was mainly responsible for Walter's getting off without having to

mind, Walter chucked his pack in the Grand Pacific restaurant which is presided over by Mrs Goeat. When the meeting took place Walter was overjoyed. He had known Mrs. Goeat in the north and they were old friends. As for the rest, Mrs. Goeat and a gentleman named. George Alexander, who referred to himself as a Frenchman, told the story on the stand.

The Tale of the Lady. The Tale of the Lady.

"I was sitting by my counter" said Mrs, Goeat "when this man comes up and starts talking to me."

"Just a moment" interrupted the court, "What do you do for a living?"

"Me." Why I'm working. I have a restaurant in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Johnson street, Victoria, B. C., replied Mrs. Goeat as handly as if she had reed it out of a book.

"What happened?" Well, I know this

well, that's with the both of seven times."

"Then it became the turn of George Alexander. George, who had been seated on a bench in the front rank of the spectators during the proceedings, had been emitting war-like and ferscious snorts from time to time as he glared at Mistah Jackson and as he took his place in the box his hair fairly bristled with electricity.

"What is your name?" asked the court when George had been prevailed upon to desist murmuring imprecations against Jackson.

"George Alexander" replied that worthy in a tone that made the spectators jump.

"George Alexander" replied that worthy in a tone that made the spectators jump.

"You seem to know your name pretity well George?"

"You bet, I know it. I'm all right, I am!"

This was delivered in a manner that left no doubt as to George's personal appraisement of his own qualities. Then the court asked him what he knew about the affair in hand.

"Well" said George, still speaking in a large airy tone, "I was by the counter sitting, reading I was, when this black head, this guy in the box—"

At this point George's vocabulary became mixed and threatened to break out into blue flames and explode. He was quieted gently but firmly and proceeded: "He came in by the desk and talked on the missus. Next thing he pulls a knife—"George illustrated most vehemently and dramatically with both fists"—and yells: "Til kill you!"

"Well, at that I make the run for

with both fists"—and yells: "I'll fall you!"

"Well, at that I make the run for him. I was going to stop him I was. And then he turns at me and said by chimminy he'd finish we with his six-shooter!"

The dramatic effect of this must have pleased even George's dramaloving soul. There was silence for the space of a second and then the counsel for the defence asked with studied awe:

into a paroxyism again. The very idea of his being afraid! George just simply filled up with hot steam and sizzled at every pore. "No, sir," he managed to explode at last, "afraid of him, afraid of hat, that black head. Say, I'm a Frenchman, me; I'm not afraid of no black-head; whooreeee!!" George finished with a warwhoop that would have made Sitting Bull envious and was escorted from the box. In mid-floor he clamped his cap on his gray head and half turned to the court. Once more he was beginning to give a graphic description of what he would do, with pleasure, to black-heads, when the court requested that he be given some fresh air. A tall man in blue and brass took George's arm and, still working under about 190 pounds of pugnacious pressure, he was put out.

Blamed the Scotch

Blamed the Scotch When it came time for Walter Jack-son to make his statement he stood up in the box the picture of penitence. Constable Dawley told of his having

manner that he was merely sojouraing here on his way to Whitehorse,
Yulon Territory. He had taken a
little Scotch after he arrived here as
the doctor had ordered him to do so.
He had never tried to raise a row
with anyone. As a matter of fact he
had merely taken but his hunting
kinife to cut some tobacce. He
wouldn't have had it only that he was
going north at once.
"What were you cutting with the
kinife?" asked Prosecutor Harrison.
"I was just cutting some tobacco,
sah, indeed I was. I didn't come here
foh to cut nobody sah,"
"What doctor told you to take
Scotch?" pursued Mr. Harrison.
"Doctah Reid, of Vancouver; yes
sah, Doctah Reid, of Vancouver; yes
sah, Doctah Reid, he told me to take
some Scotch. I reckon I took a drop
too much sah, bein' rather fond of it
as I am, sah."

Asked whether he would go north

as I am, sah."

Asked whether he would go north at once if allowed off Walter fairly shook the dock so emphatic was he in his answer. "Yes sah, I'm going at once sah, And I can go back anytime too, foh I always conduct myself lak a gentleman even if I do occasionally take a drop or so,"

Thereupon Walter was allowed to go on his own recognizances to appear on Monday. But, if Walter is wise, he will be wafting whitherwards by that time.

TEN BOUTS FOR J. B. A. A. TOURNEY

Thirty Rounds of Milling Assured in Vancouver Island Championship Tourney Next Wednesday

Ten bouts, or thirty rounds of mill-Ten bouts, or thirty rounds of milling, are assured those who attend the Vancouver Island champlenship boxing tournament next Wednesday evening at the A.O.U.W. hall under the auspices of the James Bay Athletic Association. Yesterday another entry was received for the 135 lb. class. Tremayne, an employee of the B. C. Electric Bailway Co., is the new aspirant for honors. He will compete with Cowan, the Y.M.C.A. crack.

Revelstoke Man Dies Suddenly. Revelstoke Man Dies Suddenly. ...
REVELSTOKE, March 12.—Thomas
Skinner, a well known pioneer landscape gardener of Revelstoke and
vicinity, died suddenly while sitting
in a chair in the Oriental hotel here.
It was not known that he was dead
till a companion attempted to arouse
him to proceed home, and was
startled to find that his room mate
lad preceded him on a longer journey.

Old and Tough.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Although he is 72 years old and very feeble, Philip Render of Long, Island City will be taken to Sing Sing prison next week to serve a term of four years and nine months for burglary. He will be the oldest convict in the prison. Render finished a heavy sentence for bigamy orly a few months ago. A few days later he was arrested on a charge of vagrancy but was saved from prison by a Long Island farmer, who toek lym to his farm and agreed to care for him. Render repaid his kindness by stelling everything he could and cisappeared. He was arrested in a

A Revelation in Tea Goodness



is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities. - Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. -

BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1866.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$ 3,200,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Quarters

A. E. Christie, Manager. Opposite Driard Hotel

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

Twentieth Century Brand

New Styles
For 1910

Tailored by Lowndes, Toronto.

Sole Agents:

W. & J. Wilson

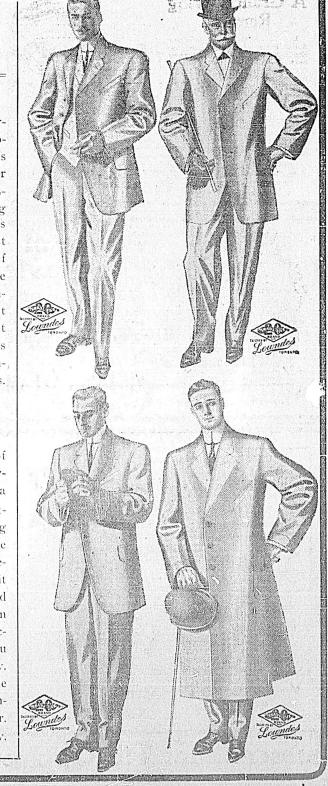
1221 Government Street and Trounce Ave.



Twentieth Century Brand

ME ANNOUNCE the arrival of the first shipment of new spring clothes from the most famous tailor shops in Canada, and we illustrate a few of the new spring styles above. These garments are unquestionably the finest made in Canada and are of such high quality that they are generally regarded as the standards and models of style, fit and tailoring. We know that every man who appreciates good clothes will enjoy an inspection of these new models.

We will send you, free of charge, a very handsome fiftypage book, entitled "Dress, a Magazine for Men," illustrating 40 new styles for Spring and Summer, 1910. Be sure you get a copy of this book before you buy your spring suit and overcoat. You are entitled to the newest and best in clothes, and this book will acquaint you with what you should know before you buy. It also contains a dress guide for every occasion, which is invaluable to the good dresser. Instruct us to send you a copy,



Exclusive Coats and

Costumes, not too

extreme to be ridicu-

lous, nor too simple

to be common.

Exclusive Coats and

Costumes, not too

extreme to be ridicu-

lous, nor too simple

to be common.

Always Correct Unusual in Quality

There is no satisfaction in looking less than altogether right at any time, whether it be on dress occasion or for business. For the particular man, for the man who lays stress on the little perfections in clothes, the new models in Fashion Craft Clothing has special attraction. There is a real distinction in designs and patterns, artistic modeling that mark the garments of the higher order. They offer a wide selection of the newest and best, clothes in which you can take proper pride, whether it be Easter Sunday or the day following.

Make sure of seeing what is correct and authoritative for Spring and Summer, as represented by Fashion Craft Clothes.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

The Gentleman's Store

1114 Government St.

Accessories for the "Baby"

Toilet Sets, comprising powder box, puff, brush, comb, soap Baby Baskets, very daintily trimmed with laces and ribbons. A specialty with us is the Infants' Outfits, of which we have a pleasing display.

THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & Co.

643-5 Fort Street

A Grand Spring Remedy

Do not let the price of a one dollar bottle of Bowes' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you and health. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold, and we delly resummend it to and rebuilder we have ever sold, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty.



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Tel. 425 and 450.

1228 Government Street



People of Taste

and refinement in dress under-stand the perfection of our meth-ods in cleaning and pressing work. It's uniform always and garments leaving our hands are perfect in appearance, while our charges are small. Yes, we call for and deliver whenever you

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

New Spring Ribbons

New Spring Hats New Spring Coats

Subscribe for The Colonist

BUSY TIME IN

Demand for Business and Residential Properties Well Sus-tained--Activity on Southern End of Island

Business is well sustained in the local real estate market, and the volume of deals put through from day to day indicates a lively interest among both home and outside investors. While the demand chiefly centres in the residential districts, a considerable number of deals in business property are going through the market. The advent of fine weather has had the effect of increasing the nactivity in the market, and all the agents prophecy the busiest summer which has even been experienced here. The activity is not confined to Victoria, but ranges over the entire southern half of Vancouver Island. Movements are reported in Saanich. Sooke, Metchosin and Colwood, as well as Alberni. Every district anticipates considerable benefits will accrue from the era of prosperity upon which the island is entering.

Among the latest business deals reported is the sale of a lot in the business area of Yatos street, which was purchased by a local man for \$21,000. F. Landsberg, of the Empire Reality Company, reports the following sales: Two lots on the Finlayson estate for \$8,000, a lot at the corner of Michigan and Zenzies street, \$2,600, a lot on Linden at same for \$1,206, and four lots in the Oak Bay district for \$2.800. The Island Investment Company has been very busy during the past week, and has put through a large amount of residential property in the north end of the city. This firm reports that inquiry was never brisker, and a sustained demand is expected. Among the deals reported by D. C. Reid, head of the firm are: A house and lot on Princess avenue, a house and lot on Government street near Bay street, ten lots on Fort street, near the Royal Jubilee hospital, and a number of

Government street, near Bay street, ten lots on Fort street, near the Royal Jubilee hospital, and a number of Jubilee hospital, and a number of other small scattered lots in the north end of the city. E. C. B. Bagshawe has just sold two

lots at the corner of Simcoe street and Dallas road to an eastern investor for

Both Pemberton & Son, and Messrs.

Both Pemberton & Son, and Messrs.
Day & Boggs have had an active inquiry for property in the Esquimalt
district. Both firms have been responsible for a number of sales in
that locality during the past week.
Mitchell & Greenwood have sold a
house and lot on Richmond avenue
for \$3,500, three lots on Burnside
road for \$1,500, and a lot on Chapman
street for \$600.

Mr. C. W. Kirk sold to the Royalbank a lot on the corner of Catharine
and Dundas street, Victoria West, for
their branch bank, for \$5,000. A suitable building will be erected in the
near future.

FIRST AID COURSE FOR THE PUBLIC

Probably Hon, Dr. Young Will Adopt the St. John's Ambulance Society Plan for First Aid

During the recess of the legislature it is expected that arrangements will be made, as hinted by Hon. Dr. Young during one of the last days of the session, for the improvement of the public Health act at the next meeting of parliament by the adoption of the St. John's Ambulance society plan, which is briefly to give general instruction in first aid to the injured. The society is now 200,000 strong in the Old Country, and operating with gratifying practical success in Canada, strongly entrenched at Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The value of such instruction to school teachers, mine workers, railway men, in fact all who are placed in charge of numbers of people or in touch with conditions of especial danger can scarcely be over-estimated. It is quite possible that arrangements for first aid instruction throughout British Columbia will be incorporated with the Health act, for the School net, as now amended, is likely to remain untampered with for several years to come.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Will Be Systematic and Thorough According to the Plans at Present Being Outlined

Every dress-educated woman associates the name "Campbell" with tailored suits. The reason is obvious—when we get a customer its a permanent one. A lady will have something different to

Exclusive New Models Are

Seen At "Campbell's"

We anticipated the delay in freight and ordered our goods by express.

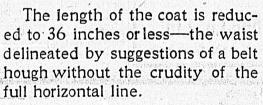
someone else, not only in style but quality as well, and

at "Campbell's" their tastes are amply satisfied.

This Is a Strictly Tailored Suit Season

-with just enough "chic" from the world's designs to take away the commonplace.

And the materials employed in "Campbell's" suits must be the best to meet the demands of Victoria ladies.



The Russian influence which this season is paramount in the tailoring world has evolved a variety of styles, which are much less severe and altogether more dainty than the somewhat masculine garments of last season.

The skirt shows a decided improvement, being sometimes hip-yoked and very frequently pleated, so as to allow fuller play in walking, whilst retaining the slim appearance of the closer skirt.



Coats this season are LONG AND SEMI-FITTED. curved in slightly to show off the figure. We are showing these in various styles with the long rolling revers, fastening slightly over at the side. Notched collars and a few odd shapes are also being shown by us.

Spring Showing in Children's New Arrivals in Ladies' Neck- Correct Corsets of Leading Makes

board arrangement, although the cost of such inspections is not expected to exceed 15 cents per capita. In one particular case, referred to by Mr. Hawthornthwaite during the dying days of the session, an extraenterprising physician secured from the controlling board of a district contiguous to Victoria, a contract to act as inspecting officer. As a result of undue haste in making such a contract the district in question will pay \$2.00 per capita where other districts will pay less than 10 per cent. of this sum. made. Several sites located outside the city limits have been offered but the members of the board are averse to considering any site which is not situated within the limits.

be further considered and a selection made.

city's financial affairs may be better and more economically conducted will be the recommendation made to the city council at tomorrow night's meeting by the finance committee of the council. For some time past an expert auditor in the person of G. H. Hughes, has been looking into the city's methods as pursued for the past few years. The idea is to place the books of the city in charge of Mr. Hughes, who will evolve an up-to-date system of accounting, and make recommendations regarding any staff charges which may be necessary.

Smith's Hill Reservoir

other members of the council favor such a step, but on the other hand several of the council take the stand that this council will have enough to do in remedying defects, and that the cause of the same are a minor consideration.

by School Board

Arrangements are already underway in the department of the proving a secretary for the hauguration of systematic inspection in the public schools as provided for by the medical inspections act of the flustrate in the beginning of the schools as provided for by the medical inspections act of the flustrate in the beginning of the schools as the beautiful pay less than 10 per cent, of this sense in the beginning of the schools as the beautiful pay less than 10 per cent, of this sense in the beginning of the schools are probability an additional charge which has been before the past fave years. The idea is to place the books of the city in charge of Mr. Hughes, who will evolve an up-to-date system of a counting, and make recommendations regarding any start changes which may be necessary.

SELECT ARCHITECT

Selhool Board Choses C, E, Watkins to Proposed Now High School Now High School was not as a start that the tenders for the year will also the counting and make recommendations regarding any start changes which may be necessary.

Smith's Hill Reservoir defects which came before the size defects, which came before the streets committee to Make Recommendation to Countil and some definite action taken towards the body learning of the school year, for which the ratepayers at the pound of the new High school was the work in this connection.

In respect to the additional charge which has connection.

In respect to the additional charge which will be consequence of the new High school was a construction of personal points of the street of the subject is one on which will be received to the subject to the additional charge which will be necessary to make the reservoir defent work in this connection.

In respect to the additional charge which will be necessary to make the reservoir and the tender of the subject is one on which will be necessary to make the reservoir and the tenders for the year for the limits.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. M. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingsom at the tricts, which are covered by our car-riers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

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 2.50

 Three Months
 1.25

Sunday, March 13, 1910

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

Mr. Raney, counsel for the anti-\$22,000,000 were bet last year in connection with the six race tracks in Canper cent, upon their investments. The breed of horses, we may be excused to let the spirit of the spring get down for not accepting the statement at its for not accepting the statement at its face value. But the evil of race-track gambling does not stop merely with the loss of mony that can be illspared. Its whole effect is demoralizdoubt if the Bill prohibiting this practice will become law, but whether it does or not, the city authorities should take care that Victoria is not afflicted with another such meeting as we had

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

Alberta has demonstrated anew the uncertainty of politics, and all the newspapers which have been descanting on the fate of Premier Rutherford have to readjust their notions to the facts. Political prophecy is a risky An English judge once said that there was only one thing that Omniscience could not determine in advance, and that was the verdict of another; and it is, what will happen in politics. But yesterday, as it were and the wise folk had Mr. Rutherford next morning, the Alberta Premier bobbed up serenely to the confusion of the insurgents. For be it known his difficulties are not with his political opponents, but with those whom he looked upon as his political friends That is about as far as we feel like To attempt to predict what is going to happen on Monday is too risky a business, and we shall have to con-tent ourselves with saying that Mr. Rutherford will be safe over Sunday. He himself says that he is in office to stay, and the presumption is that he ought to know. As we all know, nothing succeeds like success; and apparently the cards are falling to Mr.

CONCRETE BRIDGES Mr. James E. Bell, C.E. of St. Thomas,

Ont., said the other day that the day of wooden bridges has passed forever and that concrete structures are supplanting them. He also said that the day a steel bridge is open to traffic it is at its best, but goes on steadily depreciating. On the other hand a concrete bridge grows stronger day by day. Mr. Bell pointed out the great necessity in the use of concrete was inspection that ensures the best work The late Mr. Mouchell, the greates master of concrete in his day, said that patents were nothing in concrete work, and processes are everything, He attributed his great success to constant supervision during construction by competent men, who would see that the formulae for making the concrete were rigidly adhered to and that the concrete was properly placed in position. To do concrete work some thing more is needed than gravel and a shovel. Good julgment and conscientious work play a vital part. There is no doubt that concrete is yearly becoming a more and more important factor in industrial work. In bridge building it is usually reinforced with steel, but within limitations it can be used alone. It might be used alone indefinitely if it were not for the difficilty of handling large masses without any extraneous assistance. Mr. Bell thinks that reinforced concrete in the bases of bridges. with steel superstructures, will be

THE SPRING

very much used in the future.

Yesterday there were some good folk who went around telling other good folk that we will pay for this, the this yesterday and the day before. "Don't

is not at all likely, you always will have had Friday and yesterday.

Now this is a self-evident proposi tion; but a very good many people seem to overlook it, not in regard to the weather alone, but in respect to of happiness and the red blood is in a growing tree, and in an unguarded moment they happen to say how well and happy they feel, some one ejacuthough some Nemesis dogged our footsteps to punish us for being happy. And if there is such an ever-present danger, why not enjoy those things which make us happy? Why go peering into the future to look for dark shapes that will cast shadows across our lives? Though evil comes tomorow, it cannot deprive us of the happiness of today.

glory of the present and the promise of the future, but chiefly the former; for while we cannot tell what the future will be, we can and do know what the gambling Bill at Ottawa, says that present is like. So it is right to joy in the spring because it is the spring. We only have the present. The past ada, and that most of the money was has gone from us and nothing can staked by men and boys, who could bring it back so that it can be changed. not afford to lose it. A good deal of it The future is not ours; for we do not was other people's money, Mr. Raney know even what a day may bring says. He stated that the Hamilton forth. But we have the present, and Jockey Club has been earning 1,700 let us not hesitate to give ourselves per cent., and the Woodbine track 700 up to the full enjoyment of it becaus of a fear that tomorrow rain may fall opinion of men, who are making this vast profit, is not likely to be dis- to have lived yesterday, and if today interested, and when they claim their is the same, it will be a great thing great object to be to improve the to live today. So let us not hesitate

AMUSEMENT

Everyone needs a certain amount of amusement, and that is why the stage is so popular. The very great majority of people go to the theatre fo no other purpose than to be amused Some may profess that they go to be instructed; but it is a good deal like going to the circus for the sake of taking the children. It is because that amusement is what is aimed at that musical comedies are so popular. There is very little of mérit in them; but they amuse the audiences because the audiences want to be amused. This being the case, it is difficult to find any justification for the so-called problem plays. Certainly such things are not amusing. Certainly they are not instructive. Certainly they do not present examples that any one ought to follow. Most of us are normal We live our simple lives in people. our simple way. If things are not quite ideal, we make the best of them. We bear with each other's weaknesses We excuse each others follies. And, doing this, we make, on the whole, rather a success of life. Perhaps we achieve nothing very brilliant; but on the other hand, we do nothing very wrong. The world may not be much the better because we have lived in it; but we can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it is none the worse.

Upon this wholesome condition of things some one intrudes with a play that is the product of a diseased mind. and some women—It is always a wonon-dresses, or undresses, herself for the part, and depicts the bestial qualities which yet linger in the human character; and we are expected to go to the theatre and applaud it. If we knew of such hussies in real life we would avoid them; but we pay our good coin to see counterfeit present-ments of their iniquities. This sort of thing is not done to instruct us, for no one needs to be instructed in such things; it is not done to make vice appear hateful, for it never does that. It is alleged to be done in order that we may be amused and entertained for a few hours. It is not amusement any more than the smallpox is amusement. and problem plays ought to be put in perennial quarantine.

LONELY IMMIGRANTS Complaint is made by many Eng-

lishmen, who have come to Canada, that they have been very lonely. They say that if they bring letters of introduction they are of little use. The read them, display a little lukewarm interest in the person presenting them, and that is the end of it. There a good deal of foundation for this charge. We fear the people of Can-ada are not very sociably disposed towards new-comers. Of course there are exceptions, but they are too few to make the rule otherwise than universal to all intents and purposes. It is a fact that to most Canadians a letter of introduction means very little. We write them ourselves without giving them a second thought, and do not spare a second thought to such letters, when written by others. As a rule we are not as considerate as we ought to be of new-comers from the Mother Country. We are rather inclined to be intolerant of their way of doing things, and few of us appreciate their point of view. We pipes are so charged with electricity think the immigrants ought to fall that the nurses in making up beds on into our ways, but that is not always iron bedsteads receive violent shocks. as easy as it might be, and perhaps the gas pipes are being affected by it may not always be desirable that electrolysis, and in one place the forget," said one of them, "that this they should do so. We really could is March 12th." And so it was; and do better in this regard than we do. perhaps we will have to pay for it by and bye; but don't forget that nothing lish friends feel fully at home. This

country is a contented settler, and more than opportunities money are necessary to produce content. women need society. The companionneed not be fashionable. What we all make us feel as if we "belonged," and of Canadians to say that they do not from the Mother Country.

Seattle is alarmed over a prospecwas when Seattle folk did not worry over such things. The gay and festive clam was always available. Why cannot he relieve the situation now?

Prof. Baumgardt has been telling the people of Fresno, Cal., that if Fresno is the place it will hit. Californians always did brag.

Seattle has a Women's Commercial Club, and it is out with a manifesto in favor of cleaning up the city. We have no such club here, but the city ought to be cleaned up, if it is necessary for some one to take a club to

Mr. A. W. Bridgman writes us a letter in regard to the streets and we hope what he says will arouse the civic authorities to action. The impression produced by uncleanly streets upon persons who come with a view of residing here is exceedingly unfavor-

What new species of lunacy is this we hear about Mr. Asquith dissolving parliament without approaching the King? Before parliament can be dissolved the Prime Minister must not only approach the King, but must give him sufficient reasons for granting a

The Similkameen Star says that if the Great Northern is able to push its line ten miles west of Princeton by next November, it will make remarkable progress owing to the difficulties of construction to be encountered. It says that the line from Oroville to Penticton, which will be 40 miles long, will be completed this year.

According to a Washington desoatch bills of small denominations are filthy lucre indeed. We never could see the sense of bills of less than \$5.00. The person whose physique is so fragile as to prevent him from carrying nice, clean silver dollars and half dollars, ought to get along without noney.

The news that construction will be begun on the Island section of the Canadian Northern Rallway by May 10th will be welcomed by the people of Victoria and vicinity. early arrival will be awaited with interest. When he was in the city last, he said that no time would be lost in getting to work when once the legislature had confirmed the contract with the Government.

An Eastern exchange expresses the wish that the women of Canada would take the sort of interest in public matters as is taken by the women of Engadd, with special reference to British Columbia, that we think it would be an exceedingly good thing if the young men of this province took a deeper interest in the politics of the country. This is emphatically a young man's

The latest political yarn is that the Quebec Conservative leaders, who were recently at Ottawa, demanded that Mr. Borden should give way either to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy or Mr. Me-Bride. If this story had appeared elsewhere than in so staid a Conserwe should have not thought it worth denies the report; but there must have been something to provoke a denial. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy a the leader of the Conservative party, would be something new.

A Winnipeg despatch says that the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be extended through to the Coast in less than two years. Thus will be consummated one of the plans that the late A. G. Blair had in mind wh entered the Department of Railways and Canals. His ambition was to build a line from Winnipeg to the Coast by way of the Pass, and there a government-owned line from ocean views upon his colleagues was the beginning of the cleavage that led to his retirement from the cabinet, Only those to whom he spoke freely know how much he had this project at would have been a great success

The city of Hamilton is confronted the city hospital the gas and water The gas pipes are being affected by ground is so charged with electricity that people can light their houses simply by attaching a wire to a water perhaps we will have to pay for it by and bye; but don't forget that nothing that can ever happen between today and the grand wind-up of things can ever deprive you of those two glorious days. You have had them; and though rains and snows and frosts may come, and though Halley's comet may play high finks with Mother Earth, which is a matter of very considerable importance. Canada needs English settlers more than it needs any others, and the lights were illuminated quite as brightly as if they were on the term of the canadian people ought to put forth an effort to make them feel at home when they do come. The best possible advertisement for a new lightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as if they were on the term of the power lights was attached to a hydrant, as brightly as i Get It

A ENTER!

You'll Save Money

Another Sunday Morning Sermonette

On Playing a "Square Game"

LAY the game of business "with both hands above the table"give the customer a Fair Deal. That's the policy we adopted years ago and a policy we have strictly adhered to during many years and seasons when a deviation might have meant much money in our pocket. There's ample testimony that we have "won out"-look at the magnificent business we now enjoy; a business built solely by giving quality goods at fair prices and having one price to all and all the time.

Some merchants may accuse us of doing harm to their trade in our efforts to tell the truth about "sales" and "slaughtered prices." But there isn't an honest merchant who'll object to the "gospel" we have been preaching.

Don't you think you would like to trade at this store—at the store that believes in playing the game

"With both hands above the table."

Spring Draperies and Carpets

E MAKE an attempt each year to ensure that our Spring show shall excel in exclusiveness, variety, and stylish good taste. Usually we succeed, but this season's offerings promise to excel every previous attempt of ours. We are exceeding beyond expectation.

You are invited to walk in and inspect the show of new lace curtains and curtainings lately put into stock. Linger in this interesting department just as long as you wish and come often, so that you may keep in touch with the new things that are almost daily being added.

The carpet stock is a magnificent exposition of newness and artistic thought. Come in and inspect at your leisure.

The Spring Cleaning "Deal"

HERE are so many labor-saving household helps on the market now-a-days that Spring cleaning should have terrors for the present day homekeeper.

This establishment stocks a representative assortment of these and we advise every woman who contemplates a Spring clean-up in her home, to come in and see what we offer. We shall be pleased to see you at any time.

One of the hardest and most disagreeable tasks is the taking up and cleaning of the carpets. Let us do this work for you in a thorough manner-do the cleaning work better than you could with your carpet beater.

We take up, clean and relay your carpet for 10 cents a yard try us this Spring.

THE

Get It At



You'll Save Money

THE PRICE

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PRICE



tifices—when the mystic, the spirit-uelle, the ideal in dramatic literature uelle, the ideal in dramatic literature all appear as different grades of materialism—then, and only then, is it up to Mr. Tired and Jaded Playsoer to attend a performance at the Chinese theatre. He will then, no doubt, be in a mood to appreciate it and of sufficient experience to understand it. The orchestra, seated on the stage behind the players, would probably remind him of the opening act in any well regulated minstrel show, and he will be able to cherish that illusion at least until they start playing. The

will be able to cherish that Illusion at least until they start playing. The fact that they were a motley crew of unemployed laundrymen and exishmongers, lounging over their instruments of torture in various unbecoming but decidedly Oriental postures, smoking vile tobacco, chatternuisances, might add a slight touch of novelty to the scene, but nothing more

struments of torture in various unecoming but decidedly Oriental postures, smoking vile tobacco, chatternusances, might add a slight touch of novelty to the scene, but nothing more

The total lack of scenery, grand draperies, footlights and properties might throw him off his stride for a moment or two but he will soon forget it for the band is about to play. The drummer takes off his coat, the leader takes off his coat, and all painted over with glaring Chinese ment) he kicks a sleeping fiddler on the shins, cusses the flagcolette player, gives crders like a drill sergeant and them—O, pily—the bunch is off in a bunch.

At tirst it seems that everyone is for himself, blowing or pounding, or scraping according to the dictates of his own conscience, each striving to other whole show. By the time for the work of the same that everyone is for himself, blowing or pounding, or scraping according to the dictates of his own conscience, each striving to other whole show. By the time for the work of the work of the same the work of the himself, blowing or pounding, or scraping according to the dictates of his own conscience, each striving to other whole show. By the time for the work of the work of the work of the himself, blowing or pounding, or scraping according to the dictates of his own conscience, each striving to other whole shows there is collusion or conspiracy about it somewhere.

Then amid an extra deafening clash of cymbals and howl of reeds a gorgeous actor makes his entrance. His back is covered with glittering silks or work of the himself, blowing or p



tinues on his never ending "turn."

The yellow audience sits entranced
—the Tired and Jaded One is more
tired than ever. Out of patience at
length he turns to his neighbor and
inquires, "What's he doing?". The
neighbor smiles and says "Him ride
om hoss now."

Sure enough the wand was between
the dancers legs and he was riding
a horse in just the same manner that
little Willie, at home, rides his
daddy's cane. Suddenly the dancer in
his evolutions placed one foot for an
instant on the rungs of a nearby
chair. "Him go up big mountain,"
volunteered the neighbor. The operation was repeated. "Him go up nother mountain"

The actor drew his sash around

er mountain."
The actor drew his sash around his leg and danced more awkwardly than ever. "What's the matter now," said the inquisitive one, "O, him ride so much him heap sore," said the interpreter.

said the inquisitive one, "O, him ride so much him heap sore," said the interpreter.

Soon the wand was seen describing in the actor's hand a series of apparent blows at something near the ground and Mr. Tired and Jaded received the assurance from his neighbor that the actor was now engaged in cutting hay for his alleged horse. With this information, which was important, if true, he interpreted fer himself the feeding of the horse, the grooming of the horse and the resumption of the journey.

All at once the actor stopped dancing and with one hand on his forchead he stood gazing blankly at the now silent orchestra. The hush that fell over the entire audience was finally broken by the inquisitive one nudging his neighbor and asking in excellent pidgeon English, "Whash a malla?" The neighbor, bothered enough, arose to change his seat but said in passing, "Hoss, he die."

Other actors, more gorgeous than Solomon in all his glory, make their entrance. They sing in a high falsetto voice and employ wooden Indian gestures that consist principally of pointing fingers at each other. The dialogue is carried on in the same artificial voice and with the same set of gestures. Since the band plays altimost continuously it becomes at times difficult to tell whether the actors are singing or in ordinary conversation. Stage hands wander in tors are singing or in ordinary con-versation. Stage hands wander in and out among the actors attending

versation. Stage hands wander in and out among the actors attending to their various duties. By merely turning a chair around it becomes the Temple of Pekin or.some mighty river, or perhaps a mountain or valley. A table tilted just so becomes most anything under the sum.

All this symbolism and pantomime tend to confuse the Tired One and, unable to make the head or tail of the jumble, he turns and quizzes his remaining seat mate. From him he learns many strange and curious things. He learns that it takes three weeks to present this particular play. He learns that these actors have no rehearsals and is there any music for the band. The leading man is the leading lady, the actresses are all men with but one exception and this particular exception holds a minor part, for the Chinese maintain it requires no art for a woman to impersonate a woman. That would be bordering on the realistic and could never satisfy the oriental mob that noisy, smelly and ill ventilated theatre down in Theatre Alley.

RED GODS

By C. L. Armstrong.

Now the wild March wind is blowin'
An' the trees begin to sing
An' the ar is gettin' balmy
With the feel of early Spring Why I sort of seem to want to Chuck my bloomin' work away An' go slashin,' smashin,' crashin,' Anywhere and cy'ry day Anywhere and ev'ry day

It's an awful sort of feelin' For a feller bound to work
When this Red God comes a-snoop!
Teasin' him to go an' shirk
But it always seems the mountains
Is a hundred times more clear
An' the sea don't look so temptin' Any other time of year

Ev'ry time I hear a coaster Whistle hoarsely: "Well so-long!" Why it comes to grip my wind-pipe And it just seems sort of wrong Not to go an' jump aboard her An' plunge, kickin' up the bay With the old salt spume a flyin.' But I cant; I've got to stay.

Then I got to thinkin,' wond'rin'
As I work my daily shift
What the weather's like at Skagway
When the ice begins to drift;
If the spring's come, down at 'Frisco;
What old Honolulo'd say
If she saw me come a-plumpin'
Up the harbor there to-day,

When a feller gets a lung full
Of this old Pacific air
Just when spring-time comes a'lopin'
'Cross the mountains over there
He just wants to drop his pencil
An' his yard- stick, books or hoe
An' go hikin,' pikin' somewhere.
Now, why cant they let him go?

SCHOONER LUCY WAS BLOWN NORTH

Provisions Gave Out on Craft Which Bound From San Francisco for Umqua Has Reached Townsend

Umqua Has Reached Townsend

PORT TOWNSEND, March 12.—
With her larder empty the schooner, Lucy was towed here last night from the Cape. The Lucy sailed from San Francisco February 20 for the Umpqua river and six days later she was thirty miles off the mouth of the stream A strong gale sprung up from the south-southwest, which drove the little ciaft under double recfed sails to a point off the Columbia river.

The storm subsided, and Capt. L. Fisher headed his craft for the Umpqua, and when sixty miles off destination fortune was against the Lucy. About thirty miles off shore a southwest gale of unusual violence came up and in order to keep his craft from going on the beach Capt. Fisher headed northward and was prevented from running into Grays Harbor on account of the prevailing high seas, so he continued to the Cape, and, being out of provisions, he came here to replenish his supply, and is now awaiting orders from the owners.

from the owners.

The Lucy is the second schooner to be blown from the Oregon coast to the Sound. The Oakland, from San Francisco for the Coquille, was carried here by the elements in January.

Barge Company Formed The Pacific Barge Company has seen organized at Tacoma to carry on White House

Millinery Opening

Wednesday, March 16th

The attention of Victorian ladies and those residing in the vicinity is respectfully invited to the attractive exposition of correct Millinery Modes, in readiness upon this date. A most extensive display of authoritative Spring Styles will be found.

In Our New Showrooms Upon the Ground Floor

A charming exhibition of exquisite creations personally selected by our Mr. H. B. Young from Parisian, London and New York ateliers. These exclusive designs will naturally command a large share of interest on the part of visitors, while pleasure will be manifest in the fact that there will be no stairs to climb in order to reach our spacious new Millinery Section.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street,

Victoria. B.C.

Is the new name of the western portion of section 48, hitherto known as Rockland Park, re-named so as not to conflict with Rockland avenue, and it certainly merits its new name, as from this point is obtainable the grandest view of Victoria City, the Straits, and Harbor. Sloping gently to the south, with an abundant growth of magnificent old oaks, it presents the appearance of an up-to-date English park. The Tram Cars run to within five blocks of this property, and it is only two blocks from the "George Jay" School-house. There is no doubt that the Tram Cars will soon give far better service to the rapidly growing Northeast section of the City, when the prices of these lots will certainly be greatly enhanced, as they were in the Fairfield district, where lots are now selling as high as \$1,000 could have been bought for \$600 per acre before the advent of the Tram Cars in that direction.

Buy at Once and Reap the Benefit of the Advance

And don't have to tell your friends six months hence how many hundreds of dollars you could have made if you had only bought in GRAND VIEW

Bear in mind, this is high land and not subject to early frosts or fogs. This part of the city has hitherto been neglected, but any of you who have lived in growing towns must have observed how they always grow towards the Country, and the growth of this City to the North will be phenomenal. The Bank of Commerce has just acquired a site for a Branch Bank, at Bay and Douglas streets, for \$18,000. These lots were sold six weeks ago for Six Thousand Dollars. It is rumored that other Banks are following suit in this vicinity. The terms are liberal and building restrictions moderate. Further particulars may be obtained from the following real estate offices: P. R. Brown, Ltd.; Heisterman, Forman Co.; the Griffiths Co., L. W. Bick, Allen & Son, H. Cuthbert & Co., the Empire Realty Co., Grant & Lineham, and Robert Mason, (who has an office on the prop-

Phone 1610

a freighting business to Alaska with barges. The company has purchased the barges Wellington, Washougal and Wallacut at Portland. The newly purchased barges are due at Tacoma within the next two weeks and will simmediately prepare for the northern service, beginning next month. They will accept general freight from the

Advertise in THE COLOMIST

correct. The strike comments were selected and two over four months. During that period American, German and Japanese coals have made big and lasting inroads on the made.

Our Great Display of Easter Suits and **Overcoats**

Never has a season shown more attractions in elegant styles for gentlemen, than this Easter. Never before have we been able to offer you such superb effects in so wide a range of patterns. In Sack Suits, in Frock Coats, and Fancy Vests and Trousers, in Overcoats, we have the most elegant effects that it is possible to imagine, and totally different from anything seen elsewhere.

The most exacting critic will find fabrics and fashions to meet his critical taste in this galaxy of style.

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe Sole Agents for Victoria and Vancouver Island 120I GOVERNMENT STREET

Bargains in Real Estate

For Sale by Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 635 Fort Street.

James Bay, 212 feet on Simcoe street and 210 on Toronto St. with frontage on Menzies, with eight-room house with modern conveniences. In all about 3/4 acre, this will make three splendid lots in addition to that on which the house stands.

This would make a fine apartment house site or for a store, the neighborhood being well settled. House cost more money. Terms can be arranged. The price is \$6,250 Pembroke Street, just off Douglas street, two lots with five

houses all in first-class state of repair, a good income proposition. All rented to good tenants. Good terms. The price is\$10,000

Cook Street, close to the new school, two lots in this fine location, each lot 48 x 125. Good terms. Each\$800 Bay and Empire Streets, close to new school, I corner \$700,

and I next to corner, good terms\$625 Montrose Avenue and Seaview, on the reservoir hill sub-division, two lots running through. General view and lots beautifully treed, two of the finest lots in the sub-division.

View Street, large lot 60 x 120 next to a corner. The cheap est buy on the street. Easy terms.\$3,000

635 Fort Street.

FOR SALE

One Large Lot on Linden Avenue-Close to Richardson St., One Large Lot on Harbinger Avenue—Only\$900.00 These are the cheapest buys on the market.

From 1st March, furnished bungalow, close in, all conveniences, \$25.00 per month. Can give lease for year if required.

ORIENTAL SILKS

The Silks we carry are of the highest quality; we carry

Our prices are the lowest obtainable for the reason that our immense stock allows us to quote lower than anyone else.

RIENTAL 510 Cormorant St.

MPORTING THE SILK HOUSE

COMPANY

Op. E. & N. Depot

Still Doing Business

But not at the old stand.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR STOCK TO

LARGER PREMISES NEXT DOOR

And are better able to handle our trade than ever.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchandlers

1202 Wharf Street

Store Formerly Occupied by J. H. Todd & Sons

EVERYBODY

Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto,

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd. Hull, Canada

EARLY SEED POTATOES

Our stock is carefully selected, hand picked, true to name and variand guaranteed the best on the market. We offer as follows:
Early Pride, Early Rose, Beauty of Hobron and Rose of the North,
Place your orders as stock is limited. We have garden and flower
is. Ask for catalogue.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 709 Yates St.

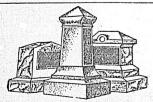
JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber Mills Foot of

Wholesale and Retail Lumber Lath

Turner Street | Shingles Victoria, B.C. | Bill Stuff

and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill Goods.



MORTIMER'S

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS
719 Broughton and 720 Courtenay Sts.,
Victoria, B. C. Phone L-959.
Lathe and Cemetery Work a Specialty.
Strict Attention to Outside Orders.

We have the only Goodyear Lockstitch machine in Victoria, men's shoes soled, 75c., ladles 56c., Jackson's Electrical Shoe Shop, Fort street, between Broad and Douglas. • Lutheran Church building fund. • McClary's Fanous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1312 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

SUNDAY READING

It is always our aim to make this space interesting to you. We believe it will pay you to read it. Watch our daily ad.

A. Pool, Grocery

623 Yates St. Phone 448 Just above Government St.

Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, the best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarko & Pearson's, 1313 Whart street.

Beautiful Hasslunger Embroidered Sideboard Scarf will be raffled. Tick-ets at Sommer's Art Store, Govern-ment Street, In a'd of Grace English Lutheran Church building fund.

NEWS OF THE CITY

The regular monthly meeting of the Local Council of Women will take place tomorrow at 2:30 in the City Hall.

An open social will be held in the First Congregational Church on Tuesday next, commencing at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Mens Own Social Club. An interesting programme has been arranged.

Services at Pemberton Chapel Service will be held in the Pemberton Chapel, Jubilee Hospital, this atternoon at 3 p.m. The hymns are as Kollows: 94, 91, 179. Choir practice will be held on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Any in the neighborhood who are willing to volunteer their services in the choir are requested to attend the choir are requested to attend

Track Is Clear

E. R. Stephen, local agent of the Great Northern railroad, was advised yesterday that the Oriental limited trains are now proceeding over the Great Northern track free from inter-ruption. Since the avalanche at Welington the company has been operating its trains on the Northern Pacific road.

Elect Officers

The meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association for the election Christian Association for the election of officers for the ensuing year took place on Friday, with the following result: President, Mrs. Michener; vice-president, Miss Fawcett; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. F. Niven; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Andrews.

Will Open an Office.

Dr. Danlel Leahy, a well known physician of Seattle and Tacoma became so interested in this city on a recent visit here that he has decided to withdraw from practice on the Puget Sound and shortly open an office in this city. Dr. Leahy makes this change through impressions which he received when he visited this city for the first time just a month ago.

Took Detective's Hat

Following the disposition of the police court docket yesterday forenoon, somebody got away with Detective Victor Heather's new sky-piece, the sam's being a fine black bowler of the accepted spring style. The hat had the initials "V.H." stamped on the inner band, and as the hat that was left in its place does not fit those peculiar requirements desirable in one's own personal headgear, Mr. Heather would take it as a favor if the gentleman who erroneously copped his lid will return the same to police headquarters.

Passion Week Mission

Passion Week Mission

The present being Passion Week, a series of mission services will be held in Sa. Barnabas' Church, The subjects to be dealt with will be the dead iy sins, the preachers being local dergymen. The services open tomorrow at 7:30 p.m., and will be held each day of the week at the same hour. The programme for the week follows: Monday, subject, "Pride," preacher, Rev. W. Barton; Tuesday, subject, "Covetousness," preacher, the Bishop of the diocese; Thursday, subject, "Cast," preacher, Rev. W. Baugh Allen; Friday, subjects, "Gluttony" and "Drunkenness," preacher, Rev. A. J. S. Ard; Saturday, subject, "Envy," preacher, Rev. C. E. Cooper.

Irish Concert.

The following is the programme for the Irish concert to be given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown at the First Presbyterlan schoolroom tomor-

row evening, commencing at eight o'clock.
Quartette "Cruiskeen Lawn".
Misses Sexsmith and Cameron, Messrs.
Morrison and Brown.
Song ... "Kerry Pance".

Morrison and Brown,

Morrison and Brown,

Mr. Peter Gordon.

Piccolo Solo ... "Irish Airs"

Mr. G. H. Larrigan.

Song ... "Kathleen Mavourneen"

Mrs. W. A. Jameson

Song ... "Father o' Flynn"

Mr. Wm. Galt.

Recitation, humorous ... "Biddy McGinnis at the Photographer"

Mrs. W. A. Gleason.

Song ... "The Little Sprig o' Green"

Mr. G. H. Redman.

Song ... "Rory Darling"

Duet "Down the Vale'
Miss M. Sexsmith and Mr. Rr Mor-

Violin Solo

Mr. Hunt.

Song ... "The Green Hills of Ireland"
Mr. R. Morrison,
Recitation, humerous. "A Dozen Eggs"
Mr. A. Wheeler, Jr.
Song ... "On the Road to Tipperary"
Mr. I. Brown Mr. J. G. Brown. God Save the King.

MUST SERVE SIX MONTHS

Douglas Matheson Sentenced for Break-ing and Entering House of Skookum Jim

Skookum Jim

While his bride of a few months, who had borne up pluckily 'hroughout his trial and conviction, was led away by a girl friend, crying as if her heart would break, Douglas Matherson, the young man who was found guilty of entering the home of Skookum Jim, of Klondike fame, was led away from the police court yesterday under sentence of six months at hard labor. This sentence, as the court explained, was comparatively very light, in consideration of the fact that the maxiquem sentence for the offence is life Jimprisonment.

Matherson was convicted of the offence some days ago, but had been remanded at the request of his counsel, J. A. Alkman, in order that evidence as to character might be adduced. Several witnesses were put on the stand yesterday, all of whom swore that they had known Matherson at various times while he was working as a walter in hotels and as a steward on steamboats. They declared that he was of good character, and that they had always found him honest. One witness said that the young fellow had been drinking to excess of late.

When Magistrate Jay pronounced sentence Matherson asked if he could not find bonds for his good belavior. "No, you cannot do that," said the court, "you must serve your time."

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., 8 p. m., March 12, 1910: SYNOPSIS.

weather has been very general rair weather has been very general today over the whole region from the Pacific to the great lakes, and temperatures have undergone little change during the past 24 hours. The centre of the high area is now in Wyoming and Nebraska, and the pressure is lowest in northern British Columbia and the lakes district of western Ontario. TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	37	63
Vancouver	37	58
New eWstminster	40	64
Kamloops	40	68
Barkerville	36	46
Fort Simpson	38	
Calgary, Alta	36	64
Winnipeg, Man	32	40
Portland, Ore	46	72
San Francisco, Cal	46	52
FORECASTS		
For 24 hours from 5	a m	Pacific

For 24 hours from 5 a, m, (Pacific Time) Sunday;
Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate northerly and easterly winds, generally fair and warm during the day.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, fair and warm during the day. SATURDAY.

Sterling Silver

See this new consignment of Sterling Silver, English goods of high grade quality and late de-sign. Note our window displays and their reasonableness of price will surprise you, especially when you learn that each article is packed in a dainty, silk-lined box:

BON-BON SPOONS

OYSTER FORKS BUTTER PICKS SUGAR SHELLS COLD MEAT FORKS OLIVE SPOONS PIE KNIVES SALTS AND PEPPERS, Etc TEA SPOONS RAMEQUIN SETS, Etc.

Prices \$2 to \$30

W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweler, 915 Government St. Tel. 1606.

Typewriting

Stenography 545 Bastion Street

Just Opened! New Bicycle Shop

760 YATES ST. NEXT LIBRARY Latest and best makes of Bi-cycles for sale. Prompt and ex-pert attention given to repairs. Machinists and model makers. Consultations in connection with inventions treated with confi-

MARCONI BROS.

2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada

SEMI-CENTENNIAL RE-UNION

In connection with the proposed Semi-Centennial Re-union of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, to be held at Toronto, commencing on the 18th of June preased to hear from ex-members of the Corps living in Victoria and vicinity, who may be willing to give active assistance in forming a local or next, the undersigned will be ing a local organization and opening communication with the Re-union Headquarters at Toronto.

This notice is given at the request of the Chairman of the Committee at Re-union Head-

F. C. GAMBLE,
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C.

Advertising Victoria

Advertising Victoria
As a result of the advertising propaganda undertaken by a number of leading citizens a flood of inquirles are being received in the city relative to openings for capital, the prospects of employment, and those seeking information regarding investments in homesteads. Papers throughout Canada have for some weeks past been carrying the advertisement prepared by the coterie of citizens who are anxious to make victoria forge ahead, and as a result of it inculries are being received at the board of trade, the mayor's office, and the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League. All the letters are answered in full, and gratifying resuits are expected. and gratifying results are expected

Lace Curtain Special. English Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long; regular price, 50c a pair; special price 35c a pair, Rebinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS

Venetian and Satin Cloths in the leading shades; worth \$1.00 per yard. Our Cash Price, per yard. 80c

Dress Linens, in colors and white at, per yard, 25c and 15c

special values from, each, \$3.50 to \$1.25

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE. 636 Yates St.

THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imita-

tion investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730 150 "Underwoods" in use

The Exchange

Telephone 1737

718 Fort St.

Where we shall be happy to meet old and new friends during 1910 JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop

Your Eyes

now.
Wear good glasses if your sight needs them.
We will tell you honestly if you need them or not.
Reasonable prices and prompt work assured.

J. H. LePage Optometrist and Optician, 1242 Government St. Tel. 1860.

Residences Oak Bay

CLOSE TO CAR LINE.

Amphion Street, 60 x 118. Six-roomed house. Rents \$15 per month. Cash \$250. Balance \$20 per month. Price\$2,000

Fell Street. 50 \times 132. New eight-roomed house. \$500 cash balance easy terms. Price. . \$5,000

Corner Chamberlain and Cowan

streets. 80 x 120. Seven-roomed modern bungalow. Cash \$500 Balance \$40 per month...\$5,250 Vining Street. 60 x 120 sevenroomed house. Rents \$18,00., Cash

\$300. Balance easy terms.
Price\$2,800

Ernest Brammer

Tel. 2095. 644 Fort St.

The new Hymn Book, with or without prayers, as now used by the Church of England in Canada, makes a most suitable Easter gift. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

SILVERWARE OF ONE QUALITY ---THE BEST

ENTREE DISHES Up from**\$8.50**

TOAST RACKS Up from\$3.00

BUTTER DISHES Up from**\$10.00** Up from\$2.00

REDFERN & SONS

BAKING DISHES

Victoria, B. C.

New Bicycles

GER, HUMBER, ROYAL-ENFIELD, ROY COUER DE LION, COVENTRY, EXCELSIOR, MASSEY-HARRIS, ETC.

Variable gears, free wheels, coasters and other modern equipment. Wheels cleaned, enameled and repaired.

THE BICYCLE MAN

Opposite Spencer's. 1110 Government Street. Agent Oliver Typewriter and Gem Adding Machine at \$25

Y. M. C. A.

Sunday, 4 O'clock

"Salvation by Character or Faith, Which?"

REV. F. J. TAPSCOTT, M.A. Be sure and hear an advanced Bible student on this vital subject.

Mr. W. G. Findlay, Soloist. THE MIKADO

Japanese Fancy Goods

BAZAAR 1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability. Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 628. Telephone 564

Heating the Home

The Modern Method

See us about that furnace. Don't let it go any longer. We can give estimates on Hot Water, Steam or Warm

Ask us about heat, that is what we are in business for. Estimates free.

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

Heating Engineers, Etc. 755 Broughton St. Phone 552. P. O. Box 545

MT. TOLMIE

LINEHAM SCOTT SAND AND GRAVEL CO.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity Get our prices

Office: 633 Yates St. Phones: Mgr.'s residence, 2193; Office, 664; Pits, L1851

The Bon Ton

MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT

Will open her new store, 730 Yates street with exceptional values in

values in
EMBROIDERY, INSERTION,
LACES and RIBBONS.
Also a full assortment of ladies' and children's spring goods.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

8 H. P. Direct Current 230 Volts, 11-5 amp. With Starting Box. All com-

The Colonist

For a Snap in BOILERS

APPLY Victoria Machine Depot Co

The Gardner

Realty Co. 648 Yates St. - Phone 1987

FORT STREET

We have exclusive sale of a brick business building, renting for \$130 per month, values of property in this neighborhood are steadily rising and this proposition will pay over 8 per cent now.

Price \$19,000, Cash \$6,000 This is a real money mak-

er. Enquire about it.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS

You Like Good Things---We Supply the Best

It is easy to find the right brand here in our up-to-date liquor store, with its immense stock. A short step to what you want in

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porters, Wines, Liquors, Liqueurs, Etc.

Call or telephone your order today. Prompt delivery assured. Everything priced properly for purchasers.

Remember we make a specialty of Dinner Claret, Fine Old Port and Sherry.

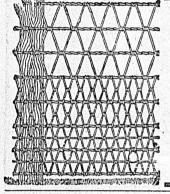
Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas St., Cor. Johnson

LEMON GONNASON & CO. DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANNING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets



Ellwood Wire Fencing

BULL PROOF CHICKEN PROOF FIRE PROOF

Diamond Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose Its Shape

The Hickman Tue Hardware Co. -Victoria, B. C. Agents. 544-546 Yates St.

For the Children and the Grown-ups

EASTER DAINTIES, MILK CHOC EAS-TER EGGS. PRESENTATION EGGS WALKING RABBITS CHICKS, ETC. AN OLD FAVORITE, SIMNEL CAKE.

> Clay's Caterers FORT STREET

REINFORCED ROOFING

Waterproof, No Nailing. Guaranteed Ten Years

R. ANGUS





forks, spoons, etc., famous for beauty and correct patterns.

Best tea sels, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO. "Silver Plate that Wears



The Best Residential Buy in the City

JAMES BAY NEAR THE PARK

Modern Eight Room House, with conservatory, motor shed, and three lots, having 180 feet frontage on good street, all in lawn, shrubbery, etc. The whole in first class condition.

PRICE \$9000

And on very easy terms.

Heisterman, Forman and Company

1207 Government Street

Phone 55

Latest Importations From China

Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear, soft, warm, neat and light; gents' py-jamas in beautiful stripped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered silk kimonas. Nothing more beautiful. The lovellest silk embroidered deviles ever shown.

ghown. P. O. Box 98.

Three Members of Montez Family



Charles W. Miner, one of the prominent competitors in the sporting classes in last week's kennel show with three of the dogs, which have been so much admired. They are Rigi Montez, Duke Montez and Roy's Last Montez. These are the aristocrats which T.S. Hickford, with the Mallwyds, most feared, and which divided the honors with the latter. They are as fine specimens of the breed to be found in the Parities parthwest and some claim on the continent. Pacific northwest, and some claim on the continent.

The Native Son's have decided to hold their annual ball on April 8th at the woman's building, exhibition grounds. All committees have been appointed, and a fuller announcement of arrangements will be made later.

Friendly Help Association. The annual meeting of the Friendly help Association will be held in the city hall on Tuesday afternoon at 2.3 o'clock, when a general invitation is extended to all interested in the work to be present.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church the pastor- Rev. T. E. Holling, will deliver an address of special in-terest entitled, "The Madness of Mod-ern Militarism and the Christian Method of National Defence."

Pythian Dance Preparations have been perfected for the second annual ball of the Pythian sisters, to be held at the Broad street hall on the night of St. Patrick's Day. A large number of the members of the order and friends will halp make

Enworth League Social.

No Socialist Meeting

BEHNING PLAYER

PIANO

Appeals to every member of the family, even to the strenuous business man. With its repertoire of many thousand pieces

you can satisfy any mood of the moment, rendering such com-positions as "Moonlight Sonata" and other loved classics of

the great masters, or you can keep abreast of the times by playing the popular music of the day, light operas, dances-

THE FASCINATING FACT IS THAT YOU CAN PLAY

ANY CLASS OF MUSIC YOURSELF, EVEN IF

YOU DO NOT KNOW A NOTE, IN EXACTLY

THE WAY IT OUGHT TO BE PLAYED.

want the "Behning" because it is the best of all Player Pianos

with the national reputation of never coming back because of

It is a Player of faultless scale, 65 to 88 notes, or superbly

We will send you a complete description of the Behning Player

it you will send us your address. Easy payments if desired.

Your old piano taken in exchange. If you live in the city, visit

our warerooms and try this unmatched instrument yourself.

We're always glad to have visitors come in and look around.

Western Canada's Largest Music House. 1231 Government

Street, Victoria, B. C., Branches, Vancouver and Nanaimo.

beautiful tone and unrivalled simplicity and durability.

If you are thinking of purchasing a Player Piano, you

When once the "Behning" is sold it is sold for good.

whatever your taste dictates.

tion. His letter concerning this intimation was not received in time for another speaker to be secured, con-sequently the party have decided to hold no meeting tonight.

Lecture Tuesday

Lecture Tuesday

A lecture will be delivered by Rev.
Robert Milligan, of Wesley church,
Vancouver, next Tuesday evening in
this city at the Motropolitan Methodist church. It will be under the auspices of the Men's Club of that church.
The subject of the address will be
Canadian and Christian Imperialism.
The orchestra will be in attendance,
and will render a choice programme
of appropriate selections.

Accident Victims Reach Home Mrs. John May, Mrs. Starrett and

her young son, who were in the re-Wellington avalanche, returned to the city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Princess Royal, Mrs. Starrett, who was unable to walk, was removed to Mr. Turpell's residence in the ambulance, while Mrs. May was able to walk to a walting carriage. The three are recovering from their injuries most favorably and should be perfectly well again in a few weeks.

5th Regiment, C. G. A.

struck off the strength of the regiment: 112 Gr. W. McKenzie. The following man is suspended in accordance with the terms of R. O. 11, pard. 1, 1999: 54 Sergt. T. M. Ross. The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength of the Regiment, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name, and be posted to No. 3 Confpany: 327 Gr. Wm. C. A. Jones, March 3, 1910. Lieut. T. D. Veitch is relieved from duty with No. 1 Company, and will take over the duty of acting paymaster. The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Tuesday, the 15th inst, at 8 p. m. Dress drill order. Officers commanding Nos. 1 and 3 companies may immediately obtain 25 tunics on requisition to the quartermaster. A general meeting of the 5th Regiment, C. A., Rife Association, will be held in the drill hall on Friday, the 18th Inst., at 8.30 p. m. (Signed) W. Ridgway-Wilson, Major-Adjutant.

Of late there have been numerous

Sth Regiment, C. G. A.

Regimental order by Licut.-Col. A.
W. Curric, commanding. Regimental headquarters, Victoria, B. C., March 9, 1910. The following extract from M. O. 55, 1910, is published for general information: Bost shot badges, 1909. Adverting to M. O. 550, 1909 the following additional list of winners of best shot badges is published for general information. (Among others.) 5th Regiment, C. G. A., Serst. G. S., Carr. The following man having been granted his discharge is mountains on the Mexican border surrounded by officers who are waiting to capture him and so carn the reward. That the tales sent out by enterprising southern correspondents of northern papers are wholly untrue is indicated by a despatch received a few days ago by Superintendent of Provincil Police Hussey who has been in making his escape to that the tales sent out by enterprising southern correspondents of northern papers are wholly untrue is indicated by a despatch received a few days ago by Superintendent of Provincil Police Hussey who has been in making his escape to that city. The Los Angeles where Haney was last heard of, having succeeded in making his escape to that city. The Los Angeles chief states there is nothing in the stories sept out. Haney's whereabouts is still a mystery and while the authorities are still hunting for him there is no truth in the report that his hiding place is known or that his hiding place is known

NO CLUE TO BANDIT

Stories of Probable Early Capture of Haney, the Train Robber Are Merely Yarns.

despatches published in coast papers

Now is the time before the young buds are ready to open. But you need the best and most reliable of all tree sprays. PENDRAY'S NEW LIME AND

Spray Your Trees!

SULPHUR LOTION

EVERY DROP AN INSECT KILLER

Half gallon and quart sizes if preferred.

Drake Hardware Company Corner Government St.

Have You? Tried Copas & Young's

For MONEY SAVERS in the Grocery Line?

If not, you are LOSING MONEY.

WHY NOT SAVE? And COMMENCE to DO IT NOW.

THE VERY BEST GRANULATED SUGAR-PILOT MOUND ROLLED OATS, the finest made —8 pounds for 35ϕ CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR-ST. CHARLES CREAM—Large 20-oz. can.... 10¢ ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES— SHREDDED COCOANUT—Per 1b......20¢

ANTI-COMBINE SOAP, the best value on the market—7 full weight bars 25ϕ

INDEPENDENT OR AUSTRALIAN CREAM-ERY BUTTER—3 pounds for\$1.00

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ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE.

CORNER FORT AND BROAD STS. Phones 94 and 95.

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Easter Post-cards and new designs in Easter cards, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

New Pongee Silks, in all the leading colorings; special value, 50c a yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.*

Oxford, B. A. Oxford certificate in geography, 3 years' experience in Eng-land, desires post as master in pri-

To Inquirers .- Yes, Mr. and Mrs Postgate Fowler are still running the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas Street, "on their own." After the alterations are finished it will be a more up-to-date store. New goods have arrived. Spring Hats, Blouses, etc; latest English styles.

Bedroom Furniture

See our North Window today for some pleasing examples of high grade Bedroom Furniture at moderate prices. Our stock of these goods is large and includes Brass and Iron Beds, Dressers and Stands, Chiffonieres, Wardrobes, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, etc. The prices are reasonable, and we invite inspection and comparison of values. Pay us a visit today while our stock is at its best.. Free city delivery.

Dresser and Stand

High grade Mahogany Colonial Dresser and Stand. Dull wax finish, rich appearance. Fine British bevelled mirror. The two pieces a great bargain at the

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Many others to choose from.



Dressers at very moderate

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To match the high grade Colonial Dresser and Stand described in this ad. It has four large and two small drawers, turned wood handles and rich dull wax finish.

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No Danger!

You could not get an electric shock from an

ELECTRICAL COOKING DEVICE

if you tried—so the thought of a shock may be dispelled. Not only are electrical cooking devices safe, but they are convenient and less expensive than using coal or gas.

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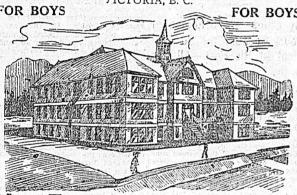
You will find this a good place to buy your meat.

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Get our spray brush for your bath-room. It's the newest thing ever shown. Can be attached to any

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Next Term Begins January 11th in Spacious New Brick Building.

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Accommodation for 120 Boarders. Chemical Laboratory: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

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Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Easter Term Commences Monday, January 10th, at 9 a. m.

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UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

HIGH GRADE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

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All subjects taught. Needlework, cuttingout, knitting, vocal music and physical cuiture are special features of this school.
Planoforte tuition. Modern languages. Good
grounds for tennis, games, etc. Fees modedate. Prospectus on application. School
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Principal: Mrs. Stedham, Cert. Eng.

Milebuoy Soap-disinfectant-is strongly Recommended by the medical profession ca

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Paik, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and
Boarding College for Boys of
to 16 years. Refinements of wellappointed gentlemen's nome in
lovely Beacon Hill Park, Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Propared for Business Lifte or Prolessional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly
moderate, A few vacancles at
Spring term, February 1st. Principal, J. W CHURCH, M.A.

neafequerd against infection 2 disapses. a Advertise in THE COLONIST Phone 2041

Here and There

wn living to carn save enough to take a trip to England? If she can vill the pleasure and profit to be ob-ained from the visit be worth the

win the pleasure and profit to be obtained from the visit be worth the money spent?

To get an answer to these questions was the purpose of a call on a young lady who made the trip recently and who very kindly gave an account of her journey and visit. It was gathered that it was quite possible for many young women to afford themselves this treat, and that an ample return for the outlay would be gained by any one who had imagination and knowledge enough to appreciate what she saw.

While the tourist can spend as great a sum as she pleases, by foresight and economy, five or six hundred dollars will enable a young woman to spend three months in visiting England and if she wishes, one or two Continental cities. As for preparation, scarcely any is needed. The girl who goes travelling will, if she is wise, leave expensive gowns at home. If she is to visit relatives she may need pretty frocks, but neither on the street nor in the theatre, nor in any public place will it be necessary for her to wear anything which she cannot carry in a suit case. Too much luggage causes writy and vexation of spirit, besides being very expensive.

The first thing needed for a pleasant journey is a congenial companion. Without one to share your pleasures

ant journey is a congenial companion.
Without one to share your pleasures
and talk over the events of the day,
the girl abroad would suffer from

the girl abroad would suffer from loneliness.

With health and strength, two bright intelligent girls will find the time, from the last good bye, when their friends see them off with good wishes for a happy journey, to the hour when they step on shore to receive the loving greetings of the dear ones at home, one of fresh and varied delights. The wonderful size of Canada was, perhaps the chief impression gained by the railroad journey. The beauty and grandeur of the mountain scenery was expected, but not the great stretches of prairie country. Looking at the little homes dotted here and there, the girls wondered whether there were not women living in some of them opwomen living in some of them op-pressed with the sense of vastness which they felt. It is not easy for one who has lived among the trees and in sight of the mountains always to real-ize that the prairie has a beauty and attraction of its own, even to women who must spend the long days alone.

attraction of its own, even to women who must spend the long days alone.

The short stay in Montreal with its visit to the churches was almost forgotten in the events that came after. The girl who is travelling alone will find the one saloon ocean boats quite comfortable. On the big liners the second-class is used by all but the very rich or those who would be considered so. Every comfort and convenience is enjoyed by second-class passengers, and congenial companion-ship is assured. In London, which has for most visitors, it was said, a wonderful, indescribable attraction, the quiet, modest woman is as safe as in Crunston's Temperance hotels, which are to be found in all central parts of the city, comfortable accommodation. They bear the names of Scott's novels. The one selected was Iyanhoc, near the British Museum. The crowd of London is not the least of its many wonders. At first you think to escape it by turning into side streets; but though its character may change, its size never does. And the marvel is its orderliness. On the way to the theatre you may stand for an hour and no one pushes, no one says an agry word. To see the traffic on a street

theatre you may stand for an hour and no one pushes, no one says an angry word. To see the traffic on a street stopped by the sign of a policeman was a wonderful thing. It seemed as if the very horses understood.

Among the thousand places of interest which were seen. Westminster Abbey has the foremost place in memory. The mingled feelings of awe and reverence and humility with which one stood in that resting place of the greatest of England's dead could not be described. The solemnity of the services and the sweet singing of the choir added to the attraction which draws the stranger to the wonderful old building.

But everywhere in England, whether in the great ministers or in the village church, the visitor from this continent notices the reverence of the people. The very atmosphere of the place compels to worship. It was different in the large Congregational church where



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Its the best cigar on the market,

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JAMES BAY ACADEMY

quickly than any ordinary food or medicine can re-

For over thirty-five years

Scott's Emulsion

has relieved bronchitis in all stages; it is the tonic lung-remedy used the world over in this disease; nothing equals it in keeping up and restor-ing flesh and strength. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad, for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book, Each bank contains a Good Lack Fenny.

Dr. Campbell, of New Theology fame, addressed an immense assemblage of people. This was one of the places where, for an hour or more, the people stood on the street waiting for the doors to open, and then were glad to stand in the alsles during the service. Among all the beauties of Windsor Castle, the heart of a woman is touched by the display of the personal belongings of Quéen Victoria. Among these are the old worn toys, so different from the expensive playthings of children of today, and the quaint wedding bonnet which almost hid the face of the girl bride, who, although a queen, was a true sweetheart.

There are many ways of seeling the sights of London, but the woman who has time and a Beddeker, or even an A. B. C. guide book, will find that she can have more pleasure in being her own guide, as she can choose days when there are not crowds in the pleture galleries and other places of interest.

The speech of the English women is remarked by all visitors from Can-

The speech of the English women is remarked by all visitors from Can-ada and America. The sweet, low tones, and the distinct articulation are

is remarked by all visitors from Canada and America. The sweet, low tones, and the distinct articulation are very pleasant to listen to, it was rather surprising to learn that the visitor was received with a geniality and even an effusiveness, that was as grateful as it was unexpected. It was amusing too, to feel that a latitude was allowed which would have been considered unfitting in an English girl. "O, you American girls can do anything," was a frequent remark. There was among women in the old land very little knowledge of the geography of Canada. To say that one was a Canadian was a passport to favor, "You're one of us, then," was the reply. Bue there was a very vague idea of distances, and it was seldom easy to make one understand that British Columbia was far from Quebec, in Paris Canadians were all expected to speak French.

In the south of England a long visit was paid to Bournemouth, which, in many ways is a comparatively modern town and a great health resort. Not far away was Swanage, the old landing place of the Danes, where there are still memorias of Alfred the Great. Nothing is more wonderful than these strange old places to be found almost within reach of great modern cities. One of these is Fessenden. Here are houses centuries old, with gables jutting out over the streets, and walls covered with ivy. It was in a grayeyard here that a tombstone bore a legend—which told—that Saily Williams died of grief, aged 79. One wonders what great sorrow cut short the few remaining days of a life that must have borne many a trouble. Here and everywhere in England the care of the people for their gardens was noticed. Not a spot of ground in the village is allowed to go to waste. There are flowers everywhere. Not in the profusion of the West, but in greater variety.

Margaret Deland has been quoted as

Margaret Deland has been quoted as opposed to woman suffrage. What Mrs. Deland does oppose is the giving the ballot to a great number of unqualified voters. At the same time, she admits that there are, in woman's nature qualities which would make it dangerous to entrust her with the power of government. She says: "I hope I am not understood as being opposed to woman suffrage. I am only protesting against suffrage for all women; Just as I would protest (if there was any use in doing so) against suffrage for all men. In other words, I protest against any extension of the suffrage. And my protest is not at all because of any traditional sentimentality as to woman's inherent unfitness. The objection of the antis that the majority of women do not wish to assume the responsibility of the suffrage is, of course, entitled to respect; but the assertion that women cannot take time from their households, their bridge-playing, or their shops to go to the polls, would be irritating if it were not ridiculous; and that cant phrase (which is almost enough to make the hearer a suffragette on the spot!) to the effect that the hand that to the polls, would be irritating it is were not ridiculous; and that cant phrase (which is almost enough to make the hearer a suffragette on the spot!) to the effect that the hand that rocks the cradle is unfit or unable to cast a ballot. Is as silly as it is unconvincing. If the hand is so foolish or so incapable as that, it is more dangerous to trust a cradle to it than to trust a ballot. No; my objection is only on the ground of expediency; all things are lawful—to go leak to St. Paul—but all things are not expedient. If there could be a qualified suffrage for men and women, the case might be different. But the unqualified men won't give up what they have got, and the unqualified women are trying to get what they have got, and the unqualified women are trying to get what they don't deserve—so there you are!"

In the very next paragraph, however, Mrs. Deland gives what is very like an argument against the entrusting of women, at least of the present day, with the ballot.

"In their passionate desire for the public good," she writes, "women seem to have more heart and less head than men; they seem to be more single-minded; but with all their carnestness there is a sentimentality, a lawlessness, an emotional shallowness a lack of thoroughness in the way they approach public questions which, quite apart, from the question of doubling the irresponsible vote, makes the matter of their exercising the suffrage alarming."

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Science Matriculation a specialty.

Day and Evening classes. Recene successes at Matriculation.

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166 Medina St.

From 2041

The an address to the students of Mediil College, at their annual dinner, the Minister of Agriculture sale, that there was a time when Canadian engineers had to go abroad to secure employment. This was no longer the case. Canada had room now not only for her own graduates in applied

science, but for those of other countries. If this is Canada's growing time it is also her working time. No one who has nowledge and the skill to apply it need be idle in this first quarter of the twentieth century.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the flowers in the great parks and in the gardens of the rich. Here in Victoria, it was declared, we have no conception of the effect of the great masses of color which are seen on all hands. How the flowers can be brought to such perfection is a puzzle to the Canadian. Last year a fine day was an event. But the English women did not seem to find the constant rain depressing. Doors and windows were left open, but warra clothing protected them from the cold which made the visitors shiver. The great colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were visited. It was vacation, but, through a little the visitors shiver. The great colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were visited. It was vacation, but, through a little door the tourists entered the grounds of each college and saw the grand old buffdings. At Christ Church admission was gained to the kitchen, which is still preserved as it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Here the sirion is still roasted on a spit before the blazing fire and the pots are hung from the crane. The third class railway carriage is used by laddes travelling unattended, not only because it is cheap, but because it is safer. Long delightful days were spent in the Lake Country. The beauty of Coniston, Ruskin's home, and of Windermere and of those other "waters" which Wordsworth has made familiar to lovers of peotry will not soon be forgotten. gotten. Here the coach and four was used

and, once at least, the driver spoke in a tongue that was quite unintelligible. Indeed, the difficulty of understanding a tongue that was quite unintelligible. Indeed, the difficulty of understanding the various dialects, still spoken in remote districts, was one reason against employing guides. But the most beautiful of all trips was that through the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, and Ellen's Isle, but above all, Loch Lomond, which was seen in all the glory of a spleadid sunset, do not need the reminder of even the most beautiful photographs to recall to memory. Beautiful, too, were the ruins of Melrose Abbey, which brought to the minds of Canadian girls the stories of Waverley, Burns' home was visited, and the merry party did not find much sadder their spirits as they "roved by Bonnie Doon." It was otherwise with Edinburgh. Here in the old High Street the girls were, strangely enough, for the first time brought face to face with the poverty, the sin and the shame of a great city. The sight spoiled the pleasure of a visit to one of the most interesting and beautiful of British cities. York Minster and Canterbury Cathedral were both seen and admired and will be long remembered.

and admired and will be long remembered.

The visit proved what most of those who stay at home cannot understand. Great Britain is not the overcrowded hive of human beings we are apt to imagine. Everywhere, except in the cities, there are great fields and parks and the people live far apart in these little villages or widely separated farm houses. This, many of the English women spoken to, believe is the better way and think that if the great estates were broken up into small holdings, the country would lose much. A visit of two weeks to Paris was greatly enjoyed. There, indeed, was a feast of loveliness. It was no wonder, though, it was felt that these wonder, though at the oppressed people.

On the way home the great cities of the United States were passed through. But to the Victoria girls they lacked the interest of the old places, every one of which had a story to tell. History and literature will have an added interest from what has been seen in even this comparatively short stay and though home is not the less dear, it is now felt that England is really the Motherland.



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COMING! Mark Hambourg World's Greatest Pianist MARCH 30

MAJESTIC THEATRE

WIAJESTIC INFINATION

Yates Street, just below Government St.

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The Courtship of Miles Standish

Big Feature.

Saved from the Fismes—Drama

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All on Account of the Milk

1000 feet Biograph Comedy.

Illustrated Song.

Programme changed each Monday,
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One of the most noted pianists in the world today, playing at the Victoria Theatre, March 30th, uses a

HEINTZMAN & CO. GRAND PIANO

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Always choose this piano which stands without a rival in Canada.

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Get this best of all bread flours, milled in B. C. not only because your patronage will boost your country, but because good bread will boost your health.

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meat try some of the sweet, tender kind we sell. If beef, yeal, mutton or poultry is your favorite this market can supply you with choicer than any that ever passed your lips. Once you taste our meats you will want them regularly on your table. No other will taste so good. See our windows for prices:

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We carry a full stock of Sutton's fine Flower and Garden Seeds.

PER PACKET STEELE-BRIGGS AND PER PACKET FERRY'S SEEDS

Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Lawn Seeds, etc., in bulk. Call and see our fine col-

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ROSES Hardy field grown plants in all the best of leading varieties, both old and new.

Now is the time to plant to get best results. Don't wait in ordering till your neighbor's roses are in bloom.

WEEK MARCH 14th.

Hunt's Musical Comedy, Company

A Whirlwind of Mirth, Singing and

20-PEOPLE-20 New Grand Theatre WEEK MARCH 7th.

MAZUS AND MAZETTE
"The Lady and the Tramp,"
crobatic Humorist Extraordinary,
"A Hit with the Kidlets"
LOUISE STICKNEYS
Dog and Fony Novelty,
"That Dainty, Duc"
CARLTON SISTERS
In Source and Dances GEORGIA NELSON Charming

THOS. J. PRICE Illustrated Song Sing NEW MOVING PICTURES. OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

\$25.00

Guess the missing word for this week.

If you were aboard a crowded ship which was sinking in mid-ocean your position would be ———.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Monkey Brand Bong creams Treben users cils, steel, iron and tinwar, knives and torks, and all kinds of cutters;

MONDAY, MARCH 14th.
The Real Musical Comedy Event of the
Season, Mort. H. Singer's Quality
Musical Play.

Stubborn Cinderella With Homer B. Mason

All the original favorites, the original manmoth scenic production and the famous Princess Theatre Chorus (most superb singing and dancing chorus in America.) A whirlwind of fun, music and pretty girls. PRICES.—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Seat sale open Friday, March 11th. Mail or-ders will receive their usual attention.

Victoria THEATRE

WEEK MARCH 14th.

Beans are in the bottle.
First Prize, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.00
You can also see two hours' show of
Animated Pictures. Shown by the

The London Bioscope 0c—ADMISSION—10c. Saturday Mat-inee, Children 5c.

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GOVERNMENT STREET (Between Vates and Johnson THE GREAT PARIS FLOOD

With Three Other Feature Films THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

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These tools are the greatest labor savers in the world and are

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THE HOUSE OF HOB-BERLIN CLOTHING means the most fashionable garments made from the most popular fabrics, from Scotland, England and Ireland, by the largest individual tailoring house in Canada.

All positively guaranteed to fit perfectly or refund

You will also save from \$3 to \$6 if you buy your

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1107 Government Street,

Victoria, B. C.

BROWN SHOWS

Only Vancouver Entry in Last Night's Indoor Meet Beaten Badly by V. W. A. A. Representative

COVETED AWARD TO W. K. SPROULE

Beasley Surprised Spectators by Taking Thirty-Yard Senior Dash From the Veteran

W. K. Sproul, H. Beasley, B. Valo, W. Day and C. Brown halong the chief honors of last night's indoor meet held at Assembly hall under the

junior rank. He took full advantage of it, whenever he raced without Valo 45 a competitor winning with ease. In the senior events in which he partingated he had to cross sworis with the dought, Valo and then it wasn't so easy, although they are so evenly matched that it was about an even braak.

Beatey Takes Sprint.

In the only even in which the two sor inters, Feesley and Vaio had anything like an opportunity to match their speed Beasley was victorious. That was in the thirty yard dash. He Made it in the remarkably first time of 34-5. There are some who claim that the lad beat the gun a fraction of a scrond. The truth of the assertion is problematical. The fact remains, however, that he obtained a better getaway than his opponent and ran even the remainder of the distance. His lead was slight at the tape and the excitement among spectators was at a high pilot when "Spider," as his schoolmate shave dubbed him, breasted the wire first.

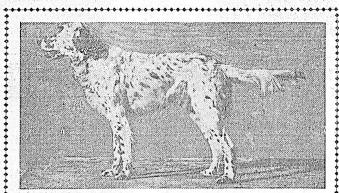
One Mile Race.

wire first.

One Mile Race.

There was marked interest in both the long distance events, namely, the one and five miles. In the former there were four entries: Messrs Baylis, Humber, Carroll and Day. Twenty times they had to lap the hall and in the opening, it looked as though Baylis and Day, both strong rangy runners would be able to outstrip the field. Many made that choice and, curfously enough, they hit on the winfield. Many made that choice and, curiously enough, they hit on the winner and the "also ran." Day ran beautifully but Baylis had neither the speed nor the stamina. With a large number Carroll was a favorite. While he maintained a place at second without evident difficulty he couldn't ov-

An English Setter With Montez Blood



In Gaffer Montez; owned by H. R. Houston, the latter has a promising youngster. He is but a puppy, and yet was able to command the attention of the judge in a class of from ten to twelve blooded competitors. He took the ribbon, second prize, and is looked to give an even better account of himself in the future.

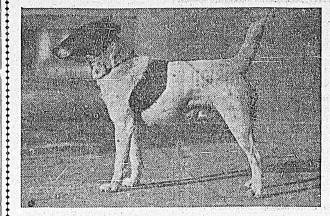
its success, for the uninterrupted entertainment furnished the large gath tertainment furnished the large gathering, lies with the efficient management, the executive heads of which were H. G. Findlay, the association's physical director and A. J. Brace, its secretary. It was the first, such affair to take piece in Victoria and the enjoyment extracted by athletes and the sporting lowing public alike presures may conther.

auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Credit for ercome the lead which Day establish ed in the last six or seven laps. "Sid" Humber, for one who has had comparatively little experience, ran paratively little experience, ran a plucky race and finished third with considerable reserve. He could have

ment, the executive heads of which were H. G. Findlay, the association's physical director and A. J. Brace, its secretary. It was the first such affair to take piece in Victoria and the enjoyment extracted by athletes and the enjoyment extracted by athletes and the sporting loving public alike presages many another.

The pirale pal award went to Sproule of the Victoria High School He was prenumeed the best all-round maa, winning cue first and five seconds, counting twenty points two above his nearest rivals. Sproule didn't do anything especially brilliant apart from the fac' that he figurel in almost everything and was consistently good. He proved himself a sport to the backbene and a runner, jumper, ct. of exceptional merit. As usual Beasley and Vaio were friendly but lead to navitals throughout. Beasley overcomes his eighteenth year on Monday and so it was his last appearance in him and the cup. They had a mutual

Blue Ribbon Fox Terrier in Dog Classes



Ingatstone Rustein is another from the kennels of W. M. Coates, Vancouver. It was the opinion of Mr. George Florence, the prominent terrier fancier of this city, that he had Ingatstone beaten. Judge Plerce, however, thought otherwise. He declared it a triumph for the Vancouver canine, and once more the visitors went away with glad smiles carrying the symbol of the sweep—a handsome silver cup.

respect one for the other and, in the tactics adopted in that gruelling test of circling Assembly hall one hundred times, the third competitor, Korsey, of the Empress Athletic club. Kersey, of the Empress Athletic club,

dred times, the third competitor, Kersey, of the Empress Athletic club, was completely ignored. He made the pace for the opening two miles and was allowed to do so while the other two eyed each other calculatingly. Still Kersey, though lapped three or four times before the finish, held to the grind doggedly and brought credit to himself and the association with which he is affiliated.

As between Brown and Raine, a large question mark obtruded itself on the minds of spectators until near the finish. Early in the third mile Brown had broken into the pacemaker's place and many of his supporters thought he was making a mistake. In fact, he thought so himself for at one time he slowed down to allow Raine to break the wind, but the Vancouver man, refused. That seitled it: the Victoria West lad gamely struck out on his own, and Raine didn't have another opportunity. Gradually the gap widened, until, amid thunderous cheers, Brown, in the last two or three laps of the last mile, trailed on the heels of the visitor, having come right around and up behind him, Raine tried afterwards to overcome it, but Brown was there with a reservoir of reserve. He stepped ahead again and landed at the finishing mark over a lap to the good.

landed at the finishing mark over a lapte the good.

The time, 24:44, would come to within a few seconds of the world's record if it were allowed. There is no doubt, however, that the track is short, and while the runners must be nouncents to make.

Three standing broad jumps, under 18—1, H. Beasley; 2, W. K. Sproule 28 feet. Note: Sproule's mark was 27 ft. 1 in.

1 in.

Three standing broad jumps senior—
1, Brook Valo; 2, H. Beasley; 3, W. Sproule. 31 ft. 2 in. Note: Beasley's mark was 27 ft. 10 in., while Sproule reached 27 ft. Valo afterwards gave an exhibition, in which he bettered his distance 2 inches, reaching 31ft. 4 in.

120 yards, potato, race, senior—7. 120 yards potato race, senior—7 Brook Vaio; 2, W. Sproult; 3, H. Beas-ley. Time, 36 4-5 secs.

ley. Time, 36 4-5 secs.

30 yards, hurdle, under 18—1, W. Sproule; 2, A. Clarke. Time, 4 3-5.

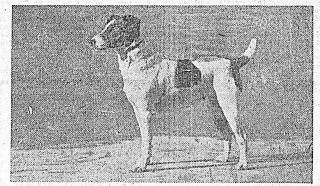
One mile, senior—1, Wm. Day; 2. Clifford Carroll; 3, Humber; 4, Baylis. Time, 5:16 1-5.

Five mile, senior—1. Charlie Brown, Y. M. C. A.; 2, R. Raine, Vancouver Athletic Club; 3, J. Kersey, Empress Athletic Club, Time, 25:14.

Best all-round athletes—W. K. Sproule, with 20 points 1 first and 5 seconds; Valo and Beasley tie for second with 18 points 3 firsts and 1 second.

A meeting of the Victoria Baseball club will be held on Tucsday evening at Peden Bros.' store, Government street. A full attendance of those interested is requested it being the litention to discuss arrangements for the season at length. It is understood that Manager Wattlett has some important an-

A Fox Terrier That Won Distinction



Lady Rustein, owned by W. M. Coates, of Vancouver, is an attractive little bitch. She won the favor of the judge on her first showing, and from that on went through without trouble. She captured all the prizes in the preliminary classes, and capped her remarkable performance by getting the coveted award of best in show against strong competition. Her breeding is by Ingatstone

given credit for good running, they didn't do all that well.

A. J. Brace and P. H. Elliott acted as judges; W. J. Shortt and Capt. Dallain were timers; John P. Sweeney filled Detailed Results.

Detailed Results.

The complete results follow:
30 yard dash, under sixteen—1, W.
Sproule; 2, P. Beasley. Time, 4 sees,
30 yard dash, under 18—1, H. Beasley; 2, Alan Clarke. Time. 3 4-5 sees,
Hop, step and jump, under 16—1, E.
Note: Sproule's mark was 24 feet.
880 yards, under 18—1, Wm. Day; 2,
W. K. Sproule. Time 2:27.
30 yard dash, senior—1 H. Beasley;
2 B. Vaio. Time. 3 4-5 sees.
12 lb, shot, under 18—E, N. Spencer;
2, W. K. Sproule. 34 ft. Note:
Sproule's mark was 29 ft. 9 in.
30 yards, hurdle, senior—1. B. Valo;
2, W. K. Sproule. Time 4 1-5 sees.

LADYSMITH WINS

NANAIMO. March 12.—At Ladysmith today the home team defeated the Victoria A. O. F., by three goals to nil, winning the island soccer championship. The game was a poor exhibition, the citations being completely the visitors being completely outclassed. At half time the outclassed. At half time the score was two to nothing. The home team scored again in the second half, the visitors disputing the goal: Lorimer for Victoria and McDowell for Ladysmith were the best men on the field.

Note:—This accuracy.

Note:—This assures Lady-phith's capture of the Island League championship.—Sport-ing Editor.

Official of the North Ward-Empress Soccer Match Finds Players Unruly and Tries Discipline

"How'd you like to be the referee?" "Not for me!" comes the echo.

To handle the whistle in most sports a thankless job, but when it comes to keeping twenty-two soccer players who'd just as soon fight as consume

Ward and Empress teams competed yesterday, and which the former won by 4 to 1, must have tried the determination of Referee Locksley to the limit. Fortunately he stute to his guns, saved the situation, and gained the endorsation of the spectators.

The widow of the late George Morrison, saved the situation, and gained the endorsation of the spectators.

The trouble came in the second half after the Empress eleven, much to the authority that the appeal was too strong to the Chingson has been a resident of this city ever since, being well known, and high represented the endorsation of the spectators.

The trouble came in the second half after the Empress eleven, much to the acquired and has been a resident of this city ever since, being well known, and high greate the crack North Ward bunch to a on a all second in the initial period. The upform came like a shot from the quiet blue. Richmond, a Scotchman with a burn that you could cut, fouled Mecrogroff of the North Wards, within the latter's penalty territory. He had been warned and Refere Locksey, justy indignant, awarded the Wards a penalty kick.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Connell, Warl, Kane and Martin.

Morrison.

The widow of the late George Morrison, nased away last evening after many months of severe suffering, at the appeal was too strong to the Chingses heart to be described critically as well-rendered bit. Nevertheless we have it on very good authority that the appeal was too strong to the Chingses heart to be described critically as well-rendered bit. Nevertheless we have it on very good authority that the appeal was too strong to the Chingses heart to be described critically as well-rendered bit. Nevertheless we have it on very good authority that the appeal was too strong to the Chingses heart to be described critically as well-rendered bit. Nevertheless we have it on very good authority that the appeal was too strong to the Chingses heart to be described critically as well-rendered bit. Nevertheless we have it on very good authority that the appeal The trouble came in the second half after the Empress eleven, much to the surprise of the crowd and as much, candidly, to their own, held down the crack North Ward bunch to a or, all score in the Initial period. The uproar came like a shot from the quiet blue. Richmond, a Scotchman with a barr that you could cut, fouled McGregor, of the North Wards, within the latter's penalty territory. He had been warned and Referee Locksey, justy indignant, awarded the Wards a penalty kick.



their supporters. The whiste sounded, the ball shot towards the Empress goal, struck the cross bar and was back into play. Then ensued a furlous mix-up, the Wards angered by missing such a chance and the Empressites rendered exceedingly hot because of imagined injustice. The natural result followed. The irate Scotchman, Richmond, fouled again and Referee Locksley allowed another penalty kick. It was converted and incidentally Richmond and Barber, forward and full back respectively for the Empress, were ruled off for threatening to strike and using abusive language to the master of ceremonies. Barber acquiesed. Not so the man with the burr. He remained on the field.

Everybody was waiting for it and it came. It was a question whether Richmond or Locksey was to be boss. The ball came Richmond's way. He started to kick when the whistle sounded shrilly.

"Look here, this won't do. I told you to leave the field and the game won't go on until you do," exclaimed the referce.

"Aw, gaw on," was the reply in real tough style, But Locksley wasn't to be phased.

"You hear, now duck."

As a matter of fact it wasn't Rich-

"Aw, gaw on," was the reply in real tough style. But Locksley wasn't to be phased.
"You hear, now duck."
As a, matter of fact it wasn't Richmond who "ducked." The Scotchman cut loose with a "haymaker" that made Locksley forget his digatity. The latter came back with a swing of the same kind. There followed a bewildering exchange, none of the blows, however, coming more than within liwo or three inches of the fighters' theads. The crowd interfered before blood flowed, upheld the neferce, and is the game proceeded with the Empress short two of its best although most the fam to which they were opposed. After even play throughout the hair ended with the teams standing even. With the beginning of the final the Wards broke away with one of their splendid rushes and scored with ease. After that they secured a third point through the penalty which was at the root of all the ill-feeling and, before the whilstle sounded, a fourth had been tailled with a beautiful kick. Quite often, however, the Ward goal was in danger even with the Empress crippled as outlined. Pincher Martin on the right wing, Ferris and Fox all played like veterans. The Wards admit that their opponents payed about is juad, but argue that their line-up was weakened by the absence of two of their regulars.

The teams took the field as follows:
North Ward: Goal, Baynes; full backs, Lawson and McDonald; half backs, Lawson and McDonald; half backs, Lawson and Sweeeey.

A Pointer Puppy





E. G. Prior Co., Ltd., Ly. Corner Government and Johnson Streets. 75c Buys a Man's Mighty 75c Nice Shirt 75c

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OUR REGULAR \$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$1.50 SHIRTS**

All styles, new patterns, soft fronts, no collars, negligee collars attached, plain and fancy, etc. Don't miss this sale if you want to replenish your stock

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ENTHUSIASTIC GOLFERS

Are loud in their praise of our large and complete stock. A fine consignment of Anderson's celebrated Golf Clubs just to

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economically.

Bitch of Merit

pre-arranged signal long before the police could have got to the room and by
the time they arrived on the scene there
would have been nothing to see save a
group of very modest, very well-behaved Chinese gentlemen twirling
ahumbs and smoking eigarettes.

The Spring Song.

ahumbs and smoking eigarettes.

The Spring Song.

But on Friday night fortune favored the police. The pi-gow tables were well patronized and the rigor of the game was at floodtide. At the door The Watch yawned and leaned against the wall. Spring was in the air and the spirit of spring is as potent in Celestial velns as in any others. The Watch was decidedly drowsy. Then some new sound caught his ear and he started and listened. First low and soft, then crashing, soaring, came the music from a Chinese orchestra. The Watch was thrilled in every nerve. His was; a music-loving heart. He reveiled in the sound. But what was thia? As the air; progressed—it being necessary to hear several yards of Chinese functo before on may identify the tune—The Watch recognized the wedding march of the celebrated Brick Bat Biff.

What memories the air may have awakened in the heart of The Watch we cannot say. Perhaps the strains carried him back to the days of his youth in the Flowery Kingdom; perhaps the oval face of the dark-eyed Chinese girl figured in the picture. We cannot say; but this we know: The Guard forgot his post just for a moment and stepped down the hall to a window where he might hear music uninterrupted. Just for a moment the stood there. But, as we have said, fortune favored the police. In that moment they slipped past the door and into the room. The rigor of the game was at floodtide. Need it be said that sundry Celestial sports were some surprised!

Arraigned in Court.

The result of this favoriteism of for

une were shown yesterday morning when twenty-six of the aforesaid Ceach in the courtroom. Behind the rail emainder with being frequenters. Chief Langley explained that two tables and ther pi-gow paraphernalia During the discussion W. C. Moresby.

During the discussion W. C. Moresby, who appeared for the Chinese, complained of the inadequate accommodation in the jail at headquarters. He found, he said, that the entire gang of Chinese were crowded into one large cell which was too small to allow all of them to sit down. Mr. Moresby likened it to the Black Hole of Calcutta. He did not lay any blame on the police. They could not help it. But it was a disgrace to the city that there was no better accommodations than those at present used for prisoners. The gamblers were finally remanded until Tuesday when the court expects to have a clear day in which to dispose of the case.

MAY MEAN TARIFF WAR

Empress: Goal, Moore, full backs, lity of the music was lost. In fact it sarber and Fox; half backs, Parnwell, Perris, Massey; forwards, Richmond, bals and cello to be described critically Ferris, Massey; forwards, Richm Connell, Warl, Kane and Martin.

bals and cello to be described critically bals and cello to be described critically as a well-rendered bit. Nevertheless we have it on very good authority that the appeal was too strong to the Chinese heart to be denied, and, certain it is that it was not resisted in one quarter and it is to this fact that our wagging tale is affixed.

All unmoved by the entrancing strains strains that came from the weldingroom, all unstopped by any wedding

Alberta Bess, the pointer bitch, bred by C. H. Wilson, of Vancouver, which swept the board clean in her classes, was the magnet which attracted the fancers of the species. Bess is a splendid type. Anyone who has seen Spot's Rip Rap, from whom she is descended, must have recognized in her head that of her famous sire, the dog which has won the admiration of the sportsmen of a continent through his marvellous work in the field.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Frank Verdier of Saanich was a visitor to the city yesterday. Miss Laura Morrison returned home

J. L. Beckwith returned home yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria from the mainland. E. C. Deppy arrived from Vancouver in the steamer Princess Victoria yes-

Griffith R. Hughes returned from Vancouver yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

Dr. Scharsmidt was among the arrivals on the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday from Vancouver.

F. M. Dockeril went over to Van-couver last night on a short business

Miss J. Tolmic, who has been on a visit to the Sound cities, returned by the Priness Royal last Saturday. Miss Alice Boyd, of Cottonwood, Cariboo, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, 16 Government street.

week in town.

Dr. H. G. Moody of Vancouver is in the city. He was a passenger by the steamer Princess Victoria from Van-couver yesterday.

Mrs. C. W. Bagshawe, Albany street will not receive on Monday, but after-wards on the fourth Monday of each

Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Powell, of Toronto, are sailing for England on the 13th of May, and will be absent for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Andrewa, of Winnipeg, who have been visiting in Vancouver, are now in Victoria, where they intend spendisg some time.

Mr. K. Hamilton returned to the city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Princess Royal from Seattle where he has been for the past few days on a business mission.

Andrew George, formerly of the local office of the G N. Railway, now at Everett, and F. C. Clarke, were among the passengers of the steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver yesterday.

Mrs. Simpson will hold the next sub-scription dance in the A.O.U.W. hall, Tuesday, March 29th. Miss Thain's orchestra will be in attendance and an enjoyable evening looked forward to.

Mr. C. P. Wilson and Miss Wilson, of Winnipeg, who had been guests at Glencoe lodge for the past week or two, left yesterday for Victoria, where they will stay for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Mallory, Roseberry avenue, Toronto, announce Sertrude, to Mr. Frank J. Reilly, of

Mr. and Mrs. John C. White, of Vancoucer, who were visiting in Vic-toria for a few days, have gone to Cowichan, when they will stay until

Mrs. Stewart, honorary secretary of the local Rebeccah lodge has returned to the city after visiting several of the lodges up the line accompanied by the honorary president from New Westminster.

On March 17th Miss Dorothy Day will be hostess at a "miscellaneous shower," to be given in honor of her friend, Miss Ethel Brown, whose marriage to Mr. Clement Cornwall is to take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Mr. Adrian Scott, of Seattle, who have been in own for the past week, left yester-lay for Duncans, where they will stay mill after Easter, the guests of rela-

The marriage occurred on Tuesday at the home of Mr. John Cremer, Eighteenth avenue, of Mr. James Beecham McIntyre and Miss Bessie Eleen Struthers, both of Vancouver. Rev. A. M. Sanford performed the ceremony

The marriage of Miss Majorie Blair, youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. G. Blair and Mrs. Blair of Ottawa, to Mr. Sutherland Gilmour, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour, has been announced to take place about the middle of April. middle of April.

The marriage of Miss Daisy Hodges and Mr. Blair L. Sackett took place last Monday at Grand Forks. The couple have been spending their honeymoon at Marrion lodge, Mrs. Hodge's home at Christina lake, after which they will go to New York to visit Mr. Sackett's parents before sail-

The Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, entertained the members of the Earl Grey Club at a delightful supper party at the Russell House, after the skating competition. His Excellency Earl Grey, Lady Sybil Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey were present. The guests from Montreal included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mrs. Hugh Walkem, Mrs. Charles Hole, Miss Mudge. Miss Jeanne Chevaller, Miss Beatrice Macdougall, Miss McLea, Miss Lorraine Handyside, Mr. Errol Hall, Mr. Harold Geary, Mr. Dudley Oliver, Mr. Allan Richardson and Mr. Russell Rosner. ing for Lima, Peru, about April 1.

Foresters Hall on Tuesday was the scene of a very enjoyable social and lance which was given as a farewell to Mr. D. Warwick on the eve of his departure for Calgary. There was a very enjoyable programme in the intervals of the dancing. During the viening Mr. Warwick was presented with a gold watch by Mr. Kelly on bealf of his fellow workmen, Mr. Warwick extended his hearty thanks for heir kind consideration and said that t was with the deepest regret that he had to leave his friends in Victoria. The whole party was very much delighted with Miss Christic's dancing of the Highland Fling, and also with the signing. Supper was served during the evening and the dancing continued to the small hours of the morning. The music was supplied by Mr.

The Alexandra

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Pointer That Was Admired by Fanciers



Victoria Spot. owned by Jack Wolfenden, was one of the dogs whose distinguished carriage, well formed body and head, and other ear-marks, which only are found among those of thoroughbred strain, which enthusiasts gathered about. Spot carried off the prize for best in show. It is only fair to explain, however, that Red Bank, the beautiful specimen purchased by T. P. McConnell, was not shown in this class owing to indisposition.

Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson,
Mrs. Horner, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Duncar, Mrs.
Blackwood, Miss Moore, Miss Woods,
Miss Wright, Miss Langford, Miss
Fisher, Miss Milligan, Miss Patterson,
Miss Grant, Miss Cameron, Miss Scott,
Miss Ghristle, Miss Elsie Thompson,
Miss Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkum, Mr.
McFaddin, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. Newham, Mr. J. Warwick, Mr. D. Warwick,
Mr. W. Warwick, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. H.
W. Mitchell, Mr. Jas, Mitchell, Mr. H.
W. Moore, Master Wille McIwaine,
Master Clifford McIwaine, Mr. McLean, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Duncan, Mr.
Foster, Mr. J. Fosbester.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharples, from Cal-

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharples, from Cal-gary, are visitors in town.

Mrs. McBride will be at home on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Keith Wilson, from Saanich, is spending a short time in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell McCallum have taken up their residence in their new house at Foul Bay.

The Companions of the Forest intend to hold a dance on March 17th at Foresters' Hall, Broad street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Palmer from Chemainus, are spending the week end in town and are guests at the Empress.

Mr. George Briston, from London, Eng., is a recent arrival in town from the old country. B. C. Moss was among the Victorians who returned from Vancouver yester-

C. D. Newton returned from Van-couver on the steamer Princess Vic-toria yesterday.

Mr. Robin Dunsmuir, who has been away for some months, returned to town during last week.

Mrs. Simpson will repeat the very enjoyable private masquerade given a short time ago on Friday, April 1st in the A.O.U.W. Hall.

Mr. D. E. Griffith and Mr. C. T. Hall are week end visitors in town from Seattle, and are guests at the Empress.

Miss Gould arrived in Victoria on Friday from Nova Scotia, and will in future reside here. At present she is the guest of her uncle, Captain Gould.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elia Jean Morrison to Mr. Harry Lee Tyler, both of Toronto, the marriage will take place in March.

Mr. G. W. Brown, in company with Mrs. J. Brown, of this city. arrived home yesterday from Nanalmo, where he went to attend the funeral of his eldest son, who was a native of this city, aged 6 years and 9 months.

Among week-end visitors in town from Vancouver are Messrs. W. Stewart. S. B. Smith, F. H. Parks, W. A. Galliher, F. Mitchell, W. D. F. Goodwin, A. R. Fingland, H. R. Whitworth, F. C. Elliott, W. G. Lockyer, C. J. Maxwell, W. E. Stanley, J. E. Vincent. G. E. Karpier, and W. J. Leopard.

OBITUARY NOTICES

After an illness extending over live months, of which the last two months he was confined to his home in Johnson street, John Todd-Hunter Oliver, better known as "Jehnny Oliver," quietly passed away early Friday morning. Deceased was 38 years of age and a native of California. Death was due to heart disease. The deceased was well known throughout the city and had for over 20 years been a resident of this city. For almost as many years he had conducted a barber business in Johnson street. He was a valued member in both the Fai. West Lodge, K. of P., and the Eagles, and was also a member of the city band, who will probably pay their last respects to their late member by attending the funeral in a body. The funeral will take place next Tuesday from the Hanna Undertaking Pariors at 2:30 p.m. The deceased leaves a wife, a mother, Leonard Oliver and two brothers resicling in Seattle.

Potts.

Through the nonconnection of the Eastern train with the Princess Victoria at Vancouver yesterday the remains of the late G. A. Potts did not reach this city and the funeral has been postponed until tomorrow. The funeral will leave the chapel of the B.C. Undertaking parlors at 2.30 p.m., and from the Christ Church cathedral at 2.45 p.m. The Right Rev. Bishop Perrin will officiate both at the cathedral and the graveside.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Inspector Edward Tucker, of the Northwest Mounted Police, has been appointed commissioner of police for British Columbia and Alberta.



Y. M. C. A. in the Institute Hall or greatest interpreters of character of in all the large cities of the United distinguished women. She has chosen for her reading here the Doll's House by Henrik Ibsen. The Portland Ore-gonian says of Madame Labadie: "She gonian says of Madame Labadie: "She is more than a dramatic reader; she is an actress of great personal charn and a skilful interpreter of subtle meanings. Given a beautiful face, lighted up with brilliant dark cycs and framed in masses of silver-grey hair, a magnetic and graceful stage presence, a voice like a deep toned bell, she is capable of representing all the characters in this play."

After an illness extending over five conths, of which the last two months to the last two months in John and Foreign Designs

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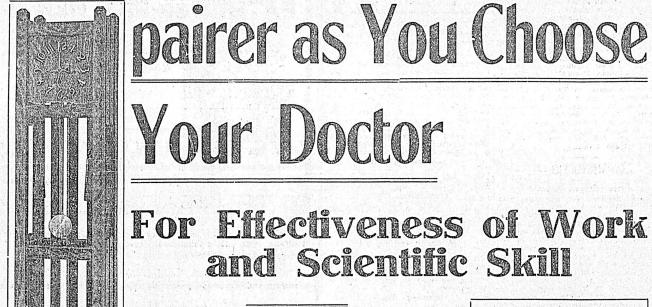
Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

915 Government St.

Capt. John Irving went over to Seattle last night on the Princess Royal. Ald. H. F. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop left last night on a visit to Seattle.

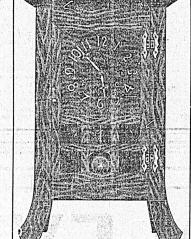
W. K. Houston left for Vancouver last night on the Princess Victoria.

Choose Your Watch Re-



Mr. Charles W. Minor, the celebrated Watchmaker, who has had thirty years' practical experience, is now taking charge of our Watch Repairing Department. Mr. Minor is a Watch Doctor whom Victorians have had every confidence in for the past quarter of a

century. During this period, he has successfully repaired thousands of high grade, complicated time-pieces and chronometers. Finding that he could not procure for his varied work stock tools and machines sufficiently scientific to answer his purpose, he has invented and turned out machines and tools that enable him to manufacture all kinds of watch wheels equal to best factory make; also screw-cutting instruments and jewelling tools. Now, Mr. Minor has the most complete and up-to-date equipment of tools possessed by any watch-maker on this continent outside of a regularly equipped factory. This is why his work is so satisfactory. He does not patch up old, worn pieces, but scientifically constructs a new piece, however complicated, and restores the watch to its original condition.



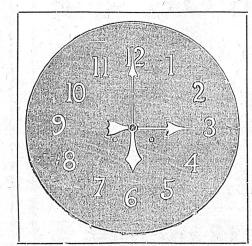
Our prices for cleaning and repairing Watches, Clocks and Chronometers are as low as is compatible with highest modern workmanship.

Bring your Watch here to Mr. Minor and let him prescribe for it. He will examine it FREE, and tell you just what it needs and what it will cost you.

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Every class of watch, clock and jewelery repairing.

Everything exactly right before it leaves our premises.

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Victoria, B. C.

AT CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral. The following are the services, Matins, 11 a. m.; organ, Andante, Hopkins venite, Stanley; psalms, special; bene-dictus, Barnby; confirmation service hymns, 270, 435, 271. Evening at 8 p. m. Organ, "Elevation," Page: p. m. Organ, "Elevation," Page, psalms, as set; magnificat, Jones; nuce dimittis, Attwood; hymns, 860, 130, 108; vesper hymn, Weber; organ, Postlude, Smart, The new Canadian Hymnal used at this church exclusively.

St. John's Church.

Matins—Organ, Frelude; venite, Turle; psalms for 13th morning, Cathedral psalter; benedicite, Maunder; jubliate, Hayes; hymn, 34; Iltany, Barnby; hymns, 528, 235; organ; Fostlude, Evensong—Organ, Prelude; pro. hymn, 274; psalms for 13th evening, Cathedral

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; maths, litany and sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 2:39; evensong and sermon at 7. The musical arrangements are; Organ voluntary; venite and psalms, Cathedral psalter; benedicite, Skeffington; bene-dictus, Langdon; hymns, 96, 94, 200; psalter; benedleite, Skeffington; benedleitus, Langdon; hymns, 96, 94, 200; ergan, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; psalms, Cathedral psalter; cantate, Woodward, deus miserentur, Lyttleton; hymns, 108, 133; 263; Iltany hymn, 465 pt. 2; verper hymn, Caffire; organ, voluntary.

St. Barnabas Church.

Golf Links Park

Do you realize that TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS will be running into VICTORIA inside the next

The Finest Subdivision

sold lots in Golf Links Park on every fine day this month.

This must mean that they are big value either for home building or speculation purposes. Remember WE GUARANTEE GOOD ROADS, SEWERS AND WATER for all of these

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you want to make your dollars earn more dollars, drop us a line or get us over the 'phone. We stand prepared to show you. There's a reason,

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635 Fort Street

If you do realize these self-evident facts then you owe it to yourself to either come to our office or phone us and arrange a time for going over this property with us. We have

Do you realize that we have in Golf Links Park ever put before you?

Do you realize that VICTORIA'S POPULATION will

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; choral matins and litany at 11 a. m.; choral

evensong at 7 p, m. The Rev. C. E. Cooper, rector of St. Saviour's, will be the preacher at the morning service; subject, "Psalm 102," and the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, at evensons, subject, "Inconsistency." All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, "Behold and See," Handel; venite psalm, Cathedral psalter; benedicite, Simper in A flat; benedicitus, Barnby; hymns, 107, 200, 19; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; organ, Postlude, Hesse. Evening—Organ, "Evening Pastorale," Lemens; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Dr. Wesley; hymns, 96, 97 pt. 2, 108; metrical litany, 467; organ, Fugue in E flat, Rinck.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's.

St. Andrew's.

Services will be held at 11 a. m, and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Bible class at 3 p. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. The preacher for the day will be the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Strangers lieartily welcome to all services. The musical selections are as follows: Morn ing—Voluntary, "Largo in G." Handel; psalm. 96; hymns, 130, 46, 419, 421. Evening — Voluntary, "Evensons," Bridge; psalm 72;; ;anthem, "His Works of Love," Simper, with solos, quartette and chorus; hymns 436 and 440; solo, "The Bird with a Broken Philon," Tenney, Mrs. D. C. Reid; voluntary, "Canto Drammatico," Rocekel.

First Prosbyterian.

Pirst Presbyterian.

Corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Adult Blable class at 2:45 p. m. Club on Monday evening will give a St. Fatrick concert. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service. per will be over service. St. Paul's Presbyterian.

Corner Henry and Mary streets, Vic-toria West. D. McRae, pastor. Morn-ing service at 11 a. m. Evening at 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. of C. E. meet immediately after he evening service to which all young copie are cordially invited to remain. Ir. J. H. Buchanan of Westminster [all, Vancouver, will conduct both

METHODIST

Metropolitan.

Metropolitan.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets.
Pastor, T. E. Holling, B. A.,; parsonage 916 Johnson street. 10 a. m., class meeting s; 11 a. m., public worship, subject, "The Pre-eminence of Christ;" anthem, "O Taste and Sec," by Goss; 2:30 p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45 p. m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7:30 p. m., mabile worship: subject of 2345 p. m., spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7330 p. m., public worship; subject of sermon, "The Madness of Modern Mill-tarism, or the Christian Method of Na-tional Defence." Anthem, "All Ye Na-tions Praise the Lord," by Muller, solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," Miss Sherrett, All cordially invited. Strang-ers and visitors specially welcome.

Centonnial.

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer service, Thursday at 8 p. m. The pastor will conduct both today. A hearty welcome te all. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

James Bay Methodist.

Corner of Michigan and Menzles streets. A. N. Miller, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m., subject, "Frayer." Evening service at 7 p. m., subject, "The Wise and Foolish Contrasted." Sunday school and adult classes at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League Monday evening at 8 p. m. The Easter meeting of the W. M. S. will be held in the church on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A very special invitation is extended to all the congregation. The woman's class meeting will be held in the parsonage on Wednesday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. The mission circle will meet in the church on Saturday (19th) at 4 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Church of Our Lord,
Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard
streets; 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons
by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning
subject: "Lest, the Lame be Turned Out
of the Way." Evening: "Security."
Wednesday, 11 a. m., Iltany and address
on the Lord's Prayer. "Thursday at 8
p. m., prayer and exposition, Friday at
3:30 p. m., Bible reading in the school.
Morning—Organ, Prelude, A. W. Marchant; venite and psalms as set, Cathedral
psalter; te deum, 19 Evening, Mercer;
benedictus 2; hymns, 165, 367, 149; organ, Postlude, A. Redhead; hymn 151;
psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Turner; nunc dimitits, Turner;
hymns, 177, 328, 396; vesper, 141; organ, Postlude, Haydn.

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Public worship at 11 a, m. and 7:30 p, m. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will ipreach. Morning theme: "Corne Ye Apart—Christ as Interpreter of the Ye Apart—Christ as Interpreter of the Crucial Experiences of Life." At the evening service the subject will be: "The Divine Pursuit—the Unknown Brother." Bible school, men's own Bible class, and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. of W. W's. meeting on Monday night will be omitted to attend tecture at Reformed Episcopal. Tucsday men's own "At Homo" in the schoolroom at 8 p. m. Wednesday at 8 p. m., "Moving Picture Lecture on California" by Prof. Prince. Thursday, prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Friday at 7:30 "Boy Scouts." Strangers, visitors, friends cordally welcomed.

LUTHERAN

Grace English Lutheran.

preach at both services. Morning subject: "Christ the Liberator." Evening subject: "Cause and Effect."

Victoria West.

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer service. Thursday at 8 p. m. The pastor will conduct both today. A hearty welcome te all. A.-E. Roberts, pastor.

subject of sermon, "The Principle of Christian Missions." Evening service at 7:30, subject, "An Urgent Invitation." The Sunday school meets at 7:30, p. m. All the children should be present Sunday as final arrangements for the Easter children's service will be excepted by the services. Rev. Vm. C. Drahn, western field services. St. Paul's Lutheran.

931 Mears avenue. Divine services in German at 11 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Being Glorified with Christ." In English at 7:30 p. m., subject of sermon, "A People's Choice." Sunday school at 10 a. m. All are cordially welcome. Rev. Otto G. M. Gerbich, pastor.

BAPTIST

Enumanuel.

Corner of Fernwood road and Glad-stone avenue. Services conducted by the Rev. William Stovenson. 11 a. m, "Prayer and Modern Science;" 7:30 p.m., Eunday school and "What is Death?" Sunday school and Bible classes 2:30 p. m.; pastor's class, "Salvation According to the Teaching of Jesus." B. Y. F. U. Monday at 8 p. m. Annual church social Wednesp. m. Annual church social Wednesday at 7 p. m. Church meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. The Sunday music follows: Morning—Holy, holy, holy; hymns, 22, 310; organ, Andante, Becthoven; hymns, 424, 398. Evening—Hymn 5; anthem; "Lord; for Thy Tender Mercles Sake," R. Farrant; hymn, 667; organ nocturne, Chopin; hymn, 666.

First Baptist.
Victoria hall, Blanchard street, Victoria hall, Blanchard street, near Pandora. Regular services today conducted by the Rev. P. Clifton Parker, M. A., Central Fairview church, Vancouver, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday schools: First Victoria West and Burnside at 2:30 p. m. Ladles' Philathea and men's Baraca class meet at same hour. Monday at 8 p. m., B. Y.-P. U. meeting. Tuesday at 3 p. m., women's prayer meeting. Thursday at 8 p. m., mid-week prayer service.

Burnside Mission.

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 Sunday school and Bible class at 2500 p. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. F. Letts. Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., social evening for the purpose of organizing a "People's Mutual Improvement Society." Everybody invited. Refreshments provided.

MISCELLANEOUS

Society of Friends.

Broad street hall, 1305 Broad street. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m. All

Salvation Army.

Citadel, Broad street. 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., Salvation meeting. The week-end meetings will be conducted by Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson. An invitation is extended to all.

Psychic Research.

Meeting in new Foresters' hall, on Broad, between Pandora and Johnson streets, at 8 p. m. Mrs. F. W. Jack-son will lecture; subject to be taken from audience; followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. All are

Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Cale-lonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "Se-rets Revealed." All are welcome to those meetings.

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 935 Pandora street, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock and testimony meetings Wednesday ovenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for March 13th, "Substance." All are welcome.

WAITES BROS.

Owing to the press of business in the Lawn Mower season and our increasing business in this line, for which we thank our many patrons, we have found it necessary to advance with the times and to accommodate this increasing branch or our trade we have installed one of the 1910 Patent Improved Lawn Mower Grinding Machines, which enables us to do the work accurately and to put the cutting blades in the same perfect condition as when the Mower was new, glying the desired clearance behind the cutting edge, which ensures a good the cutting edge, which ensures a good

clean cut, instead of tearing the grass and causing the mower to run hard, which was unavoidable while employwhich was unavoidable while employ-ing the old methods. It is a well known fact that it is next to impos-sible to sharpen the blades of a Lawn Mower with a file, owing to their pe-cullar shape, and many first-class mowers have been ruln'ed in the at-

We also guarantee to advance the quality of our work but not the price. Waites Bros., 641 Fort Street.

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The B. C. Permanent Loan Cp. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards, allowing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. The full amount deposited, or any portion thereof, may be withdrawn without notice. For the convenience of depositors, cheques are supplied, which may be used at any time. Pald up capital, sover \$1,000,000.00. assets, over \$2,000,000.00. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

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The aged father and mother of a prominent Boston lawyer safely carried through the last two winters by

The son says: "My father

and mother owe their present strength and good health to Vinol. During the last two trying winters neither of them had a cold, and were able to walk farther and do more than for years.

I think Vinol is perfectly wonderful. It certainly is the greatest blood-making, strengthening tonic for old people I ever heard of." We want every feeble old person in this town to try Vinol. We will return their money without question if it

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BUSINESS AND SEMI-BUSINESS BARGAINS

Herald St., Lot 60 ft. x 120 ft., with improvements, easy Douglas St., Lot 70 ft. x 120 ft., with extensive improvements and producing 71/2 per cent. nett, on terms..\$30,000 Yates St., full sized lot, revenue producing\$20,000 Large Lot, 90 ft. x 130 ft., with grocery and four dwellings, producing 9 per cent.....\$9,500 Two Lots, 135 ft. x 120 ft., with three frontages, improvements......\$5,000 Water Frontage, with two Lots in the Inner Harbor; improvements\$18,000 Yates St., corner 60 ft. x 120 ft., on terms......\$8,400 Churchway, close to Douglas, Lot 60 ft. x 120 ft., terms.

Government St., full sized Lot, corner, 120 ft. on Govern-Douglas St., 50 ft. x 120 ft., close in and improved....\$7,500 Douglas St., corner with new 2-storey brick, Lot 50 ft. x 120 ft. Easy terms\$15,000 Johnson St. (in the business section), Lot 32 ft. x 125 ft. Price.....\$15,000 View St., full sized Lot with improvements, rented \$50. View St., 2 Lots 60 ft. x 120 ft. each, with improvements, producing \$55 per month \$14,000 Will subdivide\$6,000 and \$8,000 Government St., 120 ft. frontage with rea. entrance, improved, \$53 per month, on terms\$9,000

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756 Discovery street—Modern 6-room dwelling, close in \$35.00
1216 Quadra street—1½-story residence, modern, 18.00

430 Dallas road—Large 2-story modern dwelling of 8 rooms, furnace, etc. 40.00 312 Dallas road—Large 2-story dwelling of 10 rooms, furnace, etc. 50.00

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FARMS

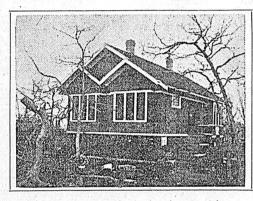
Carey road—6 acres cleared and partly cultivated; few buildings. Rent \$10 per month, for a period.

5½ acres on the Wilkinson road, all under cultivation; Colquitz river runs through the property; 6-room cottage, stables, etc.; fruit trees in bearing. Will lease by the year at \$12 per month.

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\$3,100

\$3,100

This cut doesn't do justice to this new and cosy little home. It is on a lot 50 x 132 ft., with no rock, splendid soil, with trees in front and lawn fixed up for flowers,

There is a parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, 2 bedrooms with clothes closets, full size basement, electric light, sewers, etc. This is only ½ block from car line, where cars stop almost at the door.

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100 acres on West*Road, 90 acres good land, 7 acres been slashed and covered with light second growth (easily cleared). About 3,000 cords wood. A snap at \$125 per acre—quarter cash.

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Yates St., 60x120, between Vancouver and Cook,
Subdivision cornering on Cook and Bay, best residential buys in city.
Lots in an orchard lately subdivided, just off Douglas st. car line.
Store and Cottage, Government St., producing 13½ per cent. Don't miss
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Acres of Choice Land, all cleared and well fenced, together with small house, barn, outbuildings, etc., situated near Parson's Bridge on main road. Owner is forced to sell on account of ill-health, and will take, for quick sale. .\$3000 Half Acre, just off Gorge Road, facing two streets; would

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New House for Sale Oak Bay District

Four bedrooms, drawingroom, finished in white enamel with fire place. Large panelled hall with pressed brick fireplace. Diningroom finished same as hall. Lot is 95 feet frontage by 120 feet. Large oak trees. Just off Oak Bay car. \$2,000 will handle this. Balance on mortgage.

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100 ACRE FARM of first class land, about 60 acres land, about 60 acres improved, cultivated or ready for ploughing, board fences, perpetual stream of water, small orchard, 6 room dwelling on slight elevation, having a southern view of distant hills, wide verandah. Good water, barn and stable accommodation for sixteen cows (which could be nearly doubled), 4-stall stable, piggery and bull yard, two fowl runs and houses, situate I mile from railway station in the most attractive and fertile portion of the Cowichan

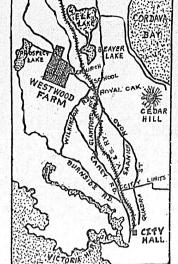
50 ACRES, 2 miles from station, about 25 cleared and wire fenced, about two acres in fruit, dwelling of 6 rooms, barn for 12 cows, 44 by 20, good water. Stable 32 by 32. Stock, implements and furniture, includ-

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FINE BUILDING LOT on Fairfield Road, between Trutch and Linden-\$1400. Terms.

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100 ACRES

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Richardson Street House Bargain

nine-room modern house on a splendid lot, located on the north side of street, between Cook and Vancouver sts. Also near two car lines, and 7 minutes from postoffice, and Beacon Hill park. House is always rented and nets 12 per cent. Price for a few days...\$3,400 on terms to arrange

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thing new, clean and neat-McPherson avenue, West Victoria; car line 100 yards; large lot, set out in nice rose bushes, etc; adjoining lots held at \$1,000; cement tubs and laundry in the basement, full size; four good chicken runs. Price, \$3,700, \$1,000 cash, balance spread over a long period to meet wishes of purchaser.

5-Room Modern Bungalow on large lot from street to street, Belton Pemberton road, close to Fort street-Beautiful Building site ..\$7,000

Foul Bay-Half-acre building lots, all cleared, surroundings beautiful; modern improvements; the class of residences here are good. Look at these before you decide on your new home site. They are the cheapest in the city, and are on the car line. Lots at Esquimalt Harbor-1 waterfront at

Inside lots at from, each\$250 to \$300 6 Acres, House and Barn, on the Wilkerson road—Good place, ready for occupancy. Easy terms\$3,000 1 Acre and 1/2-Acre Blocks, corner of the Wilkinson and Burnside Waterfront Lot, Hollywood.. \$1,000

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Fine Lots in Stewart and

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211/2 acres, 2 miles from the city hall, all meadow land close to

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JAMES BAY LOTS

Toronto St.—Large lot with barn thereon, renting at \$6.06 per month. A good buy as property in this lecality is advancing and this shows 6 per cent. with every prospect of a quick advance in price. Easy terms.

Government and Simcoe-Two lots for \$2,500. Superior St.—Good high lot for \$1,000.

Coburg St.—House and large lot rented for \$17.50; easy terms; price \$2280.

Wanted-Victoria West lots, east of Russell street.

Fernwood Road

Fine modern house of 11 rooms, with 4 lots, size 100x335 feet, beautiful garden of ornamental trees, shrubs, apple trees and fruits. Also a large stable in the rear. Price \$10,600; easy torms.

Johnson Street

Modern 8-room house on large lot, now renting for \$30 pr month. Price only \$4500; terms \$1100 cash, balance can be paid for at \$35 per month including principal and interest.

Yates Street Fine building lot, 60x120; price \$4000; good terms.

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Large building lot, 60x120; price \$4500; \$1300 cash, balance easy.

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Choice building lot, between Vancouver and Cook streets. Price \$1600.

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We have a full-sized lot on Fort Street, near Vancouver Street, south aspect and the price will be \$8,500 for the next week. See about it.

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1305 Government Street

1½ acres, with good eight-roomed house, at the corner of Oak Bay avenue and Foul Bay road, just outside the city

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This land lies 240 feet on Oak Bay avenue and 270 feet

This house is on the avenue front and with half the land, 240 x 135 is held at \$5,750. Half cash. This part will subdivide into five lots, each 48×135 , and at \$850 each, the land alone is worth \$4,250

The other half of the land is 135 x 240 and is held at

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There is a large number of bearing fruit trees on both portions of the land.

Remember, 5 lots on Oak Bay avenue with eight-room house, \$5,750. Three-quarters of an acre on Foul Bay Road, \$2,750, or the entire property

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Brighton Subdivision

Selling Fast—\$350, \$450, ¼ cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

Maplewood Road—\$6,500; .ten acres, suitable for subdivision, beautifully situated, adjacent to proposed street car extension.

Good Paying Business for sale. Small capital required; suitable for man and wife.

BRITISH REALTY CO

STEAM HEATED OFFICES

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply, at the next sittings of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer from me to Sidney Alfred Mitchell, of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail at the Empire Hotel, situate at No. 546 Johnson street, Victoria, B. Co.

8-roomed house with all modern conve-

niences and hot water heating apparatus. This is a big bargain. Adjoining property is over \$1200 dearer.

Note the location—Corner of Fernwood, lot 80x123, Price \$5250; on easy terms.

If you are open for an investment paying 18 per cent, see us at once.

WESCOTT & LETTE.

Phone 1651. Moody Blk., Yates St.

torla, B. C.

Dated the 10th day of March, 1910.

ALEXANDER LIPSKY.

OELLENT This is not to be equaled on the Island, is delightfully situated near rallway and sea, within a few miles of the city. Frice low, terms easy. Harman & Appleton 534 Yates Street Noxt S. Leiser & Co. Also entire third floor, suitable for lodge or club purposes, to let in new brick building, 541 Yates Street, Apply *********

F. R. STEWART & CO.

Maynard & Son NEW JAPANESE

Instructed, we will sell at our scles room, 1314 Broad Street, on

Tuesday, 2 p. m. DRY GOODS Etc.

Consisting of:
Lace Curtains, Ladles' Piquet Skirts,
Ladies' Piquet Suits, Misses' Striped
Coats, Head Shawls, '6-4 Tweed,
Ladies' Drawers, Ladles' Cotton Vests,
White Sweaters, Towels, Misses' Canton Underwear, Mirrors, Blouse, Pins,
Lace and Embriodery, Shoes, Corsets,
Umbrelias, Valises and Telescopes,
Mackintoshes, White and Grey, Blankets, Comforters, Snow Glasses, Feathers, Boys' Drawers, Purses, Skirt
Holders, Ties, Lumbermen's Rubbers,
Hose Supporters, Pipes, Elastic, Shawl
Straps, Sewing Cotton, Side Combs,
Tweed Pants, Tweed Suifts, Caps, Boys'
Overalls, Oil Mats, Stiff Hats, Dancos,
Ladies' Belts, Shelf Oil Baize, Hair
Oil, Liverpool Oil 'Hats, Cardigan
Jackets, Black Muslin, Braid, Corset
Clasps, Soap, Crechet Hooks, Toilet
Pins, Collars, Corkscrews, Serge,
Skirting, Flannelette, Dress Glagham,
Dress Plaid, Duck, Colored Organdie,
Knives, Clock, Ladles' Fleece Hose
Embroidered Handkerchiefs Mending,
Men's Underwear, White Silesia, Pipo
Stems, etc.
On view Monday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctionpers

Maynard

Instructed, we will sell without reserve at our salesroom, 1314 Broad Street, on

Friday, 18th.

ELEGANT OAK

Furniture and Effects

Handsomely Carved Chinese Chairs Full particulars later, be on view Thursday.

SONS

Great Auction Sale

Household

Furniture

and brooders, 25 ladies' and Gents Cycles. A great quantity of other

> THURSDAY, 17TH FRIDAY, 18TH and SATURDAY, 19TH

At 2 p.m.

At our New Salesroom

Corner Yates and Langley Streets H. W. Davies, M.A.A. Auctioneer

Phone 742 and 1992

Important Sale of Freehold Property

Stewart Williams & Co.

duly instructed will sell by Public Auc-

Thursday, March 31 st 11 o'clock

at the premises

1937 Blanchard St., Victoria subject to such conditions as may then be read; all that

Valuable Freehold Property

Pembroke streets, in the city of Victoria, and known as "Maplehurst." the same being part of suburban five-acrolot number one, with the dwelling-house and buildings thereon, and well adapted for subdividing into lots.

The property has a frontage on Blanchard street of 336 ft. 6 in., more or less, by an average depth of 397 feet, more or less, and contains three acros, more or less.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, 637 Fort street, cr to Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., solicitors to the vendor.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

St. Andrew's Young People.

On Monday evening the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will hold its regular terian Church will not its regular meeting. The subject to be discussed is: Money, a Curse or a Blessing. Several papers will be read and music has been arranged. The president of the society will be the leader for the

Popular Science Lectures.

LINERS COMING

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Will Order 8,000-Ton and 9,000-Ton Liners for the Pacific Service

OFFICIALS COMING

HERE IN APRIL

Four of Older Steamers Sold to Osaka Millionaire-Competition With Osaka Shosen

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha line op-erated between the Orient and Vic-toria and Seattle is to be improved by toria and Seattle is to be improved by the addition of two new liners considerably larger and more modern in type than the vessels now utilised in this service, according to advices received from the head office of the N. Y. K. at Tokyo. The Japanese steamship company is arranging for the construction of two steamers for this line, one of 8,000 tons register, the other of 9,000 tons. The largest of the steamers now in use is not more than 6,500 tons register. The European line is also to receive two additional steamers, one of 8,500 tons, the other of 10,000 tons register. The largest of the company's steamers now utilised is 8,000 tons. The largest that has been used in the service to Victoria, the Tango Maru, is a vessel of 7,200 tons.

the Tango Maru, is a vessel of 7,200 tons.

Officials of the Japanese line are expected to arrive here next month on the steamer Awa Maru bound to Eastern centres and to Europe in connection with the new undertaking of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Since the beginning of this year the American line has been changed, four steamers having been used instead of six as heretofore, and a monthly service given instead of a fortnightly service will be resumed in May, when the Sado Maru and Kamakura Maru will be added to the line.

Subsidy Arrangements.

Subsidy Arrangements.

The change made at the beginning of the year was due to changed conditions of the subsidy arrangements. Under the new law only vessels built less than ten yers ago were amenable for the subvention and it was decided to continue the service to Victoria and Seattle under the old law which allows of subsidy being paid to vessels built not less than fifteen years. To secure the most of the available subsidies the newer vessels of the American line were transferred to the service from Yokohama to London while older vessels were sent to Victoria and Seattle.

can line were transferred to the service from Yokohama to London while older vessels were sent to Victoria and Seattle.

The new vessels to be ordered will allow of the improvement of the American line bringing the efficiency to an even greater state than before. The Japanese steamship company has disposed of four of its older steamers, the Riojun Maru, which was one of the pioneers of the line from Yokohama to this port, Kagsohima Maru, operated between Yokohama and Shanghai, Hlogo Maru and Fishiki Maru. These vessels have been sold to Mr. Hara, a millionalre merchant of Osaka, who proposes to establish a general freighting business in the Pacific.

A rate war is anticipated between the Nippon Kaisha and its rival concern, the Osake Shosen Kaisha, which recently entered the Pacific trade under a working arrangement with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rallroad. The two Japanese companies are engaged in a fierce competition on the Japan-Formosa route, and in order to improve its service in opposition to the N. Y. K. the O. S. K. is arranging for the charter of the steamer America Maru from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The American Maru was one of the liners used in the service given by the T. K. N. between Hongkong and San Francisco, via Honolulu, before the new turbiners Chiyo Maru and Tenyu Maru began the service.

The Tamba Maru will be the next of the Japanece liners to reach this port from the Orient. She is scheduled to leave Yokohama on Wednesday for Victoria. The steamers Oceano of the C. P. R. are all on the way across the Pacific from Yokohama, and are due about the end of this week.

MONTEAGLE TO

MONTEAGLE TO BE FREED TOMORROW

C. P. R. Liner Being Fumigated at William Head and Will Leave Under Charge of Skeleton Crew

The steamer Monteagle of the C. P. R., detained in quarantine in consequence of one of her saloon passengers having been afflicted with smallpox is being fumigated and displaced and in the saloon of the contract of the con infected, and is expected to get away from William Head tomorrow. She will be taken to Vancouver by a skeleton crew, who are being put through the disinfecting process of the quarantine station with this pur-pose in view. The forty saloon pas-sengers and six Chinese have been removed on shore.

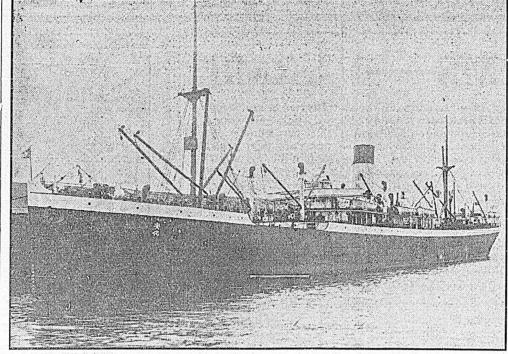
DOLA SUCCORED

BY JOHN G. COX

Broke Down When on Way From Port Renfrew With Injured Logger and Was Towed From William Head

The gasoline launch Dola, which took Dr. Whillans to hurry to the aid of Mr. Wiggs, a young rancher, badly injured as a result of a log falling upon him, returned yesterday in tow of the launch Capt. John G. Cox, which picked up the Dola at William Head. The injured man was landed and conveyed to the hospital. The Dola broke down on her way from Port Renfrew, and sailed into William Head, where she was found by the Capt. John G. Cox. Wiggs, in company with two other ranchers, was engaged in handlogging on the San Juan river about two miles from San Juan river about two miles from Port Renfrew, when a log starting down a little hill rolled on to him, crushing and bruising him badly. His E. Burns, of Vancouver, will speak in Broad street hall tonight. 8 p. m., upon Woman: Rebel and Citizen.

Steamer Ningchow which Reached Yokohama Steered with Propellers



After Losing Rudder During Heavy Gale Blue Funnel Liner Used Screws-Tacoma Maru Lost Seamen

The steamer Kingchow, Capt. Allen, and by the Monteagle. The Ningchow was several days late, having been several days by the propellers only. The barometer fell preceding the gale to 27.60, lower than Capt. Allen had ever seen the glass, and a strong gale blew from the eastward. It increased in violence/ kicking up a tremendous sea, which alonged to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate was broken, and Capt. Allen and his crew had an ardoust time navigating the liner by the twin propellate in the wind changed to northeast, then morth, and finally to northwest, contouring the liner by the twin propellate with the wind changed to northeast, then morth and the was developed the work of the propellate with the wind changed to northeast, then morth and the was developed to the propellate with the wind the was developed to the propellate with the wind the was developed to the propellate with t

against a hatch combing. He expired

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE:

By Government Wireless

Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; bar., 30.15; temp.,

wind N. W.; bar, 30.15; temp., 45.
Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Clear; calm; bar. 30.08; bar., 44; sea moderate.
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind N.E., 27 miles; bar., 30.07; temp., 46; sea moderate; passed in, steam schooner, 9.55 p. m.; out, a steamer at 10.45 p. m.
Estevan, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind S.; bar., 30.10; temp., 43; heavy swell; Tees at Kyuquot whaling station, south bound 7.30 a. m.
Pachena, 8 a. m.—Clear; wind S.; bar., 30.05; temp., 45; sea

S.; bar., 30.05; temp., 45; sea

moderate.

moderate.

Point Grey, noon.—Clear;
wind N. W.; bar., 30.16; temp.,
51; Yoggy seaward.

Cape Lazo, noon.—Clear;
calm; foggy seaward; bar.,
30.15; temp., 44; sea smooth.
Tatoosh. noon.—Clear; wind
N. E., 30 miles; bar., 30.06;
temp., 48; out. Lonsdale,
11.40 a. m.
Pachena, noon.—Clear; bar.,
30.04; temp., 48; sea moderate;

Pachena, noon.—Clear; bar, 30.04; temp., 48; sea moderate; spoke Empress of China 112 miles off Cape Flattery, west

Estevan, noon.—Misty, calm; bar, 30.15; temp, 43; sea moderate; steamer Newington arrived 7.40 a. m., and is discharg-

rived 7.10 a. m., and is discharging.

Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Clear;
N. E. wind; bar., 30.05; temp., 50; sea smooth; no shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Clear;
N. W. breeze; bar., 30.07; temp., 47; sea smooth; spoke rincess May southbound in Narrows at 4.45 p. m.

Tatoosh 6 p. m.—Clear; easterly wind; bar. 30.06; temp., 50; sea smooth; no shipping.

Pachena, 6 p. m.—Clear; easterly breeze; bar., 20.05; temp., 51; sea moderate; spoke Empress of China, 130 miles off here at 4.20 p. m.

Estevan, 6 p. m.—Clear; S. E. wind; bar., 29.35; temp., 46; sea smooth; spoke steamer Tees east bound off Syduey Inlet at

wind; Dat., 2000 smooth; spoke steamer Tees east bound off Sydney Inlet at

PASSENGERS OF ERNA HAD STRENUOUS TIME

Cargo of the Jebsen Liner Shifted an Those on Board Feared Vessel Would Be Wrecked

British Columbia

The steamer Brune bought by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for service between Prince Rupert, Stewart and Queen Charlotte islands, for which services the steamer Henriette is now chartered from the Mackenzie Steamship Company is expected to reach port within a few days from Liverpool, which port she left 68 days ago for Victoria. The steam trawler Roman, which Capt, Barney Johnston, formerly of the Vadso, is bringing from England for the B. C. Packer's Arsociation, is also about due. She left Liverpool 73 days ago, and was last reported from Coronel.

The steamer Onyx bought by the Coast Steamship Company, of Vancouver, was rechristened as the British Columbia before sailing. She left Glasgow on February 21st, and was reported as arriving at Cape Verde islands on Thursday on her way from the Clyde port to Victoria. Capt. MacPhall is bringing out the British Columbia

the Clyde port to Victoria. Capt. MacPhail is bringing out the British

Other additions to the British Co-lumbia coast services now on the way are the Cetriana, ex Norway, which left Glasgow 41 days ago for Victoria for the Northern Steamship Company and the steam whaler Sebastian, about due from St. John, Newfoundland, for the Pacific Whaling Company. The company also has a new steamer in sections, the William Grant, on board the Blue Funnel line Titan now on the way from Yokohama.

URGES ENLARGMENT OF JAPAN'S NAVY

Capt. Oguri Points Out That Twenty-Three of Nippon's Warships Will Be Ineffective in Few Years

Adylees were brought by the steamer Monteagle that the Japanese newspapers are agitating for increases in the Japanese navy. The Osaka Mainlichi has an article in this regard by Capt. Ogurl, of the Japanese navy urging the government and people to enlarge the navy without loss of time. He states that by 1920 ten Japanese battleships and thirteen cruisers will have become ineffective, and will have to be stricken from the active list. Without consideration of these prospective reductions the construction of warships by other powers is fast outstripping that of Japan. He points out that within five years the Panama Canal will be cut, and the United States navy will be able to reach the Pacific quickly in case of emergency. Advices were brought by the steamer

Unable to get a charter on this coast, the big German ship R. C. Rickmers has been ordered to proceed to Singapore in ballast.

Picked Up After Being Given Tahoma

The survivors of the wrecked steamer Farallon, missing for over two months since they left the wreck of the Alaska Steamship company's vessel at Iliamna bay, on January 7, have been rescued by the U. S. S. Tahoma. The six, who had a struggle for life lasting sixty-three days, are: Gus Swanson, second mate of the Farallon; Charles Peterson, seaman; Albert Bailey, passenger enroute for Kodiak; Otto Nelson, seaman; Charles Bourne, a resident of Afognak, now safe at Kafilar bay; and Capt. Widder, master of the launch Sea Wolf, who remained at Kodiak.

laumeh Sea Wolf, who remained at Kodiak.

The Tahoma went north February 8, and for a month found no trace of the missing men. Finally the schooner Mattle Was met and reported having spoken a dory with the survivors sought for on board leaving Uyak for Afognak on March 5th. The Tahoma steamed there and picked up the men on March 7th.

Leaving the wrecked Farallon on the morning of January 7, the six headed for Ursus cove, where they put in for the night. Putting out the next morning they ran into a northwest gale. The heavy sea nearly swamped the boat, and the spray froze on the men until they resembled animated ice-bergs.

boat, and the spray flore on until they resembled animated leebergs.

Just off Douglas Island the boat sank under the weight of the ice with which it was coated, but the men managed to reach the island, terribly frost bitten. They huddled in a sheltering nook for 48 hours, until the blizzard subsided. Then, setting off, they found the camp of Michael Pablov, a trapper. He shared his provisions, but refused \$200 to attempt crossing the straits, saying that it meant certain death. They remained with Pablov until February 7, storm bound, when they started out again. Nelson became snowblind and wandered away, and was not found for 24 hours. Reaching Kagnak the party found an old skiff and dug it out of the snow and made their way to Kaflais bay, living the entire time on whale old and dried fish flour. There they managed to kill seal but in attempting to cross the straits their boat was wrecked in a gale just as they reached Cape Ugat. After more appalling hardship and suffering they made their way to Uganek village in a native cance and from there with two native guides went to Afognak, where the Tahoma found them.

The party had been given up as lost.

The party had been given up as los

REACHED HONOLULU

Ship W. F. Babcock Puts Into Hawaiian Port Listed to Starboard in Need of Repairs

Wednesday and made Honolulu with a jury rig.
Capt. G. R. Sterling, part owner of the vessel and master of the Everett G. Griggs, was notified by cable of the mishap. It is not known whether she can be docked and repaired at Honolulu, or whether it will be necessary to tow her to San Francisco.
With a heavy cargo of lumber for South Africa, the Babecek left Port Ludlow for Port Townsend January 20. She anchored in Clallum, Bay January 21, passed out at the Cape January 24, and came in again towing at 9:30 a.m. January 25. She anchored at Neah Bay on the same day and passed out towing at 2:30 p.m. January 28. She was chartered by Hind, Rolpin & Co., and is valued at \$35,000. passed out towing at 2.30 p.m. January 28. She was chartered by Hind, Rol, it & Co., and is valued at \$35,000. She was built at Bath, Me., in 188.4 and is 2,130 registered tons. C. R. Bishop, of San Francisco, is listed as the owner.

Had Rough Voyage

FARALLON RESCUED

Up as Lost at Afognak in the Aleutians by U. S. S.

Listed to starboard in a heavy sea, the ship W. F. Babcock, Which salled from Scattle January 16 for Cape Town with lumber, broke her rudder on Wednesday and made Honolulu with

The French liner Amiral Excimans, which has reached San Francisco from Antwerp via the Orient reports a strenuous few days as a result of stormy weather. On February 17, after leaving Kobe she ran into the leaving Kobe she ran into the strength of the francisco from Antwerp was the orient coal for Hind, Rolph & Co. She loads of each month.

Apply to Shaltcross & Macauley, Agents, Victoria.

Excursion

Seattle Aviation Meet, March 12-14

1210 Broad Street

SEATTLE AND RETURN

Two Good

Buys

The near future will develop a keen demand for trackage

We offer 195 feet on the E. & N. Ry. with 200 feet street frontage, for\$8000

Corner Lot on Cook and View Streets, at the snap price

Tracksell Anderson & Co.

Also Regina Saskatchewan

of\$4200

property, and this class of property is limited .

Phone 1722

Tickets on sale March 11, 12, 13. Final return limit, Tuesday, March 15, 1910.

SPECIAL NOTICE

S. S. Princess Royal will make a Special Trip Saturday Night, leaving Victoria at 11:50 P.M. Returning, leaves Seattle at 9.30 Sunday morning. L. D. CHETHAM,

Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

Very Low Rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS TO MEXICO. SPECIAL TEACHERS' TOUR TEROUGH MEXICO. PERSONALLY CONDUCTED, JUNE, 1910.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria. Phone 456.

Our Prices Are The Lowist

LEE DYE & CO.

Next Fire Hall. Cormorant St. and 707 Fort St.

Steamer St. Denis Northern B.C. Ports

Wednesday, March 16

John Barnsley

Agent. 534 Yates NOTICE

UNDER JURY RIG

cock Puts Into Hawaiian ed to Starboard in ed of Repairs

reboard in a heavy sea, 1. Babcock, which salled amount 16 for Cape Town administrator of all and singular the personal estate and effects of said deceased, on or before the 22nd day of March, 1910, and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay their indebted dones to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHN S. YOUNG,
574 David Street, Victoria, B. C., the
administrator of all and singular the
personal estate and effects of the
above-named deceased.
Dated this 19th day of February,
1910.

hurricane that nearly demolished the steamer Hazel Dollar. The Exelmans had her cabin doors and windows smashed in and practically all her movable deck fittings swept overboard. She brought little Oriental cargo, but an enormous quantity of steel of all kinds from Antwerp and liquors from France and Italy.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Southern California Leave Victoria 8 a. m. March 16, 23

steamers UMATILLA OF CITY OF PUEBLA.

Leave Scattle 10 a. m., steamers GOVERNOR OF PRESIDENT, Mar. 18, 25.

FOR Southeastern Alaska, COTTAGE CITY
leaves Seattle 9 p. m., Mar. 22, April 2.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117
Wharf St. Phone 4.

R. F. RITHLET & CO., Ltd., Agents
C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Plassonger Agent.
FOR further information obtain folder.



CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. nt on the American Continent

135 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL

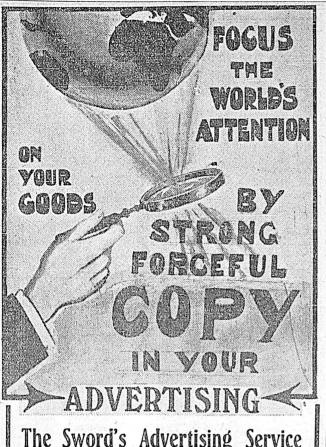
TO THE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company op-erates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For further particulars apply,
TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R.
405 Winch Building.
Vancouver. B. C.

Canadian Mexican

TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada



The Sword's Advertising Service

Makes a specialty of getting out folders, booklets, catalogues, etc., writes copy that compels attention, and gets the business, designs cuts that are different, places advertising contracts, checks up advertising, in fact takes all adv. worries off your hands, only one firm in each line handled, thus ensuring its clients an exclusive service.

TEMPORARY OFFICES

Phone L1704 1761 Pandora Avenue.

WE HAVE

Next Merchants Bank.

703 Yates Street. Where we are now prepared to cater to the needs of our old patrons and the public generally, as usual,

A. ANDERNACH & COMPANY Jewelers, Etc.



The marriage took place at Hazel Brae Farm, Matsqui, last week, of Mr. James Francis Bennett of Vancouver and Miss Bernice Maclure, doughter of Mr. J. C. Maclure, formerly of this city, a sister of Mrs. Johann Wulffsohn and niece of Mr. S. Maclure of Victoria. Rev. A. E. Harris, of Abbotsford, performed the ceremony.

The Dominion government is about to establish a new industrial school of the R. C. mission near Creston.

The marriage took place at Castiegar last week of Mr. Charles F. LeDonald and Miss M. L. Ferguson. Mrs. Mc.-Donald was formerly matron of the gen-eral hospitals at Nelson and Ymir.

Malcolm Millie of Kelowna, had a narrow escape from being burned to leath last week, discovering that his lome was on fire just in time to make

Does Baby

Chafe?

Johnson's Baby Powder

Best made, pure and good. It will keep baby comfortable and good humored.

HALL & CO.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Rev. A. W. K. Herdman last 'week solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clifford S. Hurlburt and Miss Agnes Mathle, at

Ladner has organized a Board of Frade which promises to be a useful factor in the business life of the Delta.

Report has it that Edwards, of "Eye-pener" fame is to be C. P. R. agent at

Ray Martin, accused of stealing a draft for \$290, forging and cashing it, has been sentenced to two years' hard labor at New Westminster.

The Kootenay jam factory, at Nelson will this year nearly double its capacity and its busines.

John Lovell, arrested at Detroit r cently for passing a worthless chec proves to be identical with J. Woolto who last October defrauded a bank Nelson of \$2,100.

Cattle in the Quilchena district are suffering from blackleg

A daily stage service has been in-tugurated between Tulumeen and Princetown.

Construction of the V. V. & E. west of Princeton has begun, as well as on he section between Abbotsford and dlope. J. W. Stewart & Co. have both contracts, aggregating 66 miles. A strike of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern firemen is threatened which will affect the railwaymen run-ning into the Kootenay from the Am-

Fernic's deferred municipal elections ake place on St. Patrick's day,

R. M. Winslow, horticulturalist of the Department of Agriculture, is visiting the Okanagan. The C. P. R. is stated to have appropriated \$25,000 to build a railwaymen's Y. M. C. A. at Cranbrook.

The "Keremeos Trumpet" has cease

Rossland is vigorously enforcing surfew law under which no youngste inder 16 years of age is permitted on th streets after 8 p. m.

John Fremont, who was injured by a cockfall in No. 5 mine, died at Michel nospital last week of his injuries. A coroner's jury in its verdiet urged that the company take measures to protect pridge sticks, to prevent recurrence of such accidents.

Rossland rejoices at the success tehieved by W. R. Braden, M. P. P., ir nducing the government to grant \$6,00 o the city in recognition of its inability o tax the property of mining companies within the city. A substantial appropria

Miss Margaret McCraney, daughter of Collector and Mrs. McCarney of Ross-land, who is studying violin in Paris, writes most interestingly to the home paper of her adventures during the re-cent floods in Françe.

eturn to England to inspect the books of New Westminster.

Mr. William Henderson, superintendent of the Public Works Department, has wisted Greenwood and selected a site for the new federal building there, the Nelson property at the corner of Government street and Greenwood streets.

Mr. Wendell Holmes Berry and Miss clia Briley were married in Greenwood last Monday.

Thomas H. Turner, a foreman at No. 5 camp, near Ladysmith, was crushed so badly in the mine while at work a few days ago, that death resulted almost instantaneously.

The Royal Bank of Canada is opening branch at Ladysmith.

The body of Marsell Rees, killed in the mines at Coal Creek last September, has just been recovered and forwarded to algary for interment.

The Hedley Gold Mining Co. has de-clared a second quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, or 30 cents on the share.

Prominent Coast mining men are con emplating the establishment of a smelt er at Princeton.

The B. C.E. R. Co.'s line between New westminster and Cloverdale will be in operation it is expected, by the end of the present month.

RAILWAY SETTLEMENT

B. & O. Road Concedes Wage Increase and Other Points to Conductors and Trainmen

and Trainmen

BALTEMORE, Md., March 12.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad issued an official statement today in regard to the settlement of the controversy between the conductors and trainmen of the B. & O. and the officials of the road relative to wages and service conditions, in which it says that under the provisions of the agreement, there is an equalizing of pay increase on the mileage basis as well as a raise in the guarantee as to the monthly minimum of conductors, baggage and brakemen. The increase ranges from five per cent. In some cases to nine per cent. In others, the average increase remaining to be figured out from the payrolls before it can be definitely determined. The min questions as to the working schedule were satisfactorily disposed of, that as to the doubleheading being dropped with the understanding that it would be taken up later for consideration generally with the eastern roads:

ation generally with the eastern roads.

NEW YORK, March 12.—As the White Star liner Adriatic was pulling away from her pier on her trip to Europe today an officer on the bridge suddenly shouted through his megaphone that a man had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in one of the second cabin rooms, and that the body would be sent back to shore on a tug. A tug was dispatched to the Adriatic, which was just turning her nose towards the bay, and soon a stretcher was lowered bearing the body. The ship's surgeon placed on the stretcher a certificate showing that the man was dead when discovered, and that he booked passage as Ettige Beppo, a stage hand, living in London. Who discovered the suicide, and when the man boarded the liner could not be learned.

"The Artist Craftsman"

Begs respectfully to announce that he is prepared to discuss "Interior Decoration" and "Furnishing Schemes" with those who are requiring the advice and guidance of an expert. Mr. Huggett is Agent for

Waring & Gillow, Ltd. Of London, Eng.

And Direct Importer of Specialties in

"Art Fabrics" "Electrical Fittings" "Works of Art"

Antiques and Modern Furniture, Etc.

Mail Address: 824 Pender St. (W.), Vancouver, B. C. All Correspondence will receive Prompt Attention.

ASHCROFT

To Fort George and Northern British Columbia Ashcroft to Fort George, Three Days

FORT GEORGE, the coming City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. ASHCROFT on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only practical route to the Interior of Northern British Columbia.

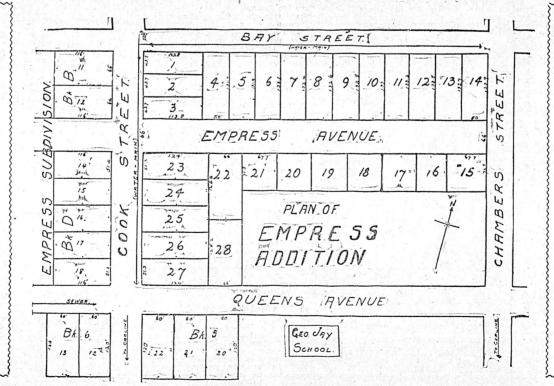
Ashcroft-Fort George Business League J. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

Many are the factors that affect the value of urban real estate, but none of them is of greater importance than that of nearness to the business section. The nearer, the more valuable, because the more needed. That is one reason why we want to interest you in lots in Empress Addition. They are close in. They are exactly three-quarters of a mile from the City Hall. They are the next vacant lots immediately to the north of blocks already built up. They are directly in the line of development. Whether you want a profitable investment or a reasonably priced home site, Empress Addition lots should interest you.

EMPRESS

On Empress avenue are a number of lots with the wide frontage of 67½ feet. These are level have rich deep soil, and will be very easily drained. To the builder looking for a site for a couple of moderately priced houses—the kind that sell on sight—any one of these lots should appeal. They are priced at \$500 each, with \$25 additional for the corner lot. The contract has already been let for the grading of this portion of



STREET

These big lots, facing as well on Empress avenue, are already served by a water main. Three of them, numbers 4, 5 and 6, are particularly desirable lots, high and very gently sloping. At the price of \$625 each they are good buying.

Lots 10 and 11 are two other clean, high lots, most attractively priced at \$600 each, on the most favorable terms.

Let us quote you other prices and particulars in person at our office.



Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. -

- Telephone 1494

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"A Woman's Way"

The attraction at Victoria theatre, March 27, will be Grace George in her new play, "A Woman's Way." The place is bright and diverting, and it appears that the author has some new ideas on his subject, and they are agreeably expressed.

New Grand Theatre

New Grand Theatre
Coming to the Grand theatre this
week at the head of a first class bill
will be Foster and Foster, those inimitable comedians who have made
the world laugh, by their humor. They
rank also among the most artistic artists in the vaudeville profession, and
here will be seen in "The Volunteer
Planist," introducing some very clever
piano playing and delightful vocal
selections. The act is a feature one,
and promises to be a big draw this
week.

week.

Supporting this big act is Helen Carmen, the girl who possesses what is known as the contagious smile. She will be heard in "Gee, Its Great to Live and Learn," a composition by Frank Fogarty. She has as well two songs, "Tie Your Little Bull Outside," which from the title looks promising of humor, and "Candy Kid." Her voice is a well modulated mezzo soprano.

of humor, and Candy Aid. Revolce is a well modulated mezzo soprano.

Edwin Winchester, the popular musical monologist, will have an act that is billed to suit all classes of people being diversified enough to suit all tastes. He is said to be a past master on a snare drum, and will give some very realistic imitations upon it. One of these will be a battle scene. He also promises to tell many stories and anecdotes, and will play a number of gems from "Il Trovatore."

A big acrobatic act is coming, too. The Four Tossing Lavelles, foreign acrobats, will do swift and brilliant work. The act is said to hold the audience spell-bound, being really wonderful, and a great treat for all athletes. The regular illustrated song and the moving pictures will be down on the programme as usual, and also the orchestral selections by Herr Nagels orchestra.

Pantages Theatre

Pantages Theatre

About the Hunt Musical Comedy that is to start in on Monday, March 14th, the Daily Province has to say: "That the E. C. Hunt Musical Comedy Company, which opened a short season at the Grand last night in "The Rajah," more than made good was evinced by the hearty applause that every song received, the hearty laugher that greeted every joke and the words of praise that were bestowed on the management and on the members by the hundreds of people who crowded the playhouse last night. There is a vast difference between this company and the previous ones that have played the Cordova street house. C. E., Hunt and Charles Rice are the two persons in question, and in the guise of two American aviators who become stranded in Turkey they caused uproarious laughter all the time they were on the stage. They are excellent foils to each other and work splendid-ly together. Their chief assistant in



Hockey Girls in " A Stubborn Cinderella."

"A Stubborn Cinderella"

"A Stubborn Cinderella"

There is an atmosphere of "class" and Indiscriminate charm in Mort. H. Singer's quality musical play, "A Stubborn Cinderella," which comes to the Victoria Theatre Monday night for a special engagement. Messrs. Hough, Adams and Howard have written a very long list of successes, namely, "The Goddess of Liberty," "The Prince of Tonight," "The Time, the Place and the Girl," "The Golden Girl," "The Girl at the Helm," etc., etc., all of which have been produced

the laughter-making line is Dixie Ward, who took the part of the Rajah's antiquated wife. Her very appearance was 'enough to cause a burst of laughter and she kept her auditors in a merry mood. Ruth Albright, a preposessing young woman with a well cultivated voice is the leading lady and sh'e puts plenty of vim and life into her work and also her songs. Margaret Summers also filled her part well and has a very good singing each other at first sight, and then provide. Arthur Snyder possesses a baritone voice of both range and power and it was heard to advantage in several of the young chap's classmates and it was heard to advantage in several of the protected to carve out their own hapiness and funnibers in the whole of offering was the sextette, "How Many Have You Told That To."

Ward, who took the part of the Rather to the learn of the learnes in the case and there is something of a theatres; but there is something of a charm about "A Stubborn Cinderella" working crew of eight stage methoding. Condering of a tractions announced for early presentation here will be the first appropriate of attractions announced for early presentation here will be the first appropriate. A Man's a Man," of Robert Edeson, who comes to the Victoria theatre on March 31. Mr. Edeson's latest stellar vehicle, which is the work o Grundy or the young lady's guardian. As a corollary to their love affair, several of the young chap's classmates also proceed to fall in love with some of their charming "co-eds," for the first act of this play is laid on the campus of a college where mostly all the principal male characters are students. The large cast is headed by that clever exponent of hilarity, Mr. Homer B. Mason, and the production was staged by George Marion, Thanks to his artistle education and the ready check book of Mr. Singer, the managing director of the Princess Amusement Company, there has been provided gorgeous and brilliant masses of harmonlous color in the costumes and harmonious color in the costumes and stage settings, their cost having never before been equalled for a travelling theatrical company. To transport this stupendous attraction, it is necessary

presentation here will be the first appearance in this city in his new play, "A Man's a Man," of Robert Edeson, who comes to the Victoria theatre on March 31. Mr. Edeson's latest stellar vehicle, which is the work of Anna Steese Richardson and Henry Leslie Friedenberg, is said to be the strongest play he has secured since he first became a star ten seasons ago. The central character, Townsend Hewitt, of fine birth and assured social position, whom Mr. Edeson impersonates, is said to afford this sterling actor the best opportunity of his career, while the play itself has attracted favorable attention in cities where it has already been seen because of its originality of these and the forceful and daring way in which it has been handled. In "A Man's a Man" Mr. Edeson enjoys the advantage of being supported by one of the most competent acting organizations ever sent on tour. His supporting company includes such well-known players as Menifee Johnstone,

best known comedienne and one of the most original comedies ever offered to the American public. L. S. Sire, under whose management Miss Robson is starring, has strrounded learning production, scenic and costumes, are most elaborate. In the role of "Aunt Mary," Miss Robson has a part well suited to her, and one in which she is screamingly funny. In dramatizing "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," Miss Warner has created a comedy which is absolutely or is inique, making it one of the best comedies ever seen on the stage. The New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the best comedies of the seen on the stage. The New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the best comedies of the seen on the stage. The New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have endorsed it as one of the best comedies of the New York and Chicago critics have the theatre every day until next Saturday every dot the theatre every day until next Saturday every dot the theatre every day until next Saturday every dot the theatre every day until next Saturday and the person to secure the theatre every day until next Saturday and the person to oscure the theatre every day until next Saturday and the person to oscure the theatre every day until next Saturday and the person to examining the bottle, it will be on-exhibition in the cheat person to calculate the theatr

Incorporated 1869.

Capital Paid Up\$5,000,000.00 Reserve \$5.700.000.00
Total Assets \$70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted Pays Special Attention to

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH - - Manager Victoria Branch

New Premises Are Being Erected in Government Street for this Bank

Animated Pictures

For the coming week at the Victoria Theatre, the management has hit or the novel idea to entertain their patrons and at the same time give every one who enters the theatre an oppor one who exters the theatre an opportunity of winning one of three prizes that are to be presented. The idea is to give overy patron a chance to guess how many beans there are in a bottle that is now on exhibition at the theatre. The first prize will be twenty dollars; the second ten, and the third five. The first show will be held on Tuesday evening and they will be continued for the remainder of the week. In addition to the guessing, the pic-Tuesday evening and they will be continued for the remainder of the week. In addition to the guessing, the pictures alone will be worth the price of admission, among them being "The Indian," "The Little Peace Maker," "The Energetic Advertiser," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Hero," "The Dancing Girl of Butte," "The Smuggler's Game" and several others. Miss Switzer, the popular illustrated, song singer, has two selections for the coming week, entitled "Tomorrow" and "The Flowers Outside the Cate." In order that every one may have an opportunity of examining the bottle, it will be on-exhibition in the lobby of the theatre every day until next Saturday and the person to secure the prize must not only guess the nearest to the number of beans but also be in the theatre next Saturday evening.

York m'en are those of the New England men.

Schooner in Distress

The halibut fishing schooner Silver Spray, which operates from the Sound off the west coast of Vancouver Island, has been towed to Port Townsend in distress by the U. S. S. Snohomish.

MONTREAL, March 12 .- The Wanlerers, the season's champions Stanley cup holders, were called upon to defend the title at the Jubilee rink tonight against the Berlin team, who are champions of the Ontario league. The game put up by the visitors was a surprise to the Montreal hockey fans, and was very favorably commented upon. The score at half time was: Wanderers 5, Berlin 2, the final score being Wanderers 7, Berlin 3.

PROVINCIAL GAOL AT VICTORIA

Tenders indorsed "Gaol Supplies." for Tenders indersed "Gaol Supplies," for the supply of grocerles, bread, beef, clothing, boots and shoes for the said institution, from the 1st day of April, 1910, to the 31st day of March, 1911, will be received by the warden up to the 22nd of March, 1910. Samples of grocerles, etc., can be seen at the Provincial Gaol. Topaz avenue. All articles required for use in this contract to be of provincial manufacture as far as practicable. Forms of tender will be supplied at the gaol on application. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ily accepted.

I. M. MUTTER.

Warden.
Provincial Gaol, Victoria, 4th March,
1910.

The Topmost Tailoring in Canada



Semi-ready Clothes

Get a copy of the Semi-ready Style Book, showing 30 Semi-ready Styles in Suitings, Overcoating and Fancy Vests-the correct modes for the season.

Better than retail Custom Tailoring -yet cheaper.

> Special Order Suits to measure Made in 4 days, 400 samples.

LASIFR (10)

THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE HAS WON THE LARGEST AND BEST CLOTHING BUSINESS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND-WON IT BY SHEER MERIT.

The finest and most serviceable clothes are invariably found here, and at the most reasonable prices.

We now offer all the new spring styles for men. Our announcements are directed to men who demand correct attire.

Spring Suits

At \$15.00 to \$35.00

Spring Topcoats

An exclusive assortment of high-class Topcoats is now awaiting inspection. Clever styles, high-class models and fairly priced. Just the thing for early spring evenings.

We also have some classy offerings in Furnishings which are sure to interest you. We need your trade and you need our clothes.



Whether you stand or sit your clothes should look as if they belong to you. It is being absolutely right that Semi-ready Clothes show their superiority.

> Chesterfield Overcoats, at \$15 and upwards. Imperva Raincoats (for Fall and Spring days, sun or rain), \$15, \$20 and \$25. See the new styles down to date

Semi-readu Tailorina

CLOTHIERS and HATTERS

Exclusive Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

614 YATES STREET

BILIOUSNESS

Caused by a Disordered Liver Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

The liver's work is to secrete the bile-that exceedingly bitter fluid which is often called gall. This bile is stored in the gall-bladder and at the proper time it is poured into the upper part of the intestines. There it helps in the digestion of the fatty and oily parts of the food, and regulates the action of the bowels, causing them to move often enough to clear the system promptly of indigestible food.

When the liver gets out of order, as it does

with a surprisingly large number of people, the flow of the bile becomes irregular, and the quality of the fluid is changed. The bowels consequently become irregular also, being constipated and loose by turns; the food is only partly digested; the bile gets into the blood, acting there as a poison and demoralizing the whole system. A sudden dizziness is felt on rising, spots sometimes float before the eyes, the tongue is furred, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, and a most disagreeable feeling of sickness

This is Biliousness.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get right at the

root of the trouble and speedily relieve it.

They first put the disordered liver right, so that it supplies a normal quantity of healthy bile.
This opens the bowels and clears out the clogged-The blood is purified, the stomach cleansed, all the disagreeable symptoms disappear and the whole delicately adjusted mechanism of

the body moves smoothly again.
On the first appearance of bilious symptoms take Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. J. C. McCulloch, a railway conductor of Westport, Ont., writes:

westport, Ont., Writes:

"It is with pleasure I write to inform you that your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have proved of great value to me. I suffered from biliousness, caused by the improper action of my liver. I tried remedy after remedy but without any lasting good. Having heard of your pills curing such cases as mine, I decided to give them a fair trial. They proved satisfactory, restoring to me perfect health."

DR-MORSE'S

For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box. 24

STUDY YOUR HEALTH DRINK

SILVER SPRING LAGER BEER

Manufactured from MALT and HOPS only

We are not cutting prices, we

MILITARY TOPICS

With Co-operation of Employers, Schame, is Suggested for Better Training of Militia Artillerymen—Good Shooting by Garrison— Results of the Navy's Annual Practice—Airships in War—Kitchen-er on Australia's Forces—New, Japanese Field Gun.

The Fifth Regiment C. G. A., is going into training for the annual camp the climax of its season's work, and the suggestion has been put forward that if the co-operation of employers can be obtained a camp of several days, probably a week's duration will be held at Rod Hill instead of at Fort Macauley. The regiment would mobilize and man the defences at Rod Hill, and the training thus obtained, even though for but a few days, would be of much more benefit than that secured in the sixteen day's of camp at Fort Macauley when the millitiamen spend but a couple of hours each ovening at work on the guns.

The progress which has been made in recent years is effectively shown by the following comparative figures for each years ach ovening at work on the guns.

hours each evening at work on the guns.

The splendid records obtained in their annual class firing by the artillery of the permanent forces is a source of nuch satisfaction. Following the splendid results obtained with the six inch guns of Fort Macauley last week the gunners did some good shooting with the guns at Rod Hill, and followed with a record in accurate and rapid shooting with the quickfiring batteries of Belmont which would be hard to beat. With two guns is action the gunners fired twenty rounds in the short space of forty seconds, getting seventeen hits against possible raiding vessels and any torpedo boat which had sought to enter Esquimalt harbor in the face of such a bombardment as chat from the Belmont buttery would have met disaster. The possible obtainable is fifteen hits per gun per minute, that being the limit of the number of rounds, and the Work Point gunners secured eleven hits per gun per minute.

The organization of the Boy Scouts proceeds apace, and uniforms for the many patrols in Victoria have been ordered from England through Robinson Bros.

Citizen Soldiers

proceeds apaec, and uniforms for the many patrols in Victoria have been confered from England through 100 in the many patrols. In Victoria with a popular, it is more too popular in British County and the popular in the more too popular in British County and the popular in the more too popular in British County and the sole military which constitute the sole military to full strength. Lord Kilchener days the process of Australia said.

'It have been very much struck by the fall of the process of Australia said.

'It have been very much struck by the hopes that I have offer miniation which exists in the country to have an efficient clitize force, and also by the hopes that I have offer miniation which such a force and also by the hopes that I have offer miniation which such a force and also by the hopes that I have offer miniation which such a force and also by the hopes that I have offer miniation which such a force and also by the hopes that I have offer miniation which such a force and also by the hopes that I have offer miniation which such a force of the fall more than the process of the propose of the propose

778 Excess of misses
over hits 1392 Nil Nil
Percentage of hits
to rounds fired 42.70 53.57 54.12 Nil

to rounds fired 42.70 53.57 54.12
Another indication of the efficiency
of the whole navy is provided by the
figures showing the increase in the
rate and accuracy of fire from the
several types of guns:
Hits per gun per minute:
12 in. and 10 in... 40 .56 .63
9.2 in... .201 2.20 1.94
7.5 in... .158 2.51 2.47
6 in. B.L. and Q.F. 3.32 2.98 4.03
4.7 in. Q.F. and 4. in
B.L. and Q.F. 2.38 3.32 4.06
Every type of gun—particularly the

Every type of gun—particularly the battle of weapons of 12 in, and 10 in.—makes a better showing than ever —makes a better showing than ever before, except, for some unexplained reason, the 9.2 in. gun. The progress is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that the figures represent the average for the whole fleet—good shooting ships and bad—and there are still some ships which are very good and some are very bad, and seriously reduce the general average.

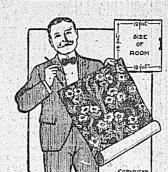
Produce Beer of the
Highest Quality

Well worth difference in price

A taste will convince you—Ask for it always and everywhere

The Navys Gunnery

The heavy gun layers totat of the health fire to heavy and open and she with a manner than the same that the fire heavy gun layers totat of the heavy gun layers totat of any other army layers totat of the heavy gun lay



Our stock is now replete with the very latest and most exclusive designs. The most delightful color harmonies it has ever been our pleasure to offer,

Whether your furniture is Sheraton, Colonial, Chippendale or some beautiful modern design we can find you the wallhangings to harmonize with it. Here are ideas, schemes, moderate prices-everything you desire for

Interior House Decoration

This is an ideal time for paperhanging. Doubtless you will want to decorate one or

Telephone 406 and we will be pleased to send one of our staff to your residence. He will give you expert advice-valuable suggestions on "The House Beautiful" also an estimate of our charges for good, prompt work. We may add, however, that our charges are always reasonable. This advice and estimate will be furnished free.

Melrose Company, Limited

Important Announcement

The Baker Shoe Company, Ltd

HAVING SECURED NEW PREMISES

1216 Douglas Street

Opposite the Merchants Bank of Canada, will be open for business

Tuesday, March 15th

For the first fifteen days we will offer a special reduction to Cash purchasers.

THE BAKER SHOE COMPANY,

keep him serving, but to ensure him a competence when retired.

With regard to cadets, they would join the military college between the ages of 17 and 19. The term at the college would be for three years, and parents would pay £8 amusully, except when the cadet wins a scholarship, of which it is suggested there should be twenty. Lord Kitchener advocates that a cadet on completing his course and obtaining his commission should be sent to India or Great Britain to join a regiment for six month's training.

Lord Kitchener has made a separate report upon the fixed defences of Australia, which is confidential.

Airships in War

Airships in War

The method of attack on airships is now receiving the close attention of gunners in every country. The Germans have already an excellent gun for the purpose and claim that they will be able to bring down any aerial vessel. The British expert view is that airships must be employed to fight airships. On this point Captain H. G. Sargeaunt, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, agrees in the current journal of the Royal Artillery that this theory is probably right in relation to our present guns.

is probably right in relation to our present guns.
Captain Sargeaunt says that though the subject generally up to three or four years ago presented all sorts of difficulties, most of these have now been overcome. But there is the difficulty of speed to deal with. A steerable travelling at a rate of forty miles per hour coming from any unknown point of the compass at a considerable altitude would probably not be discovered until within five or six miles of a battery that was not particularly watchful for it, and would be perpendicularly over the battery in about seven minutes and out of sight again in a total of approximately twenty minutes; besides she may alter her course.

These considerations, he says, point

gine by shrapnel fire.

2. Attack of its stability by high ex- after being about ten minutes in the

gine by shrapnel fire.

2. Attack of its stability by high explosive shell.

To successfully carry out these methods the same essentials in the equipment as mentioned above are required, except as regards the projectile and fuze. A series of the latter shells in the neighborhood of an aeroplane would probably cause at mospheric disturbance enough to upset the equilibrium. With shrapnel fire one bullet as the pilot would probably wreck the machine.

Tactics in Naval Warfare

Rear-Admiral Borresen (chief of the staff, Norwegian navy), in an address on "A New Tactical System," at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, recently, observed that in the battle of Trafalgar the British fleet was divided into two "grand divisions," with instructions to the commander to have "the entire direction of his line, to make the attack upon the enemy, and to follow up the blow until they are captured or destroyed." This sub-division into we grand divisions had been sanctioned by time and experience, and it was his study of the glorious days of the immortal British heroes of the ighteentic century, and especially of the battle of Trafalgar, that had led him to propose the tactics of "support" systems. The risk of the tactical division of or one's forces was that one of the divisions might be attacked at a moment of the propose of the intention of the strength of the divisions might be attacked at a moment of the propose of the factical division with the strength of the st

not the shell burst in the gun and destroy it?

A lifebuoy was thrown to him, which is sleep the objective come to earth?

The aeroplane presents a different target because, whereas we can destroy a steerable by destroying its buoyaney, gunners know/says Captain Sargeaunt, from experience with war kites, that the buoyaney of an aeroplane is not so easily destroyed, and, moreover, the target is not nearly so large.

Two methods of attack are suggested:

1. Attack of the personnel and engine by shrapnel fire.

Bailey fell overboard from the Queen. A lifebuoy was thrown to him, which seed to exproximity to the rapidly was form. The was rown in close proximity to the rapidly was form in close proximity to the rapidly was form in close proximity to the rapidly of earlier target because, which struck the lifebuoy and earlied it away.

At the same moment the Venerable fired her broadside of quick-firers at the target, the seaman's all not have in good and lower and as a miraculous one. The Queen stroy is the special to the venerable and the struck the lifebuoy and earlied it away.

At the same moment the Venerable fired her broadside of quick-firers at the target, the seaman's all not have riddled, but Bailey was fortunately not outled, his escape being regarded by stroyed at the target, the seaman's all not have riddled, but Bailey was fortunately not outled, his escape being regarded by some signalled to the Venerable, and the same moment the Venerable and the same moment the Venerable fired her broadside of quick-firers at the same moment the Venerable fired her broadside of quick-firers at the same moment the Venerable fired her broadside of quick-firers at the target, the seaman's all not have a trief to the same moment the venerable and the supplementary to the same moment the venerable and the same moment the venerable and the same moment the venerable fired her broadside of quick-firers at the same moment the venerable and the same.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine Ox. Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

W. H. ELLIS

Investment Broker

120 feet frontage on the corner of Kingston and Montreal streets, with six roomed Cottage. This property is a favorable location for a business corner. The price is low and on easy terms. Price......\$4000

House and Lot, 60 x 120, on Quebec street, midway between Menzies and Oswego. House renting for \$15 per month. The Lot is worth \$3,000, as it is a very desirable one. Easy terms. Price\$3500

Residences

ROSE STREET

Hillside avenue. This property has trackage possibilities and is a cheap buy at \$1,300. Easy

Just off Oak Bay Ave., well built and arranged two-storey Residence, situated on 120x135 lot, facing the east. Garden of 19 fruit trees and tennis lawn. Also two-storey barn. This property is offered a ta bargain price for a few days. Will sell either one or both lots with the house. With the two jots the price is \$4,500.

GORGE ROAD BUNGALOW

Seven rooms, modern in all respects; a most attractive residence at a moderate price and casy terms. The lot has a frontage of 131 feet on Gorge road, with an average depth of over 260 feet. The price is \$6,500 the terms \$2,500 cash, with balance on mortgage.

ST. PATRICK ST., OAK BAY

Nearly an acre of ground on corner, second block from Oak Bay avenue. Fine eight-roomed residence provided with all modern conveniences. Well kept gardens, fine tennis lawn. Situation is protected from winds: short distance The property forms a very attractive suburban home Price \$8,500. Easy terms.

ONTARIO STREET

Five-roomed cottage in first class condition, now renting \$20 per month. Price \$2,500. Terms, \$1,000 cash; balance easy.

CEDAR HILL ROAD

Seven-roomed house, with ce-ment cellar, stabling for five cows and two horses, 4½ acres of land suitable for subdivision 120 fruit trees, and many small fruits. Price, on terms, \$7,000.

BELMONT AVENUE

Seven-roomed house with orner half-acre lot. Price \$4,200

GARBALLY ROAD

Bungalow of five rooms, attractive design, on lot 54.3x135, sit-

uated on Garbally road, short distance from Douglas street car line. This can be secured for \$600 cash and monthly pay-ments of \$25, interest to be 7

Residential Property

HILLSIDE AVENUE

Two-storey residence on Hillside avenue, near Blanchard street. This can be purchased on easy terms for \$2,650

BLANCHARD STREET

Three two-storey residences on Blanchard street on two lots 00.6x133 to a lane. These are in good condition in a first class neighborhood. One two or three can be purchased at the rate of \$2650 each on easy terms of Payment.

LEE STREET

Full sized lot on Lee Street, a short distance south of Cadboro Bay Road. This can be had for cash-\$500.

COOK STREET

Corner of Collinson, three 10ts 59x120. Very choice loca-tion. Price for the corner, \$2,500 and \$2,250 each for the inside;

ARM ST., VICTORIA WEST

Four lots, 50x120 each, run-240; all in good shape for building. Fronts on Burletth man-sion grounds. Will sell for \$650 cach or \$2,400 for the four on

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD

Just outside the city limits. cleared lot; no rock, on carline; 47.5x130. Price\$600 cash.

NIAGARA STREET

Two lots near Menzies, 49x 125 each. These lots are portion of an orchard, fine soil and southern outlook. Price \$1,400

LINDEN AVENUE

Three lots near Fairfield road; igh situation. Price, each. \$1,250.

FAIRFIELD ROAD

Three very choice lots on Fairfield Road at very reasonable prices.

Mt. Tolmie Residence

Of seven rooms, large and comfortable, with modern conveniences, Of seven rooms, large and comfortable, with modern conveniences, together with three acres of fine land, stable, splendid water, eighty fruit trees, etc., fronting on Mount Tolmic Road. This property forms a fine suburb an honge, and the tram cars will in the near future give rapid transit, Will sell either one, two or three acres with the house. Price and terms on application.

Beacon Hill Park

178 ft. by 301 ft.

Fronting on Douglas Street and op Olympia Avenue, near Dallas Road. The property has a fronting of 178 feet on the Park, with a depth of 301 feet to Olympia Avenue. It commands one of the very finest situations in Vio toria, the outlook over the Straits and Mountains being one of exceptional beauty and grandeur. Beacon Hill Park, adjoining, makes it certifit that this lovely vision of land, water and mountains will never be interfered with. The property can be subdivided in to six large lots of 55.3x150 each. The price for this splendid property has been placed at a very moderate figure for a quick sale, on easy terms of payment.

Investment Broker

Room 2, Upstairs

1122 Government Street -- Victoria, B. C. Phone R940. P. O. Box 110.

SAILORS LOSE

TO THE BAYS

Tars Put Up Hard Fight but Are Out-Conditioned by the Are Out-Conditioned by the Club Athletes—Twenty-One Points to Eight

In the first rugby match played on Esquimalt grounds this season the J. B. A. A. fifteen yesterday administered a defeat to the ruggers of the H. M. S. Algerine, annexing twenty-one points (5 tries and 3 goals) to eight points (one try and one goal.)

It was an ideal day for rugby and the fans from the naval town turned out in large numbers, giving evidence that the great English game is popular with the fans in the neighboring village.

At about half-past two Captain

village.
At about half-past two Captain
At about half-past two Captain
Affs lined up his blue-clad athletes
and the whistle announced that the
game was on, and on in earnest. The
oval sphere travelled from one end of
the field to the other without result,
the sallors playing a most aggressive
game. From a 25-yard scrum big
McGuigan secured the pigskin and
over the line he went, making the
first score of the game. Frank Nason
took the kick and although it was
from a severe angle sent the leather
sailing between the posts.

Nason's Tricky Run

Nason's Tricky Run

Nason's Tricky Run
Confident with their opening score
the Bays went at it strong, but they
were held in check by the heavy pack
from the warship. From the center of
of the field Nason secured the ball
and dodged his way past the entire
defense of the Algerine fifteen and
touched the ball down directly behind the posts. Then just to make
things a little more interesting the
fast little three-quarter back converted the try, gaining the additional
points.

points.

Shortly before the termination of the first half. Wilson forced the ball over the line, and Nason again con-verted, making the score read J. B. A. A. 15, Algerine 0.

Naval Athletes Score.

After the interval the Jackles got right down to business and after re-peated attempts, succeeded in making their first and only try, which was

right down to business and after repeated attempts, succeeded in making their first and only try, which was cleverly converted.

With the cheering from the large number of shipmates on the sidelines the rugby representatives from the haval ship, went in to do or die, and it was only the clever work of Newcombe, Carss and McGuigan that kept them from securing. The satiors had the best of it for the first half of the final period and on many occasions were all but over the try line. With but twelve minutes to play it looked as if the J. B. A. A. athletes would be unable to tally, but Jack Sweeney got away from the pack and after a 800d sprint passed to Jimmie Bendrodt, who fell over the line like a hero, getting the first try of the latter portion of the battle. When there were but three minutes left Carss received a neat pass from Biily Newcombe and shot over the line for the last try of the day. Neither of the tries in the last half were converted, being from impossible angles.

For the Algerine fifteen Capt. Leanan, ingham and Gould were the pick of the forwards, while Crouse, Futcher and Ashton played strong in the back division. Al Jeffs, Brown and Sweedney were the best in the J. B. A. A. forward ranks, while Newcombe, Nason, McGuigan and Carss played like invincible backs.

The teams will play a return friendly in patch at the Oak Bay grounds one week from the coming Saturday, and by that time the Algerine splayers from the ywere yesterday, and expect to be able to take the boys from across the causeway into camp.

The Teams.

The teams lined up yesterday as follows:

J. B. A. A. H. M. S. Algerine,
Bendrodt Grouse
Three-quarters. Three-quarters.

Nason Smith
McGulgan Driscoll
Clarke Ashton
J. C. Gidley Futcher
Newcombe Williams
Carss Front Rank.
John P Sweeney McMorell

Wilson Rear Rank.

Hiscocks Gould
Turner Halley
Scott Bibbings
Referce—T. W. Lumsqui,
Side-lines—William Day, J. B. A. A.,
and Lieut, Spruto, Algerine.

BRITISH PLAYERS WIN CHESS MATCH

NEW YORK, March 12.—Great Britain once more carried off the honors at chess in the twelfth annual match by cable, ended this evening at the rooms of the Brooklyn chess club. Although three games were left unfinished, the tally stood; 4½ to 2½ in favor of the British players. The Americans will get in another point by adjudication, and expect draws on the remaining two points, but at best the score will record an American defeat by 5½ to 4½. Next year the Brooklyn Chess Club will be confronted by the unpleasant possibility of conceding permanent possession of the Newnes trophy to the British, in case of another American defeat. NEW YORK, March 12 .- Great Brit-

WESTS FIND THE SOLDIERS STRONG

V. W. A. A. Soccer Eleven Defeated by Garrison in Friendly Match Yesterday Afternoon

Victoria West's team which went against the garrison at Work Point grouds yesterday afternoon, found itself in difficulties. The Wests were defeated, the 'score being 4 to 2. The game was interesting, the opposing elevens being will matched, the grounds in excellent shape, and the crowd of Tommies on the side-lines exceedingly enthusiastic. Thomas and Buxton, scoring two goals apiece, were the most prominent players of their side. For the Wests, Whyte, at full back, was the star.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Victoria Transfer Company

Horses For Sale

We have horses of all classes for sale and are ready at all times to exhibit such to intending purchasers. It will pay you to see us before purchasing.

Cabs

Do you know that our Glass Front Carriages are at your disposal at the following charges—Four Persons, single hour, \$2.00; Four Persons, an hour and a half, or over, at per hour, \$1.50. In four hours a party of four can see the principal points of interest in the City of Victoria for the moderate charge of \$6.00.

Wictorias If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50. These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

Furniture Trucks Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are-By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00 per

Baggage and Express In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is off-set by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggagemaster-show your ticket-he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid

Express and General Drayage We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of-Per Hour, \$1.00.

Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, \$2.50; Afternoon, \$3.00.

Teams We are prepared to supply teams for Half a Day at \$5.00, excepting Saturday, Sunday and Holidays, when the charge will be, half a day, \$7.50. For long distances, the office will furnish particulars.

Boarders We board your horse, look after your trap and harness—Per month, \$25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety or damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

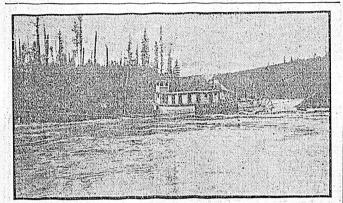
Open Day

and Night

Inland Navigation From Soda Creek to Fort George

Stewart Lake and Tete Jaune Cache.

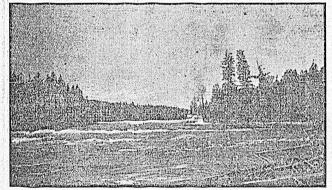
strong movement into those parts of the northern interior of British Columbia which are more or less directly A study of the map accompany-his article gives an excellent idea e extent of this section of the in-of British Columbia with its



First Trip of S.S. Nechaco up Fort George Canyon, May 30th, 1909

It is the splendid capacity for lake this favored section of our province this favored section of our province which has already commenced—far kadvance of railway construction—to find it with a most desirable pioneer population. A very large number of settlers and investors will take this means of entering and traversing the northern interior—for purposes of settlement, for development of the mineral wealth of the country, and for commercial and industrial enterprise. The influx last year was in excess of all expectations, that of the coming season will treble and quadruple it, for those already in have sent out glowing reports of the nave sent out glowing reports of the possibilities and resources of the coun try, and both public and private capi-tal is already enlisted in various lines

which will this year be known as the Chilco on account of registration re-Rapids on the Fraser River which point is 200 miles above Fort George, and from Fort George to the head of Fraser Lake, on the Nechaco River, a ifter the river on which it is intended



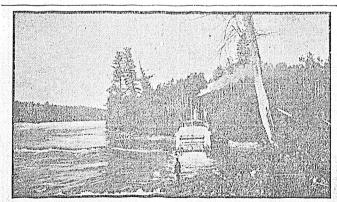
S.S. Nechaco After Going Through Canoe Passage. Observe Broken Water Which Shows Reef Running Almost Across, Leaving Only Narrow Passage

Under these circumstances it has been thought advisable, in the public interest, to give some detailed account, accompanied by maps and illustrations, of the present excellent facilities for transportation and access into this country, which have been provided through the enterprise of a private company taking advantage of and developing the fine natural waterways which are to be found within its borders. No better and cheaper method of transportation can be desired by any country than that which is provided by adequate means of inland water navigation—and this priceless advantage is gation-and this priceless advantage is possessed by the northern interior British Columbia.

ration company belongs the honor of eing the first to take steps to ade-

of development upon the most extensive Fort George will be covered during the scale. season by which is be a thoroughly

The route from Fort George to Tete Jaune Cache, on the Fraser river, during the coming season, and from Fort George to the head of Fraser Lake, on the Nechaco River, will be taken by the steamer Nechaco.



S.S. Nechaco at White Mud Rapids on Nechaco River, with Nose at Bank While Line is Being Got Out to Line Her Through Canne Passage

der it readily accessible by taking advantage of the magnificent system of interior of British Columbiaand it is giving them no more than jus-tice to say that this action on the part and it is giving them according to the company has done more than anything else to open up this splendid country for settlement. As will be perceived by studying the accompanying map, the lake and river navigation traces the country for the country of the interior in verses this portion of the interior in

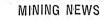
quately open up this country and ren- | hindrance to traffic by the river steam boats, provided that the operation of these is placed in the hands of compa tent men who know the route. A con-vincing proof of the truth of this is given by the steamer Nechaco, which, the capable charge of tain Bonsor, well-known in steamboah circles, carried an entire season's work through—much of it in new and hithhrough—much of it in new and many perto untried waters—without any mishap.

In reviewing the work done last sea
In reviewing the work done last sea
II. Bowes & Co., Druggists.

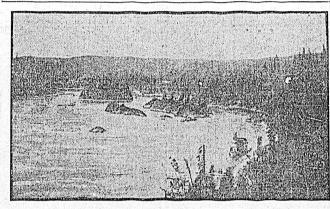
The possibility of accomplishing this had always been defiled, and the idea laughed at, not merely by the original settlers, but by the engineers and other officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and it no small credit to the public spirit and ploneering energy of the management of the Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company that they should have continued to preserve in the face of adverse criticism, with the result that they have now triumphantly proved the correctness of their contention beyond all manner of doubt. In estimating the value of the public service they thus rendered, it is not too much to say that every acre of land throughout this wide area was trebled in value when the first trip on these natural waterways was successfully carried through by the company.

During last season the Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company erected a saw mill at Fort George, and have been running a logsing camp and getting out logs all winter. This camp employs about fifteen men. The company will be prepared to supply rough and dressed lumber to all the settlers throughout this vast territory during the coming summer, at prices which will tend towards the development and upbuilding of the district. It is pleas-

Columbia. It means that the northern interior will possess a thriving and prosperous population, engaged in mining, agriculture and lumbering, long before the railway construction now under way could have rendered it accessible. That an enormous number of settlers will avail themselves of the opportunities so offered to be early upon the ground of what is going to be a most productive territory is an assured fact, and it is only fitting to close this article with an expression of the highest appreciation of the enterprise of the men whose timely action has made this satisfactory condition of affairs possible.



The U. M. W. vs. The N. S. Coal Operators.

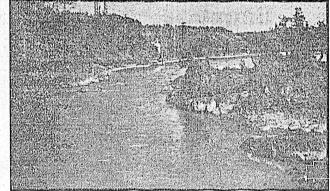


tion that the company has shown very plainly that it is not its policy to hold

plainly that it is not its policy to hold anyone up on freight rates or prices of lumber, but rather to conduct their business upon such reasonable and fair lines as shall best further the interests of the district, in addition to working towards their own commercial profit.

The managing director of the company, is Mr. N. S. Clarke, who is a western man of long experience, and who was well and favorably known in the Carlboo many years ago, Mr. Clarke has purchased the townsite of South Fort George from A. G. Hamilton, the pioneer independent merchant of Fort George fastrict, and has taken into partnership with him in the townsite of the Mr. N. A. Lasalle, of Barkerville, the well-known Carlboo mining man, who now resides in Vancouver, Mr. Clarke is eminently fitted by training

the Cumberland Coal and Railway con



S.S. Nechaco at Upper E nd of Fort George Canon

developing to their full capacity of use overlook them altogether or powerlook the opportunities offered because they are afraid of the risk of leading the company director of the way. The managing director of the Fort George Lumber and Navigation company is made of bolder material, and his energy and pluck have resulted

WHY SALVES FAIL 10 CURE ECZEMA

They Clog the Pores-Only a Liquid Can Reach the Inner Skin

Since the old-fashioned theory

Since the old-fashioned theory of curing Eczema through the blood has been given up by scientists, many different salves have been tried for skin diseases. But it has been found that these salves only clog the pores and cannot penetrate to the inner skin below the 'epidermis where the eczema germs are lodged.

This—the quality of penetrating—probably explains the tremendous success of the only standard liquid 'eczema cure, oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription.

After ten years of cure after cure, the world's leading skin specialists have accepted this as the true eczema cure. If you are a sufferer from skin disease, or have a friend who is, write at once for a free trial bottle to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Department V.C., 23 Jordan street, Toronto. This trial bottle will relieve the itching torture at once.

Try it on our recommendation. C.

of the compete with Nova Scotia coal in the Montreal market, while at the same cause they time it calls a strike in Nova Scotia ading the for higher wages and shorter hours accompanied by the prosecution above rematerial. In the interests of the American coal in the interests of the companies o operator than in the interests miner either here or in the The Porcuning Gold Pields

The Porcupine gold district is situated about thirty miles west from the The Porcupine gold district is situated about thirty miles west from the 222-mile post on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario railway. This means 222 miles north from North Bay on the Canadian Pacific railway. Porcupine lake, in Whitney township, so far appears to be the centre of activity, and from the showings on the surface this district promises to be one of the great gold producing camps of the continent. Claims are being staked by the thousand and as the assessment work is thousand and as the assessment work i being done the gold discoveries are ver being done the gold discoveries are very numerous. The best showings to dated are in Whitney and Tisdale townships. This is altogether on account of work done on them; but good discoveries are being made in Shaw, Mountjoy ,Gedfrey

being made in Shaw, Mountjoy, Godfrey and Carman townships and in the Temagami reserve.

There is said to be about 50 miles square of this gold-bearing country. The properties so far being operated are the Bannerman, Way, Griffin, Foster claims in Whitney, the Davidson-Doble and the Hollinger and Wilson in Tisdale. There are also some good showings in the Temagami reserve, immeliately south of the Wilson and Hollinger groups. The McMahon group, lying south of lots 8, 9 and 10, in Tis-

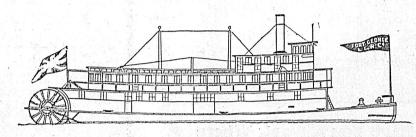
Fort George Lumber and Navigation Company

OPERATING THREE STEAMERS

Upper Fraser, Nechaco, and Stewart Rivers

From Soda Creek to Tete Jaune Cache on the Fraser River, and from Fort George to Fraser and Stewart Lakes on the Nechaco and Stewart Rivers

This is the only company operating a complete through service from Soda Creek to all points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.



Steamer "Fort George"

Transportation Season Opens On 1st of May

The company's boats will be run in connection with an automobile service from Ashcroft to Soda Creek, thus providing an up-to-date and pleasant method

Advance charges will be paid on all freight shipped to the company's care at Soda Creek, B. C., and the same will be cared for and carried forward on first outgoing steamers.

A branch office of the company will be opened at Ashcroft about April 1st, where intending settlers and travellers can obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding all points in the interior of British Columbia.

The company is prepared to furnish all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber at their mill at Fort George, or will deliver orders to any points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.

For full information as to Freight, Transportation and Lumber Rates, apply at the Company's offices-

614 HASTINGS ST. WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.

or at the Company's Offices, Fort George, B. C.

reins from 2 to 10 feet wide showing free gold. The assessment work is now being done on this group, and on the completion of the work there is no doubt that this group will give a good ngs in Tisdale.

bring the average up it will probably be a milling proposition of \$12 to \$20 per ton. This will require large concentration and cyanide plants. The present year will be required to get in sinking and prospecting plants and it will take another year before the permanent plants and machinery can be erected. This means that it will take two years from date before any returns can be depended upon

wo years from date before any returns can be depended upon.

There are large tracts of this country that are considered to be swamp but in reality they are not. The country is generally low and rolling with clevations perhaps, 30 or 40 feet above the level of the water, but the timber grows so thick that the sun never gets to the ground and the consequence is that the moss becomes thick and holds the mostage. the moisture, giving it the appearance of swampy ground, but by raking the moss away with a pick the rock is laid

Again, the lowering of the Frederickhouse river by cutting away the falls, which has now been done, will drain thousands of acres that would otherwise been swamp

Reckless Mining Investments.

Will the time ever come when Brit-ishers, before subscribing capital asked for the purchase and development of one of our western mines, will insist on the report of an absolutely disinterested and well-accredited mining engineer. It certainly has not come yet, for there are at least three mines whose

One is the making of a good mine but under doubtful management as to technical knowledge, ability and omy; another, a good property, but in the hands of crooked manipulators; the third, an absolutely worthless property sold on an early record of rich oxi-dized ores with large bodies of sulphide ores left in the deeper workings of such low grade that they cannot possi-bly be produced and marketed at a profit at this time.

these three will ever so

report of a man who possesses those attributes.

In the first-class journals are published the cards of men of high reputation, who have spent many years of work and large sums of money to qualify themselves as dectors to find out the diseased spots in mine promotions; and if these who invest in mines or the shares of mining companies will not avail themselves of the services of these men, they have no one to blame but themselves when they find they have lost their money.

There are many things the public does not know: It does not stop to think that a good mine under worthless management will not pay; that a worthless was a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a second a se

management will not pay; that a worth less mine under good management will not pay; that a good mine in the hands of crooked manipulators will not pay the shareholders; and that a rich mine in the hands of unscrupulous men is a most dangerous weapon for financial evil as they can "whip-saw" the stock ad libitum for their own benefit and to

the loss of the stockholders.

The science of mining engineering comprises a knowledge of geology, surveying, metallurgy, mineralogy, applied mechanics, the manual and methods of mechanics, the manual and methods of underground work and surface plant, etc., and yet we see accepted as evi-dence of property, reports of men who until lately were dry-goods salesmen, druggists, plumbers, doctors, Pullman conductors, et hoc genus omne for there are at least three mines whose conductors, et hoc genus omne. Verlly, subscribed capital reaches well into a million dollars each, now being floated in London, not one of which can show a report such as is described, but which are being swallowed whole on the strength of representations made by rush in where angels fear to tread."

LONG DISTANCE RACES

Successful Athletes in Good Frid**ay's** Events Assured Handsom**e** Awards—The List

A handsome assortment of prizes aleady has been subscribed for the promotion of the two long distance races cer match between Victoria West and North Ward on Good Friday. The entries are being received in goodly tries are being received in goodly numbers and it is assured that competition will be keen. Among the awards pormised are the following: Presented by F. Rendell, gold locket; by Ald. Humber, gold locket; by Harrie Ross, of Dixt Ross Co., a silver oup; by W. H. Wilkerson, jeweller, medal.

POULTRY EXPERT LECTURES

M. A. Jull, Attached to Department of Agriculture, Arranges Itinerary of Island

Agriculture, Arranges His Itinerary of Island

The itinerary has just been completed in the department of extlenture for the lecture tour which Mr. M. A. Jull, the poultry expert recently attached to the department, will make during this month and moxt, visiting all interested sections of the province. Mr. Jull's practical advice is already much in demand, and letters of congratulations are reaching the department daily, based upon the establishment of this very important now branch of the specialized worf.

Speaking on his specialty in this city on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst., Mr. Jull will have with him the deputy minister, Mr. W. E. Scott, who will discuss fruit growing problems, out of his personal and successful experience in this particular locality.

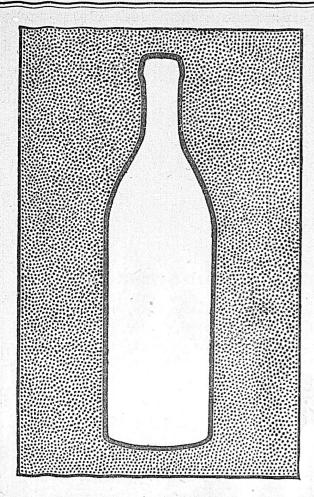
At Saanich on the 19th, the Islands from the 21st to the 26th, Metchosin on the 28th, and Sooke on the 29th, Mr. Jull will be accompanied by Mr. F. D. Todd, who will speak of beekeeping and the profits to be won from this important by-industry of the farm.

Mr. Todd will also accompany Mr. Jull to Duncan on the 18th of April and to Nanalmo on the 7th, while the other Island dates for the department's poultry expert are: Cobble Hill, March 39; Cowichan, March 31; Alberni, April 4; and Comox from April

other Island dates for the department's poultry expert are: Cobble Hill, March 30; Cowichen, March 31; Alberni, April 4; and Comox from April 11 to 15.

Fellowing the Vancouver Island tour, Mr. Jull's arrangements for poultry lectures are as follows: Kamloops, April 20; Salmon Arm, April 21; Enderby, April 22; Armstrong, April 23; Vernon, April 25 and 26; Kelowna, April 27 and 28; Summerland, April 29 and 30; Penticton, May 2; and eachland, May 3.

Advertise in THE COLONIST



Have You A Blank Where The Bottle Ought To Be?

Suppose someone is taken ill at night-and you had promised to get Hennessy Brandy but "forgot it" or "put it off"-and you found a blank where the bottle ought to be?

Will you risk precious lives by being caught unprepared?

Fill the blank. Order Hennessy Brandy and have it ready for emergencies.

NOW is the time to buy

HENNESSY BRANDY

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved

many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains

ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such

as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

Belieriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful
and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted
two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital,
and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because
I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of
my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured
her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am
cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. Emma
Chatel, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Women who are Suffering from those distressing ille-

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

HAPPENINGS IN

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources—Here and

Allied Printing Trades Council.....

2nd Friday
Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Boilermakers 2nd end 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd end 4th Atonday
Boilermakers 2nd end 4th Atonday
Borlenders 3nd 3nd 4th Tuesday
Bartenders 3nd 3nd 4th Tuesday
Carpentors' and Joiners'

(Cooks and Walters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Byery Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers 4th Wednesday
Marine Engineers 4th Wednesday
Marine Engineers 2nd Wonthly
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Frinting Trades Council Last Sunday
Printing Tredes Council Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Monday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers—1st and 3rd Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers—1st and 3rd Thursday
Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Stonecutters 1st and 3rd Thursday
Stonecutters 1st and 3rd Thursday
Stene Railway Employees 1st Sunday
Typographical Last Sunday
Typographica

A Woman's Auxiliary is being organ-zed by Winnipeg, Trades and Labor Jouncil.

There are 150 persons killed and 8,000 injured by traffic accidents on the streets of London each year.

The American Federation of Labor has over twenty paid permanent organizers on its staff. The whole of Western Canada is no small portion of its jurisdiction.

Edmonton Trades and Labor Council is out after the 1911 convention of the

Edmonton Trades and Labor Council is out after the 1911 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which convenes this year at Fort William Ont.

George Scilars who-has retired after fifty years' service with the Great Western Railway Company, travelled 3,370,000 miles during the forty-one years he has acted as guard

The royal commision on Workmen's Compensation for injuries act is now compiling its report. It will likely be got in to the Manitoba government early in the present session of the legislature.

legislature.

The new label department of the American Federation of Labor has 400,000 union men and women affiliated with it and expects to soon add

at least 200,000 more workers.

The International Machine Printers and Color Mixers (wallpaper makers) has been in existence for some thirty years, but is now making a special effort to gain a foothold. So writes the secretary from headquarters at New York.

The Winnipeg Typo newspaper scale has been signed for one year, but the job scale is not. There has been no change in the latter scale for eight years and the present eighteen dollars per week is not much to live on in Winnipeg in these days of unequal prices.

forces of the San Francisco and Denver mints will be reduced in the near future if the experiments with new labor saving machines prove successful at the Philadelphia mint. A new machine for weighing gold and silver is in operation and the old system of weighing the metals by hand has been abandoned. An automatic feeder to supplant the old way of hand feeding is being experimented with. These machines require six workmen where before 22 persons were required. This will save \$67,000 yearly at the Philadelphia mint and the services of 79 people will be dispensed with.

It is my conviction that the ideal of trade unionism will be reached when a strong organization of labor, supplied with an ample reserve fund and embracing every workman in its trade, shall find itself face to face with an equally strong association of employers embracing every employer in the trade. The two will then meet upon a basis of absolute equality.—

A Canadlan-English syndicate that

John Mitchell.

A Canadian-English syndicate that owns the Mexican Light and Power Company intends to erect a chemical and steel plant in Mexico City the initial cost of which will be not less than \$1.000.000 in gold. It is proposed to manufacture tool steel, using the electric furnace process, and will produce about 3,000 tons of calcium carbide for lighting purposes per annum.

Members of the Honesdale, Pa. branch of the Shoemakers' Union will incorporate a company for the manufacture of miners' shees, the product to be marketed direct to the members of the United Mine Workers of America. It is said that officials of the miners' union are aiding the shoemakers in the enterprise, and if the project materializes the factory will stand as the only one of its kind in America.

Factory owners of Japan who employ 742,000 hands, of whom 392.000 are women and a big percentage children are excited over the proposed factory law. The law will provide against employment of children under twelve years of age. Workers under sixteen and females may not be worked more than twelve hours a day, and must be given two days' rest each month. In days of ten hours an hour's rest must be given.

The Eight-Hour Tobacco Company

The Eight-Hour Tobacco Company has donated \$100 to aid the steel workers. This company is the original eight-hour tobacco factory in the United States, granting the eight-hour day before such a demand had been made anywhere by the tobacco workers. It is, therefore, no surprise to see this company showing sympathy for the striking mill men in so substantial-a way. Union men, those you who use the weed, remember this when buying tobacco.

when buying tobacco.

A summary of the labor laws restricting the hours and conditions of women in various occupations in all of the states of the Union now in force has been compiled by Maude Swett, of Milwaukec, a senior in the University of Wisconsin, A similar summary of the methods of administering labor laws in general in the various states of the Union has been prepared by Charles B. Austin, a graduate student in economics there. Both summaries have been published by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Association for Labor Legislation.

The shirtwaist makers' strike is at an end, The great battle in whch 30,000 women fought bravely for better conditions, a shorter workday and the recognition of the union, has culminated in a victory for the workers. An official statement has been issued by the union to the effect that the strike is over, that no more money is needed in support of the strikers, that the stubborn Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers have been conquered, that the Ladles' Waist Makers' Union is now the strongest local in women's organizations, and that, with but a few exceptions, all is peace and quiet in the trade.

live on in Winnipeg in these days of unequal prices.

The Lathers' Union, 221 of Calgary, Alta., has elected officers for the next six months as follows: President, C. W. May; Vice-President, Geo. Skinner; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Skiton; Sergeant-at-Arms Ole Moren; Trustees. Thomas Tucker, John Othen.

Attorney-General Cross, of Alberta, announces that his government has failed to get any satisfactory arrangements for the liabilities imposed by the workmen's compensation act, and that accordingly the government is preparing a scheme of insurance of its own for the purpose.

The Machinists' Journal conveys the information of the new system of national labor exchanges, created by the British government as a proliminary step in dealing with the unimary step in dealing with the unim

About 9,000 men are employed in the various departments of the woorks.

The city of Nuremberg has established a municipal bureau for the purpose of giving free information and advice to citizens of small means who may feel that their rights and priveleges are encroached upon. The bureau consists of the mayor and assistant mayor, ten legal councilors, and twenty civil councilors, who appoint a committee of administration a referee and bureau chief. The information to be furnished will be upon questions relating to insurance; the rights of employer and employee; police military, school and pauper regulations; taxation; citizenship, and the jurisdiction of courts dealing with bureau is required to give his good offices to bring about an agreement out of court if possible; but is enjoined from acting as attorney, or bringing pressure of any sort upon either party. All officials of the bureau are forbidden to receive any fee, gratuity or gift or to give any information or advice in cases where an attorney has already been engaged.

From statistics, we learn that in 1900 there were \$70.947 children be-

attorney has already been engaged.

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From statistics, we learn that in 1909 there were 579,947 children between the ages of ten and fourteen who were illiterate. Thus, they were kept at work and kept in ignorance and dwarfed in mind and body. Children have certain inalienable rights, such as life—to be born well and to reach a full and happy life—free from weakness, waste and disease. The pressure of industry in such occupations where women are employed prevents children from being we'l born. In 1905 there were 1,065,844 women employed in the factories at a weekly wage of \$5.50. In many cases these women have children to support. How can they pay rent and give to their children the inalienable rights of life, liberty and welfare such as they deserve? Girls under sixteen as they deserve? Girls under sixteen

support. How can they pay rent and give to their children the inalienable rights of life, liberty and welfare such as they deserve? Girls under sixteen average only \$3.30. How can they live and maintain their womanly graces and fill their stations well in life. That is not all—long hours at a high speed—ten, eleven, twelve, yes, long into the night, until health, hope and ambition are all gone.

A resolution urging uniform employers' liability laws, compensation of employees for injuries, prohibition of child labor, compulsory school attendance for children and free textbooks will be presented this week at the governors' conference by the American Federation of Labor. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor on January 15, also decided to make more strenuous efforts to effect; legislation by Congress relative to the issuance of injunction and the elimination of labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Support for the steel, iron and tin plate workers in their fight against the United States Steel Company was pledged by the council. In the case of the boycott by the Newspaper Carriers and Solicitors Union, of San Francisco, against the San Francisco Call, the executive council today wired the union that no boycott could be put into effect by any local branch of the American Federation of Labor without the approval of the executive council. The application of the Newspaper Publishers' Association of San Francisco for a revocation of that union's charter was denied.

The settlement of the New York Shirtwaist Workers involves the con-

The settlement of the New York Shirtwaist Workers involves the concession on the part of the employers of a permanent arbitration board on the part of the strikers of the open shop. The essential points are the employment of union workers in their respective shops, "without discrimination," a committee of three in each shop to arrange the wage scale; no charge for needles, straps or ordinary wear and tear on the machinery; fifty-two and a half hours a week; no work on Saturday after 1 o'clock; further grievances to be settled, if possible, between employers and employees in the individual shops grievances which cannot be settled thus, to be left to a permanent arbitration board made up of representatives of the union, the employers and the general public, whose decision shall be final; this contract to last until May 1, 1911. The settlement of the New York

to last until May 1, 1911.

The following statistics covering labor strikes and lockouts in Canada, as given in the recent report of the Minister of Labor, are furnished by Paul Lang, of Sherbrooke, Durling the two years in which the industrial disputes act has been in operation 55 disputes were dealt with, of which all except two were settled without, strike or lockout, and in these two casess the findings of the conciliation board were finally accepted. The calendar year 1908 was remarkable for the few strikes and lockouts in Canada, the number being 69, a decrease of 82, which was fewer than in any of the preceding seven years. The only disputes of serious consequence were those affecting the cotton mill hands in various companies in the province of Onebec and the strikes of mechine is preparing a scheme of insurance of its own for the purposes. The Machinists Journal conveys the information that the long-standing dispute with the Hoe Printing Press Works and the Machinists Union has been settled, and that this concern will hereafter be run under union conditions. A substantial increase in wages is made.

Employees of the Western railroad, Paris, are threatening a general strike.

Employees of the Western railroad are prime movers in the demand for additional money. The National Union of Railway Employees has decided to support the engineers by calling a general strike.

Seven hundred men are thrown out of work by the suspension of the works at shafts No. 6 and 7 of the American Holland the Ascela Mining Company, Houghday the Provincial law under a great disadvantage in competing with those of the mother of the complexes of the international Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers are: President, Alex Layingstone; secretary-trensurer, W. A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montand Organizer C. O. Young, of the American A. Walker, both of

the neuron of a proposed or grainization of miners here under the Western Federation of Miners.

The new offleers of the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers are: President, Alex Layingstone; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Walker, both of Lothrop, Montana. Organizer C. O. Young, of the American Federation of Labor, has been in Montana since November in our interests," writes Ernest G. Pape, exserctary-treasurer, Eureka, Cal. "He has helped the new officers to straighten out our affairs there. But I understand has been easied away to assist in the switchmen's strike."

A big: minon conference consisting of 117 delegates, was held in Merbourne, Australia, recently with the bourne, Australia, recently with the bourne, Australia, recently with the organized for consolidating. You consider that an industrial organization before the swork of rivers or recommended that an industrial organization before organization or the solution of t

The order for the shut down, it is said, came from the general superintendent. About 9,000 men are employed in the various departments of the woorks.

The city of Nuremberg has established a municipal bureau for the yurreaus of giving free information.

are among the incidents that point out the greater field of public usefulness upon which the trade union is entering.

The Cigar Makers' International Union has a most excellent chain of benefits. Last year, according to the report to the American Federation of Labor, the cigar makers paid out \$233,000 in death benefits; death benefits members' wives, \$5,600; sick benefits, \$195,000; travelling benefits, \$50,000; unemployed benefits, \$90,000. In death benefits, the carpenters paid out \$221,742.56; the glass bottle blowers, \$56,677,92; the painters, \$75,788.50; the railroad telegraphers, \$114,100; and the switchmen, \$103,651. For the same purpose the International Typographical Union paid only \$38,175, mainly because our death benefit is much lower than is paid by most of the unions enumerated. For sick benefits the carpenters paid out \$29,225; the boot and shee workers, \$66,629.57; the hotel and restaurant employes, \$70,928.08; the machinists, \$146,455.60; the molders, \$122,442.35; the plumbers, \$27,920; and the tailors, \$22,885. The cigar makers appear to have the most comprehensive group of benefits, a group which our modest chain, even with the addition of our proposed mortuary plan does not approach. As to the cigar makers' surial benefit, the heirs of a member, who has been such for two years are paid \$50; in addition thereto, for five years, \$200; ten years \$350; fifteen years, \$550; \$200 more than the maximum which we propose. For 1908, the cost per member was \$4.68 9-10, materially higher than our average payment is expected to be—\$4.48. We also propose to pay \$75 up to a membership of one year and \$125 for over one year and up to five years. The cigar makers make their maximum benefit possible by reason of the minimum benefit for the first five years. The total cost per member to the cigar makers for loans to travelling members strike benefits, sick benefits and out of work benefits was in 1908 \$12.00 9-10. The total amount of benefits paid during the same year was \$586.255.73—Typographical Journal.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SPRING

By C. L. Armstrong. evening sun glints on far snowy peaks
Like distant sheen of burnished copper bright.
The hight wind, from the water, whisp'ring, speaks; The spirit of the Spring stalks forth tonight.

Gone are the days when Winter ruled; and here Flock all the songsters, piping as they come;
The meadowlark's sweet note sounds fresh and clear Above the rumble of the frogs' "Bay rum!!"

On ev'ry hill the pussy-willow grows;
The dainty snowdrop and the crocus peep
From ev'ry garden where the soft breeze blows,
Calling the flower children from their sleep.

And over hill and dale we sally forth

A-Maying and a-playing, joy bedight.

The South wind triumphs o'er the cruel North The Spirit of the Spring stalks forth tonight.

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SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C. PRIVATE TUITION.

DRIVATE TUITION—MR. R. YATES (OX ford); nine years' experience; coache backward boys. Apply 1036 St. Charles St REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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1855. Open from: 12 noon to 11 p. m.
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WOOD AND FUEL. WILSON, E. A., DEALER IN ALL KINDS of millwood, wood, bark, etc. Four-foot lengths, \$2.50 per cord; stove lengths \$3.00 double load. 326 John St. Phone 2073.

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HOTEL DOMINION—WHEN YOU rive at Vancouver take large auto which will take you to this hotel free service is the best obtainable at the American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, makes one trip daily around Stanley F E Baynes propriets F. Baynes, proprietor

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Estimates, reports on all kinds of machinery given. Light and power installations designed. Gas and oil engine specialist. Room
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DR. LEWIS HALL, DENTAL SURGEON, Jewell block, corner Yates and Doug-las streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephones-Office, 557; Residence, 122. DR. H. J. HENDERSON, DENTIST, LEE

building, corner Broad and Johnson s. Phone 2260. Office hours: 9.30 a. m 6 p. m. Evenings by appointment.

D. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, VANCOU-ver, Civil criminal and commercial vestigations, R. S. Baron, Superinten-ent, Head office, Rooms 207 and 208, Crown ullding, Vancouver, B. C. Phone 4202, Moodhound trailers kept,

IRRIGATION ENGINEER. J. MONCKTON-1437 GEORGIA ST.

Vancouver. Open to engagements in belt of Mexico. Spanish spoken.

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OF P., NO. 1, FAR WEST LODGE, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas Pandora streets. J. L. Smith, K. of R. and Pandora stream S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. ALEXANDRA
Lodge 116 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall. W. Appleby, Soul Bay, President, J. Critchey, Secretary, Sidney, Sons of England, PRIDE of ISLAND Lodge, A. O. F. Hall, Broad street, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. Pomeroy, Victoria West. Secretary, W. Dawzon, Head street, Esquimalt.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Business hours 3 to 5. WANTED — AT ONCE, COMPETENT nursemaid for two boys, 5 and 7 years also to do light housework; good wages city) WANTED-FOR VICTORIA WEST, DUN-cans and city, cooks and four general maids; plain cooking and housework; good wages.

WANTED - TWO NURSES; INFA from 16 months to 2½ years. Rences; good wages; city. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE aged maid-attendance with knowledge of nursing for invalid; strong and obliging. References (city).

VANTED-EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR villing to assist little light housework city). References.

WANTED-COOK, GENERAL; FAMILY of three; good cooking. Oak Bay. References. Wages \$30. WANTED - TWO HOUSEMAIDS parlormaids. References (city).

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU WING ON & LOW CHUNG SUEY, 1709 Government street. Phone 23, THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRAC Co., Ltd., 1617 Store St. P. O. Bo 388. All kinds of contract and labor suppl:

HELP WANTED-MALE. BOY WANTED TO LEARN THE DRUG business. Apply F. W. Fawcett, King's

WANTED—FOR ABOUT ONE WEEK, A man to work around house and attento garden. Apply 305 Gorge road, Victoria.
WANTED—YOUTH ABOUT 18 FOI where we will be store, with some knowledge of the hardware trade preferred. Apply 544 and 646 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. WANTED-FARM HAND. APPLY BAL

WANTED-A CLERK UNDER 20 YEARS with office experience. Apply in ow handwriting. Box 259, Colonist.

A SSISTANT ACCOUNTANT REQUIRED A in company's office; must have oractical knowledge of bookkeeping and boonversant with companies' accounts. Reply tatting experience, age and salary required to Box 231, Colonist. WANTED-FIRST CLASS ESTIMATING VV clerk and quantity surveyor with western experience. Apply, stating salary o P. O. Box 412.

WANTED-MAN TO DRIVE TEAM ranch. Apply to Wm. Holmes, Mo WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE milk cart. Apply Box 213, Colonist

WANTED-CLERK FOR MERCANTILE office; must be competent stenographer. Application in own handwriting. 202, Colonist. WANTED-ARTICLED PUPILS TO LAND surveyor. Apply P. O. Box 306. WANTED-MIDDLE-AGED, SOBER, IN Walled—MIDDLE-AGED, SOBER, IN dustrious, oblising man who that bushly understands the raising and care obsultry and one who is prepared to mak ilmastf generally useful. Those who cannot usually farst-clear references need not apply 985, Colonist.

PRESSFEEDERS WANTED AT THE Colonist Job Department. WANTED-ONE RELIABLE MAN IN every town to take orders for best custom-made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex. Tailoring Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED-A COOK AT THE AGE!
Woman's Homeo Apply by letter t
Mrs. Gould, 553 Sincee street. WANTED-A CAPABLE WOMAN cook, general; family of five; \$25 to begin. 290, Colonist office. WANTED-YOUNG GURL AS COMPAN Ion and help. Comfortable home; n chlidren. 269, Colonist.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL TO DO 18 light housework for family of two 38 Dallas avenue. Phone R-1957. WANTED -- CAPABLE WOMAN FOR general housework in small family. Apply Mrs. Macfarlane, "Pitreavia," Sylvia street, James Bay.

WANTED-DRESSMAKERS, WAIS makers, improvers and apprentice Highest salaries paid. Apply Mrs. Angu dressmaking dept., Spencer's Annex. WANTED-COMPETENT GENERA house servant; wages \$25, Apply P. (Box 126, Chemainus.

WANTED-AT ONCE, APPREN and improvers to dressmaking. Miss Hatt, 740 Pandora St.

GIRLS WANTED TO MAKA SHIRT: and overalls; electric power machine Union wages; 8-hour day, Apply Turner, Bee ton Co.'s factory, corner of Bastion and Wharf St., Victoria. WANTED-EXPERIENCED DRESSMA ers. Also apprentices. Apply Room Five Sisters block, Fort street.

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MARLIE ENGINEER SEEKS SITUATION Five years coasting experience on tugs an do all own repairs, both boiler and en-tine. Abstainer, 281, Colonist. STATIONARY ENGINEER (4th B. C. Stationary Engineer (4th B. C. seeks charge of small plant or secon in charge of any plant. Varied experienc in Eastern Canada. Good machinist amsteady man. Abstainer. 280, Colonist.

Pinglishman Wants Work, With knowledge of gardening, and make himself useful around house. Box 261, Colonist.

BUTLER, GOOD HOUSEMAN, ENGLISH

WANTED-WORK IN ANY CAPACITY
by a young man, strong and willing
Bo: 238, Coloniet. TRAVELLER, THOROUGHLY EXPERI-enced, wants berth; any good line. Ap-ply 232, Colonist. GOOD CARPENTER, MARRIED, WANTS
Dermanency In country bench work.
216, Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. RADUATE NURSE, WELL RECOMmended, wishes position in small hospital; sood housekeeper. Apply Miss E. Webb, 358 Harris St., Vancouver, B. C.

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WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, HOLD-ling not lower than a second-class cer-tificate, for junior grade work in the Vic-toria city schools grade work in the Vic-toria city schools, Apply, not later than March 23, to Edward B. Paul, City Superin-tendent of Schools, DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING — THE MISSES ROBerts, 29 Menzies street. Phone L-172 MRS. CONDER-1024 PAKINGTON ST DRESSMAKER, THOROUGHLY COMPEtent, goes out by the day. Ladies ored suits, evening gowns, etc. Box 943

DRESSMAKING-MADAME, VITAL, 1120 Caledonia avenue. ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.

ANTED-ROOM AND BOARD FOR lady; Oak Bay preferred. Address O. Box 281 WANTED-TWO GENTLEMEN IN Michelor establishment; highest references; good locality; terma reasonable Address Box No. 215, Colonist.

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TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS. TO LET—A LARGE BED-SITTINGROOM.

Double FURNISHED BEDROOM near Carnegie library; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply 746 Yates street THE OAKS—STEAM HEAT, HOT AND cold water and telephone in all rooms. Also rooms with private bathrooms attached, all new furniture and strictly up-to-date; rents reasonable. S17 McClure St., corner Blanchard and Collinson. Telephone 2112. TO LET-WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, also light housekeeping; central; bath, electric light, \$17 Fort St.

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"CAXONHURST," 517 GOVERNMENT ST.,

near Parliament buildings—Pleasant
front rooms; board optional. Tel. 1995.

TO LET-PURNISHED ROOMS, 849 FORT

TO LET-PURNISHED ROOMS, 849 FORT

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, HEATED

modern, now house; breakfast if desired. 321 Michigan St.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; BATH phone; sea view; breakfast if desired 20 Menzies.

TO LET-HOUSES. TO RENT OR LEASE—FOUR-ROOME, modern cottage; nice garden; no chliren. Apply 920, Caledonia Ave. POR RENT-SNAP-FURNISHED HOUSE on car line. Apply Room 1, Maho

TO LET-NEAR SAANICHTON, GOOD house with a few acres of land. Chea to careful tenant. Apply Balmoral hotel.

TO LET-FURNISHED FOR ONE YEAR, very comfortable furnished house on Cook St. car line. Rent \$60 per month. Apply B. C. Land. & Investment Agency, \$22 Government St. TO LET-FURNISHED COTTAGE, Vancouver St. Enquire at 1120, two furnished housekeeping rooms on ground floor.

TO LET-FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOMED L house, pantry and scullery, with unifolding and stable and about 1½ acres of cultivate land; apple, cherry and pear rees; good chickens. Will rent cheap to cood tenant. Ten minutes' walk from town all. Also chickens for sale. \$17. Colonist. MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE; HOT and cold water laid on; large orchard,

FOR RENT-SHACK AND 3 ACRES, CUL-tivated, with small fruits and trees; 2 miles from car; water laid on. \$10.00 per month. Apply P. O. Box 112. HOUSES TO RENT-FURNISHED AND unfurnished Apply to E A Harris & Co., 615 Fort.

and cold water laid on; large orchard small fruit, and 25 acres of good land, al cleared. \$40 a month. P. O. Box 862, Vic-

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-TO BUY A DININGROOM suite. 284, Colonist.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$40,000 ON revenue bearing property, for a term of three years at 6½ per cent. Interest, payable half yearly. Have standing offer of \$110,000 for property. Apply P. O. Box 1246, Vancouver.

WANTED-BY YOUNG MAN, COMFORT-able room and board, \$25; or partial board. Box 239, Golonist.

WANTED-A GARDEN BOLLER. AP-ply P. O. Box 196, WANTED-TWO TONS MANGLES, H. T. Oldfield, Box 406, City,

WANTED-TO PURCHASE, OLD hogany furniture, clocks, grandiclocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aares Johnson, street.

WANTED—SCRAP BRASS, COPPER, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid? 'Wictoria Junk' Agency, 1620 Stere street. Physic 1336. TO LET-HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS.

VERY LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE keeping rooms, nice for t as for cooking, 1023 Pandora. TO LET-ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING or office- Phone 2171.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF housekeeping rooms with use of kit chen and bath, at 322 Oswega St.; moders conveniences. Call after 6 p. m.

TO LET-HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS. 1024 Vancouver St.

TO LET-TWO FURNISHED HOUSE-keeping rooms, also one large house-keeping room with gas stove and electric light. 1120 Vancouver St.

ROOM AND BOARD. FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, 811

ROOM AND BOARD—GOOD HOME moderate charges, Mrs. Theo. A. Tay lor, 927 King's road. TO LET-COMFORTABLE HOME WITH board; \$5.00 weekly. 1808 Cook stree

TURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD Engilsh cooking; home comforts; mod crate prices; close to car line; 152 Menzie street.

TO LET-ROOM AND BOARD IN A THE POPLARS, OPPOSITE EMPRESS hotel. Room and board; also table board; moderate; Phone 14-1201.

FOR SALE-GOOD QUIET HORSE, sound and gentle. Apply second house from rallway track, Lampson street. BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW FOR KELBook YOUR ORDER NOW FOR KELBorstrass strain white Orpington eggs,
s setting 15, black Orpington, white Leshorn and Rhode Island Red, \$1.50 and \$2.
W. H. Van Arum, Sub P. O. No. 1, Richmond road, Victoria.

EGGS FROM THE FINEST BIRDS ON the island. Come and see them. Wy-andottes, Orphagtons, Leghorns, \$1.50 a sitting; \$10 for 100. Walker and Kerr, Esquimalt Rd. (next to St. George's Inr.). Phone R-1627. EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM THOR-oughbred prize whining stock, Black Mhoreas, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orphing-tons, \$1.00 per setting, 13: 566 Superior St.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT SMALL HOUSE ON waterfront, Foul Bay, State lowes rent. Apply 287, Colonist office. WANTED-TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, central. Pox 271, Colonist.

WANTED-TO RENT A FURNISHED rooms. Apply Box 237, Colonist.

WANTED - TO RENT FURNISHED house. Apply Box 225, Colonist. WANTED-FURNISHED COTTAGE, CEN-tral. Give particulars to 210, Colonist. WANTED TO RENT-4 OR 5 ROOMED cottage, close in. Box 998, Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS. POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURES, TO night, 8 p. m. E. Burns, of Vancouve Subject: Woman Rebel and Citizen. Bros street hall. Admission free. Good music DYTHIAN SISTERS ARE GIVING THEIR

second annual Shamrock ball, March 17 Broad street hall. Miss Thain's orches a. Tickets 75c. CHARLES BUDDEN, MINIATURE PAINT CHARLES BUDDEN, MINIATURE PAINT-or, colorist, etc. Miniatures for lockets enlarged. Menu cards, etc., designed to order. Heraldic painting. Leave orders at f. Sommer's Art Gallery, Government St. where specimens of work may be seen. Resi-lence 2751 Grahame St.

A RE YE GOING TO THE IRISH CON-cert tomorrow night in First Presby-ierian schoolroom? Do you think any true Irishman would stay away? They'll be there from the North and the South, the East and the West—and they'll get as good a concert of Irish songs and stories as they'll get thywhere outside of ould Irealnd. An' all' for 25c.

YOUR LAWNMOWER NEEDS SHARP Y ening and repairing in readiness to cuthe grass on Good Friday. Garden tools sharpened. H. M. Wilson, 614 Cormorantst., market building.

VALUABLE GOVERNMENT ST. STORE

PLAIN SEWING, HAND EMBROIDERED net and linen waist. Room 33, Five Sisters block. TCE OR ICELESS SODA FOUNTAINS,

YOUR GO-CART AND BABY BUGGY RE-paired and tired so that you can enjoy the fine weather—when it comes. Wilson, 514 Cormorant, Market Building. Phone GARDEN WORK OF ALL KINDS, LOTS

Cleared, cellars dug and cemented lawns made and tree pruning by contract or day work. N. G. Hop, Headman P. O. Box 855. Box 865.

COOD CORE DRILLER—EXPERIENCED
man on all kinds of shot drills. Bore
for all kinds of mineral. Estimates given
on drill. Phone 1702. Commercial hotel.

YOU OUGHT TO INFORM YOUR COUNtry friends they may now have a light
as bright as any in the city by using the
Star Incandescent Lamp. Burns coal oil at
a cost of one cent for two hours' brilliant
light. Makes its own gas. The only mantle
lamp made in Canada. Price \$7 complete,
Quickly saves its cost, then goes on saving
oil. Representative: Thomas Wilkinson, 1602
Douglas St. (next city hall), Victoria. Open
until \$9 p. m. Agents wanted. POLISHING—IF YOUR PIANO OR FUR-niture is scratched or needs polishing phone L 1641, or write D. Hayburst, Hard-wood Finisher and Folisher, 1340 Stanley avenue. (Best of references)

REMOVAL NOTICE—THOMAS CATTER AU all, builder and general contractor, has removed to 921 Fort street, above Quadra. Tel. 820.

A NTIQUE JEWELERY, DIAMONDS, EN-Agravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. 117 BAGGAGE PROMPTLY HANDLED AT current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129, Office open night and day.

GREEN HOUSES—FLAT BOTTOM BOATS, long ladders, steps, ment safe, dog houses in stock and made to order. Jones, Capital Carpenter and Jobbing Factory, 1003 Vancouver and Yates street. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—ORNAMENTAL BOXWOOD trees, 75c each. Bicycle, 26-in. frame lamp, bell, spring seat post; \$15. 537 Niagara street.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE LAUNCH, 18 ft., 3 h, p motor, copper and bras fastened, batterles and dynamo, submerged exhaust, Price \$300. Apply Box 283, Colonist. FOR SALE-S. A. SCRIP. 407 LANGFORD street. \$700.

FOR SALE—CHATHAM INCUBATOR, 100 eggs capacity, and outdoor brooder; for \$15. Apply Colquitz P. O. HOR SALE-NEW MOTOR LAUNCH

EMPTY FLOUR SACKS FOR SALE.
ply steward office, Empress hotel. FOR SALE—FIVE SHARES IN PACIFIC Coast Fire Insurance Co. at 1-16. Salprice 1-50. Box 272, Colonist office. FOR SALE FOR \$275, COLUMBIA RIVER fishing boat; cabin, mast, sail, etc.; 6-8 h. p. engine, dynamo, storage battery, tools, gear, etc. Quick if you want it. Lees' boathouse, James Bay, Victoria.

FOR SALE—A REMINGTON writer. Janitor Board of

TOR SALE-4 CHATHAM OUTDOOR brooders, \$5 each; 1 Chatham Incubator, 300-esg, \$15. Apply 106 South Turner street. Phone R-1848. FOR SALE—BABY BUGGY, ALMOST FOR . SALE — CONTENTS OF SMALL rooming house, Apply Box 242, Colonist

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FOR SALE—FORTY-ONE APPLE TREES, thirty-four plums, one hundred pear, all the best varieties, three-year-old trees. Thirty-five cents a tree, purchasers to take trees up. Apply N. Wilkinson, Hagan's P. O., South Sanalch. PAINTERS, ATTENTION—TWO EXTENslon ladders; 2 pair falls; 6 trestles;
12 stepladders, etc. Cheap, \$80. Hull, 1472
Dallas Rd.

Dallar Hd.

CIRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—
New Oregon Gold Coin; earliest to ripen; bloom perfect and protected by foliage from frosts; fine flavor, good bearer; fruited here last yeer, 28th May. Price \$7.50 per 1,000; §1 per 106. Richard Holmes, Quadra St., Maywood. Clipping from Oregon Agricultrist; From what we have seen of the new Gold Dollar strawberry, we believe it will prove as popular as an early variety for the home market, as the Magoon has been for the late market.

CHEAP FUEL-TRY A HEAPING double load of short cut mul wood, delivered to any part of city at \$3.00, C.O.D. by Cameron Lumber Co. Ltd. Phone 910. FOR SALE—BUGGIES, DELIVERY AND farm wagons, gasoline engines, fencing etc. B. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—ON SIMCOE ST.
block 23, lot 20, triangle shape. Price
\$3,700. Apply 1709 Government St.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND—A YOUNG BLACK DOG; LONG body and head; white on chest and paws. Cyner can have same by paying for this advertisement. 24, Government street. LOST-TEDDY BEAR. PLEASE turn to Colonist office. Reward.

FOUND-BLACK COLLIE; WHITE NECK and feet. 708 Pembroke St., city. LOST-A BUNCH OF KEYS ON CHAIN Reward for return to 20 South Turnet

OST-BAY GELDING, BLACK POINTS, from Y. T. Roberts' farm, Royal Roberts, Royal Oak.

GOD STUFF CHEAP—ON SUPERIOR J. St. Lot 60x120. Price \$1,500; easy rms. Or will exchange for property in squimalt. See Shaw Real Estate Co., 707% ates, Room 4.

BETTER THAN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT—
Several fine high, level lots in Alberni for \$75 each; \$15 cash and \$10 a month. Get particulars and watch the prices jump when railway is completed. Owner, Box 291, Colonist.

POR SALE-12-ACRE RANCH; 6-ROOM

Phouse; good barns; two good wells; some stock. Particulars apply H. K., P. O. Box 562, city. Very cheap.

FOR SALE—CHAMBERS ST., 5-ROOMED boxes, research

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE ON ONE LOT. \$3,300. J. T. Legg, 621 Hillside avenue.

TOR SALE—FARM LAND, SOUTH SAAnich; 100 acres, on good road; ½ mile
from Saanich Inlet; good land, partiy
cleared. Only \$80 per acre. 2 C. B. Bagshawe & Co., 1212 Broad street.

TOR SALE—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE district; 11 rooms, modern; on Rock-land avenue, near Linden; 7 bedrooms; Licement bascment, \$6,500. E. C. B. Bagshawe & Co., 1212 Broad street.

VICTORIA WEST, NEAR CAR—\$-ROOM house; 25 fruit trees, barn and stable. 14,500. 215-story worth \$4,500 for \$5,600. 07 Wilson street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—COSY HOME: 6 L' rooms, modern conveniences; stable; large lot; lawn, shrubbery; Beacon hill car line. \$3,500; casy terms. Apply 537 Ni-sgara street.

440 ACRES NEAR DUNCANS, B. C.,
440 ACRES NEAR DUNCANS, B. C.,
440 V. I., 1½ miles from station; 50
acres clear in crop, 100 in pastuc; from
two to three million feet of timber; sell very
good all over; good for subdividing or dairy
ranch or fruit; Kelvin Creek runs through
property; plenty of good water. A snap,
Must Act quick. 465 per acre; good terms.
For full particulars, International Financlers, Nanalmo, B. C., P. O. Box "J."

260 ACRES LEVEL GROUND; 6,000,000 timber off; right on Chemainous River, near E. & N. railrond. Price \$17,000; *10,000;

FOR SALE-FAIRFIELD ESTATE SNAP Lot 6, Block 2, Chester street, frontage. \$1,050 if sold at once. Box 893, Vancouver. FOR SALE-ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN

REAL ESTATE A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.

YATES STREET-NICE 5-ROOM COT-\$4,200; terms.

EXCELLENT NEW MODERN 8-ROOM foundation and fior; furnace, stable, chicken-house. Lot 100x200 ft. 35,900.

ACRES OF FIRST CLASS SOIL, clared; with good buildings; on very casy terms. Owner must sell. \$5,250.

60 ACRES WITH GOOD COTTAGE AND outbuildings. A great bargain at

 $261/4 \begin{array}{ll} {\rm ACRES,\ NORTH} & {\rm SAANICH,\ ON} \\ {\rm house,\ bath;\ water\ laid\ into\ house;\ chieken-houses\ for\ 330} & 30 \end{array}$ fruit trees and 5,000 strawberries.

HINKSON SIDDALL & SON ew Grand Theatre Building Tel. 869.

\$700-LOT, OAK BAY AVENUE, 60x120.

HASTY DELIVERY SERIVCE. PHONE 907. Express, transfer wagons and messengers promptly supplied. 610 Cormorant street. BLUE PRINTING AND MAPS.

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A Good prices paid. Victoria Junk
agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

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CARPENTERS, JOINERS, JOBBERS.

MAGLE, WM.—IMPORTER OF MAU-Lachian buggles, traps; cannot be teaten for durabinty. Warenesse 717 John t.a. St. Phone 1326. CHLUNEY SWEEPING & WHITEWASHING

DURT, GEO.—DEALER IN ALL KINDs of wood and coal Delivered to an lart of city, at current rates. Phone 224. ards, 786 Fandors.

VICTORIA CREAMERY—MANUFACTUR-ers finest creamery butter; dealers in buttermilk, cream, ice cream and pure milk. Office, 1311 Broad St. Phone 1344. DIAMONDS

B. C STEAM DYE WORKS—THE LAR-province. Country orders solicited. Tel.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 544
Fort street; telephone 717. Ladies

HAWKINS & HAYWOOD, 728 YATES

Et. Electricians; all kinds of supplies carried, installations and repairs promptly strength of prices moderate. Phone 638, 2016. 338 2018.

THE LINEHAM. SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL Co., 633 Yates St.—Screened sand and gravel, graded; broken rock, black soil, etc. Phones: Office, 644; Manager, 2193; Pits, 1-1851. SHORTHAND.

LINES - YARDS CLEANED. dence 428 Cook St. Phone

STEAM LAUNDRY. STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY, 841 View St. Phone 1017. No Oriental employed. We guarantee to return every-thing but the dirt. Cleanliness our motto

GENERAL ENGRAVER AND STENCH Cutter Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING-feet of floor space. Apply W. W can, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Tele-

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING.

NTILES & SHARP, CONTRACTORS FOR uphoistering, removing and packing arpets cleaned, etc., furniture repaired and olished. 805 Fort St. Phone 2149.

PAULINE & CO., MAKERS OF IRON-clad Brand Shirts and Overails. Whole-sale dry goods. Phone 419, P. O. Drawer 651. Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

CALL FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
"The Triumph of Wireless," distributed
by Bell & Ullmann, Rooms 5 and 6, 112

VANCOUVER. A LHAMBRA HOTPL—MRS. S. THOMP-son, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty, European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

DENTISTS.

W. F. FRASER, D. M. D.—OFFICE 732 Yates St. Garesche block). Office hours: 9.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. DETECTIVES.

O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT No. 5935, meets at Foresters' Hall d street, 2nd and, 4th Wednesdays. W fullerton, secretary.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELport to Inspector Russel. Phone 1921.

UP-TO-DATE DRESSMAKING PARLORS
Ladies' blouses and children's clothing
a specialty. Room 6, Challoner block, Yate WHEN YOU WANT DRESSMAKING OF good quality, phone up 11-920, or call at 1803 Quadra St. Skirts and coats a specialty. HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, 734 Humbold

TO LET-1037 BURDETTE, FURNISHED housekeeping rooms.

TO LET-TWO FRONT FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; central; 735 View O LET_HOUSEKEEPING OR nished rooms; 1120 Caledonia Ave.

Room and board; terms moderate. Te

A CME ROOMS, 716 YATES ST. ROOMS by day, week or month at reasonable rates on application. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—BROWN LEGHORN AND white Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per letting. 2024 Belmont Ave. West.

MOR SALE—A GENERAL PURPOSE horse, 1,000 lbs; broken to single and louble harness. Tital is desired. \$50, cleeves, Hagan's P. O., Saanleh. SETTINGS FOR SAUE FROM OUR PEN of white Wyandotte hens and Pekli ducks. Portago Inlet Ranch. Phone L-240

WANTED-THREE BRONZE TURKEY hens. Address, giving price, P. O. Box 443, Vancouver. FOR SALE—PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCK settings at 75c per 13. Apply to 630 Princess gvenue, FOR SALE—I WILL SELL HALF IN-terest in 2,590 cords of wood to party capable of managing wood and coal busi-ness. Particulars on request. Fred Cowell, Box 777, Prince Rupert, B. C.

TOR SALE—A FEW BUFF AND BARRED Plymouth Hock pullots, laying; guaranteed pure bred; \$2 each, Also few cockTOR, Fairfield road.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE, APPLY
Atlantic hotel.

TOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, GOOD PROOF, Fairfield road.

L OST—FEBRUARY 26, A HANDBAG ON Douglas street, Bay street or Gorgad to Victoria Gardens; initials V. G. Finder kindly return to Bray's stable. PROPERTY FOR SALE

A SNAP-LOT ON QUEEN'S AVE., 52x11f.

Price \$650. Any reasonable terms. Apply Shaw Real Estate Co., 7071/2 Yates

TWO FINE LOTS, 145x58½, ON CADBORO Bay road; high and dry. J. T. Legg. 21 Hillside avenue.

A SNAT-ONE OF FINEST HOUSES IN the city; 8 rooms; corner Blanchard and Herald, northwest corner. Can be had for \$10,000, on terms. J. T. Legg, 621 Hillside avenue. Side avenue.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES—
10 miles from city; five-roomed house; barns, fruits trees, water; very best black loam; with church and school within five minutes from house. Can be had on very casy terms \$7,000; ½ cash, balance at 6 per cent, in five years.

J. T. Legg, 621 Hillsdide avenue.

MOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—HILL-side avenue, 6-roomed house with all modern improvements; lot 30x129; about a block from Government St. Quick sale, 14,45; easy terms. E. C. B. Bagshawe, 1212 Broad street. Broad street.

ROR SALE—QUADRA ST., CORNER
Hillside, solid brick house, new and
modern; lot 50x130, \$4,500; terms. E. C. B.
Basshawe, 1212 Broad street.

FOUR ACRES—ONE HUNDRED FRUIT

FOUR ACRES—ONE HUNDRED FRUIT

trees, full bearing; 8-roomed house;
barn, stables, four chicken-houses and runs;
plenty good water. \$5,000. 270, Colonist.

FOR SALE—2137 SPRING ROAD—HOUSE

with 8 rooms; improvements, fruit
trees, stable, and two lots fronting on two
streets, for \$2,100; easy terms. Apply 410
Simoe street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW CALIFORNIA bungalows: on good streets: close to car. Terms very easy. Inquiry Wm. Dunford & Son, owners, 618 Yates St.

JAMES BAY-CHOICE LOCALITY-8-roomed house; 1 acre; fruit and orna-ental trees. Will sell part or all land. 'erms. Snap if sold this month. Owner, 31 Michigan St.

FOR SALE OR RENT—2 ACRES, ALL fenced, on waterfront; 3-roomed house; chickenhouses, etc.; half hour walk from Gorge car. Box 207, Colonist.

HOME OF 10 ACRES (ALL FARMED), orchards; 3½ miles from Olympia, Wash., 1½ miles from Sound and street car line. For reference call G. H. S., 621 Trounce Ave.

104 Yates Street.

Fine New Modern Residence; every modern requisite, and garage; close in. A bargain at \$8,400; good terms.

THE CITY BROKERAGE

\$225-LOT, SAANICH ARM, WITH

A CREAGE ON SAANICH ARM. PRICES and terms right. Acreage Burnside Itd. FOR SALE-MEAT MARKET. GOOD MODERN HOMES IN DIFFERENT PARTS

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE-(Cont.)

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

Bank street—Lot 60x135; New roomed house, modern. \$3,100; term 132

COWAN AVE. -514 ACRES SUITABLE for subdivision. \$2,000 per acre. 1314. HULTON ST.—LOT 63x120; NEW 6 roomed house, modern, \$2,650; terms

Maplewood ROAD-11 1-3 ACRES; cultivated. \$7,000. MOSS ST., NEAR DALLAS ROAD— lots; per lot, \$700.

GORDON HEAD-10. ACRES; 3 CULTS ance light timber; barn, etc. Terms. \$4,500

D. MCINTOSH

A GOOD FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE AND lot, close to Fort street car, Only \$1,500. EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE ON FRANCIS

House on third street, almost new. \$3,750. THESE PROPERTIES ARE ALL EXCEP

C. ARTHUR REA

Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc. Phone 1521. Law Chambers Bastion St. BEAUTIFUI, HOME, ESQUIMALT DIS trict, I1-roomed house, large hall an stalrcase; house only 4 years old, well built under supervision of architect; 1 acre o land; everything modern, up-to-date and well kept. For price apply to C. Arthui Rea, Law Chambers.

THE COAST LOCATORS

V. J. Gilliland.

Vates, Room 20. Phone 1419.

NORTH PARK ST.—7-ROOM HOME, ALL modern; lot 50x140; good stable and coach house; a number of fruit trees; an ideal home; only 5 minutes' walk from city hall. Call and see us about this.

PANDORA ST.—GOOD COMFORTABLE cottage; large lot; barn for four horses also coach house. Price \$1,809.

HERE IS A BARGAIN SALE—NEW SIX room house, close to car line; lot 50: 150. We can deliver this for \$1,600. FOR LESS THAN \$1,000 WE WILL GIVE title to a small home and large lot on Princess avenue.

TWO LARGE LOTS ON BLANCHARD, between Bay and Queen's. Each 50x

J. GREENWOOD

\$800-CHOICE LOT ON MOSS STREET,

\$2200 DOUBLE CORNER, VANCOU \$2100 THREE LOTS ON HOWE

\$750 CORNER LOT ON EMPRESS

SCOTTISH REALTY CO. Challoner Block, Yates next bank. Phono 1403.

\$700 PIRST CLASS PROPERTY \$770 DOWN AND BALANCE AT 7 PER with well finished house of 5 rooms, out houses, set, fine soll, all classed and if first class order; 5 inductes walk, fron train, line, Price \$2,206.

Now is the time to select Acre and see or farms in the country. Cond and see my list, I think I could suit you.

Houses and Lots in ALL PARTS OF List Your Properties at this

HEWLINGS & CO.

1109 Broad Street. Phone 1734.

Commonant St.—House and Full.

chard St. 45,000.

L OT WITH BUILDING, EAST SIDE OF Government St., between Fort St. and the Empress hotel. \$50,000. LOT 60x120 FEET, SUPERIOR ST., NEAR OBWEGO. \$1,400.

100 ACRES-30 CLEARED; 100 FRUIT trees; on line of surveyed railway, Metchosin district. \$6,000.

A LIFRED ST AND CAMOSUN ST.—A fine 2-story house, brick basement; new fences; garden and lawn; size of lot 116x110. Price \$4,500. 8-ROOMED HOUSE AND LOT, MENZIES St., near Dallas Rd. \$3,000.

5 LOTS AT ESQUIMALT. ALSO 8 1-

LEE & FRASER

\$3250 -6-ROOMED HOUSE AND 114 lots on Montical street near \$750 CORNER LOT ON FRANCIS \$5000 ONLY FOR 4 SPLENDID LOTS and 7 recorded house on Chindren

\$4500-7-ROOMED HOUSE ON HEY wood avenue

\$700 ONLY FOR FIRST CLASS LOT ON Quadra street.

\$2300 FOR 5-ROOMED HOUSE ON Johnson street.

R. D. MacLACHLAN of Trade Bldg. Opp. Court House.

\$6500-gonge ROAD, 7-ROOM BUNIARY BUNIARY BUNIARY BUNIARY REPRESENTANCE.

\$500 CASH, BALANCE \$25 PER MOTTH for the process of the process of

\$1700-SMALL COTTAGE, CENTRAL part of city; good street. Will not ten per cent. \$500 cash, balance as you wish.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY Rent Estate. Financial and Insurance Agts. Phone 2162. Room 21. 618 Yates St.

12 ACRES GOOD LAND, DUNCANS: acres cleared, 3 acres cultivated; goo well; new 4-room house. Price \$1,600. G-ROOM NEW HOUSE, FULLY MODERN:
4 large bedrooms; situated in one of the
prettlest streets in Oak Bay; only half a
block from car line. This idea a me for
\$4,290; good terms.

CALL IN AND SEE OUR LIST OF FORT

HERBERT S. LOTT

FIGURE 1.1221. Board of Trade Bidg.

FORT AND BLANCHARD—NORTHEAST
corner 66x120. The lowest priced corner of Fort St. Revenue producing. Terms.
casy. First payment \$5,000.

\$3500—6-ROOMED BUNGALOW, NEAR Beacon Hill Park; modern, with basement and furnace; 8 minutes walk from post office.

\$1860 NEW 5-ROOMED COTTAGE on Denman St. Easy terms. \$8 PER ACRE-640 ACRES BETWEEN Goldstream and Sooke.

THE GLOBE REALTY CO.

BUYS A SPLENDID LOT IN VIC-toria West, very close to Lang-street school, five minutes walk from or car line. Terms very easy.

\$700 Is THE PRICE OF A WATER-cample, purposes; water laid on the property. Terms.

\$1300 BUYS TWO LOTS ON THE COR-J ner of Belmont and 55x115 each. Terms casy.

\$2000 BUYS A FULL SIZED LOT Dallas. Easy tecms. allas. Easy terms.

2200 BUYS TWO FULL SIZED LOTS, 60x129; high and dry; corner oul Bay road and Oak Bay avenue. Easy

\$2600 BUYS A FULL SIZED LOT ON Discovery street, near Douglas.

\$3800 BUYS ONE OF THE CHOICES residence sites on Beach Drive Oak Bay, 180 ft. 6 in. by 200 ft. Terms.

\$1800 BUYS A NEW FOUR-ROOMED house just completed; size of lot 29 ½ x122; house on concrete foundation, large basement, fully modern; electric light entry the convenience; situate on Simcos at yet, there have \$400 cash, balance \$20 at month, much \$20.

D BUYS A 7-ROOMED HOUSE, very near complete, near the of Cedar Hill road and Hillside \$250, balance \$12 per month at 7

\$2000 BUYS A NEW HOUSE JUST 100 on Denman street. \$300 cash, balance as rent.

\$2200 BUYS A 8-ROOMED HOUSE ON Street. \$400 cash, balance arranged.

#2100 BUYS A 6-ROOMED FULLY modern house, 1½-story; 11 fruit trees; on Douglas street, end of car line, \$500 cash, balance \$15 per month.

\$2000 BUYS A 5-ROOMED HOUSE ON San Juan avenue, fully modern electric light. \$400 cash, ballance arranged \$3200 BUYS ONE OF THE BEST FIVE-just completed; fully modern; full sized lot, willin a block of the street car. Cun be handled on very easy terms.

\$3000 BUYS A 6-ROOMED FULLY modern house on Croft street, James Bay. Can be handled on very easy

\$3650 BUYS A NEW HOUSE ON CALE-donia avenue; 7 rooms, fully modern, basement, cement floor, electric light; lot 69x120, \$500 cash, balance as

\$350 BUYS 5 ACRES OF CHOICE black sandy loam, within thirty minutes' walk from the new town of Al-\$1200 BUYS 5 ACRES IN STRAW Vale; choice land; no

BUYS 50 ACRES, CORDOV Bay; 6 acres in cultivation. Connects terms. WANTED-IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE YOU want to exchange for acreage near victoria we have several exchanges.

"Public Inquiries Act."

"Public Inquiries Act."

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the above-named act, Robert S. Lennie, of the city of Nelson, barrister-at-law; Day Hort MacDowall, of the city of Velctria; and A. B. Erskine, of the city of Velctria; and A. B. Erskine, of the city of Vancouver, have, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, been appointed a commission to inquire generally into the business of Fire Insurance as carried on on the Province of British Columbia, including the placing of insurance by persons in British Columbia with companies or associations in the United States and other jurisdictions, and to report in writing upon the results of the said investigation, and especially as to the advisability and best methods of government supervision of the operations and financial standing of all companies or associations carrying out the business of Fire Insurance in this province;

And as to compelling them to obtain

business of Fire Insurance in this province;
And as to compelling them to obtain licenses from the province authorizing the transaction of said business;
And to furnish adequate security to British Columbia policyholders that all valld claims they may have against said companies or associations will be promptly paid;
And notice is hereby given that sittings of the said commission, for the purpose of making inquiry into matters aforesaid, will be held at the following points on the dates set e posite, viz.—Victoria ..., March 3rd, 1510
Vancouver..., March 3rd, 1510
Special sittings may be fixed by the commissioners upon sufficient requests from other sections of the province.
And notice is also hereby given that And notice is also hereby given that all interested parties may obtain from any of the commissioners subpoenss for the attendance of witnesses at any sit-

tings of the commission. Provincial Secretary's Office, Victoria, B. C., 23rd February, 1910

TRAGE

Dealer in Fresh and Cured Fish, Oysters, Poultry, Fruit and Game in season. No cold storage fish in stock.

CENTRAL MARKET 613 Johnson St. Victoria, B. C. Telephone 1913.

FUEL WOOD AND COAL R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET

WANTED

LIVE POULTRY RABBITS AND FISH

VICTORIA COMMISSION CO.



School, Tappen Siding. SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for School, Tappen Siding," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to and including the 29th day of March, 1910, for the erection and completion of a large one-room frame school-building in the Kamloops Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 8th day of March, 1910, at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops: the office of the Secretary of the School Board, J. A. Carlin, Kault, D. C., and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria. He Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent, of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered un-

Tenders will not be considered un-less made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 5th March, 1910.



Arrow Park School.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed
"Tender for School Building." Arrow
Park," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, up to
and including the 31st day of March,
1910, for the erection and completion
of a large one-room frame schoolbuilding in the Ymir Electorial District.

Plans, specifications, contract and Pians, specifications, forms of tender may be seen on and after the 7th day of March 1910, at the office of the Government Agent at Nelson: the office of the Government office of the Government Agent at Nei-son; the office of the Government Agent at Revelstoke; the office of the Secretary of the School Board, J. N. Pennock, Arrow Park, and at the De-partment of Public Works, Victoria.

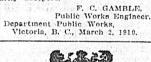
Pennock, Arrow Park, and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent, of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfelted if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessive accepted.

The lowest or any tender not neces-



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve notice of which was given in the Gazette of the 25th of October, 1909, reserving all foreshore abutting on the East Coast of Vancouver Island and extending from the head of Saanich Inlet to the 52nd parallel of north lattiude, and all coal underlying the said foreshore, and will as the coal under the sea fronting the said foreshore, and without the sea fronting the said foreshore, and without out therefrom a distance of one mile, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,

ROBERT A. RENWICK. Deputy Commissioner of Lands. Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., 5th January, 1910.

Stocks for Sale Subject to Prior Sale or

Withdrawal

20 United Wireless pfd. 19.50
1000 American Canadian Oil 0812
1000 Portland Canal Mining 2612
5 E. Trust 10.00
1000 Royal Collieries 24
1000 E. Coll Refining 24
1000 E. Coll Refining 26
1000 Unmond Coal 27
1000 Vuncouver Nanatino Coal 26
100 L. Collieries 26
100 L. Collieries 27
100 Vuncouver Nanatino Coal 26
100 L. Collieries 27
100 L. Wood Pulp 26
ALL ACTIVE MINING SHARLES
Direct privice Wire Continuous maristy of the Colling Sharles 26
WAGNOEN, GWYEN & CO., Withdrawal

NOTICE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. PRIVATE BILLS.

Copies of Bills, Potitions, and notices s published must be deposited with, and all fees paid to, the Clerk of the louse, not later than 12th January,

Police for Each 1910.

Petitions for Bills will not be received by the House after 31st January, 1910.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than 10th February, 1910.

Reports from Standing Committee on Bills will not be received by the House after 17th February, 1910.

THORNTON FELLA.

THORNTON FELL Clerk, Legislative Assembly, Victoria, 1st November, 1909.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. BROKERS. 14-16Mahon Bldg. 1114 Govt. St. We offer subject to prior sale

RATE FOR MONEY LIKELY TO RISE

Operators Restrained by State of Market—Other Influences Favorable, but Stock Prices Do Not Advance

NEW YORK, March 12.—There was a residue of short sales to be covered in today's stock market, which were put out late yesterday to the accompaniment of rumors which had no foundation in fact. The demand did not extend much beyond that source.

A good impression was made by the agreement arrived at between the Baltimore and Ohio management and its employees over the wage dispute. The success of the intervention of government officials in bringing about a peaceable settlement in this case was considered a harbinger of methods to be pursued in other wage questions which confront the railroads generally. The strong financial showing made by the railroads in the New York Central system in the annual reports was a sustaining influence. There was no evidence, also, the supporting operations in United States Steel, which have been a sentimental influence on the market throughout the week. The price movement, showing market while the call loan department has not been affected this week, it is said that higher rates will prevail in the not distant future. Râtes for time loans were advanced another fraction today. There was a recovery also, in foreign exchange rates, and further withdrawals were made from the banis of England's gold holdings.

With further important financing to be provided for in the New York market, coupled with the spring planting, while the London money market has to provement after of the council will inform the date of the first publication of the said land or real property, is especially a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be provided for in the New York market, coupled with the beginning of the Interior demand for currency in connection with the spring planting, while the London money market has to provide the first publication with the spring planting, while the London money market has to provement as the council may by by law in that behalf regulate and determined to the council will interest the provided for in the New York market. While the call loan department in the not

throughout the week. The price movement, however, was little more than a drift.

A restraining influence is the obvious hardening tendency of the money market. While the call loan department has not been affected this week, it is said that higher rates will prevail in the not distant future. Rates for time loans were advanced another fraction today. Thore was a recovery also, in foreign exchange rates, and further withdrawals were made from the bank of England's gold holdings.

With further important financing to be provided for in the New York market, coupled with the beginning of the interior demand for currency in connection with the spring planting, while the London money market has to provide for the large government loans in connection with the delay in the enactment of the budget, the expectation is general that higher money rates are in prospect.

The conservative tone of the weekly reviews of the mercantile agencies was a restraining influence. The bank statements showed the effect of the withdrawals of cash by the interior in connection with the spring planting season. The week's financing has expanded the loans account, which now exceeds the deposits again for the first time since January S. The excess of loans over deposits, which disappeared in the statement of January 15, had been existent since November 6. At that time the Bank of England's 5 per cent. discount rate was displacing the London credits in favor of American borrowers, and had sobliged them to look to the home supplies to replace them, while gold attenibile week.

Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, \$1,686,000. U. S. 2's coupon detenined \(\frac{3}{2} \) and the registered \(\frac{3}{2} \), while the 4's registered advanced 1's per cent. in the bid price on call this week.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

	Flour.	
	Royal Household, a bag	\$ 2.00
•	Lake of the Woods, a bag Royal Standard, a bag Wild Rose, a bag	2.00
•	Royal Standard, a bag	2.00
	Wild Rose, a bag	2.00
,		2.00
1	Calgary, a bag	1.75 1.85 1.75
	Duteted Cham has sools	1.75
	Three Star per sack	1.80
	Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
ş		분 시간 중시 다양 전기 전혀 보냈다.
	Bran. per 100 bbs. Shorts, per 100 bbs. Shorts, per 100 bbs. Middlings, per 100 lbs. Peed Wheat, per 100 lbs. Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. Crushed Darley, per 100 lbs. Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. Edd Corument, per 100 lbs. Feed Corument, per 100 lbs. Feed Corument, per 100 lbs. Hay, Fraser River, per 100 lbs. Hay, Fraser River, per 100 lbs.	7.00
	Shorte per 100 lbs	1.00
	Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1 80
	Oats, per 100 lbs	1.60
	Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs	2.25
	Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs	1.75
	Barley, per 100 lbs	1.90
. 1	Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs	2.00
	Chop Feed, per 100 lbs	1.50
	Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	2.00
1	Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs	2.05
	Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.05
V	Hay, Fraser River, per ton	
	,	19.00
	Dega-	
1.1	Fresh Island, per dozen Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.40
	Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.30
1	Cheese-	.20
1	Noutchatel sech	.10
	Cream local eren	.10
	Canadian, per lb. Neufchatel, each Cream, local, each Butter—	.10
·	Alberta ner ik	.35
- 1	Best Dairy	.25 @ .30
ŧ	Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.,	40
١	Victoria Creamery, per 1b	.45
	Cowichan Creamery, per lb	.45
	Chilliwack Creamery, per lb., Victoria Creamery, per lb., Cowichan Creamery, per lb., Comox Creamery, per lb., Salt Spring Le Creamery, lb.	.45
	Salt Spring Is. Creamery, Ib.,	118
	Vegetables.	
	Onlone, 6 lbs for	.25
	Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs	.25
- 1	Beets, per lb. Carrots, per lb. Parsley, per bunch Celery, per bunch Cucumbers	.03
	Carrots, per 1b	.02
1	Parsley, per bunch	.05
١	Celery, per bunch	.10
1	Cucumbers	.25 @ .35
ı	Potatoes, per sack	1.50
1	Cabbaga pari par la	.20 @ .25
1	Lattuce a pand	.04
ł	Carlle per Ib	.06
1	Cuclimbers Potatoes, per sack Cauliflower, each Cabbage, new, per lb. Lettuce, a nead Garlle, per lb. Fruit.	.20
ij	Lemons, per dozen	1 - 5 - 95
١	Figs. cooking, per lb.	08@ 10
ı	Local Apples, per box	1.75 @ 2.50
1	Bananas, per dozen	-4-
١		

Births Marriages, Deaths

. DIED.

POTTS—The remains of the late G. A. Stewart Fotts will arrive in Victoria tonight.

tonight.

The funeral will take place on Mon-lay, March 14th, at 2:39, from the changel of the B. C. Funeral Co., 1916 Jovernment street, and 2:45 at Christ Junch Cathedral.

Friends will please accept this inti-mation.

mation.

MORISON—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Langley, 225 Quebee street, on Saturday, March 12th, 1910, Harriet Lavinia, widow of the late George Morison, ased 85 years, a native of St. John, N. B.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 15th, at 2:45 p. m., from the residence as above and 3 o'clock at St. James' clurch, Quebec street.

Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

CARD OF THANKS.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST In their sad bereavement.

and a boulevard, curb and gutter on the west side of said street, and to make provision for placing all electric and telephone wires underground or on ornamental cast fron poles, and to construct sever connections to street lines of property, where necessary; 3. To construct a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the north side of Andrew street, between Robert street and James street; 5. To construct a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the south side of

of departmental information.

CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable 1—To construct a permanent sidewalk on the south side of Hillside avenue from Work street to Cook street, and

CIVIC NOTICE

OTTAWA, March 12.-Notice

Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P. The members of the above lodge will meet at K. of P. Hall at 1.30 o'clock, Tuesday, March 15th, to at-tend the funeral of our late Bro, John Todhunter, Members are earnestly requested to attend.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

W. H. P. SWEENEY. .Worthy President. J. M. HUGHES, Secry.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice

Is hereby given that the partnership that existed between Albert Toller and Robert Crubb, real estate, Victoria, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT GRUBB.

All Civic Notices will appear here in each issue, and, on Wednesdays, an official synopsis

CITY OF VICTORIA

mine.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C. C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., March 2nd, 1910.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, having determined that it is desirable:

1. To grade Cook street between Pakington street and May street, and to pave said street with asphalt (according to the City Engineer's specification), and to construct permanent side-walks of concrete on both sides thereof, with curbs gutters and boulevards (including maintenance), also including cost of sewer and surface drains laterals;

2. To pave St. Charles street, from Fort street to Rockland avenue, with asphalt, and to construct a concrete gutter on the cast, side of said street.

Alberta and B. C. Railway.

iven that the Alberta and British Colimbia Railway company will apply to



J. L. SMITH, K. of R. & S. D. D. ENGLAND, C. C.

Funeral Notice

Members of Victoria Aerie No. 12, F. O. E., will meet at Eagles' hall, Government St., on Tuesday, March 15, at 1.30 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, J. Todhunter.

Members are requested to notify all Eagles of this fun-

ALBERT TOLLER,

8th March, 1910.

of concrete on the north side of Andrew street, it construct a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the east side of James street, between Esquimalt road and Andrew street; And that each and all of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General Bylaw" and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the council in accordance with the provisions of section of 4 of the said bylaw, upon each and every of said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefitted by the said works, and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor as a foresaid having been adopted by the council. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor. City adopted by the council. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against any proposed work of local improvement above mentioned, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the, value of the said land or real property, is presented to the council within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the council will proceed with the proposed improvement upon such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the council may by bylaw in that behalf regulate and determine. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER.

CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, having determined that it is desirable:

1. To pave Linden avenue from Fort street to Dalias road with asphalt, and to construct curbs and gutters on both sides of said avenue between Fort street and Rockland avenue, and to construct curbs, gutters and boulevards (including maintenance) on both sides of said avenue between Fairfield road and Dallas road, and to construct cement applies of the construct curbs, gutters and construct cement applies of the construct curbs of each

2. To pave Douglas street from Cor-morant street to Fisguard street with efficiently treated creosoted wooder blocks placed on a concrete foundation 3. To construct permanent sidewalks

Proposed Government Elevators

REGINA, Sask., March 12.-The elevator commission will commence its sittings after the end of April, and

will take three months to complete the work in connection with the in-

quiry into the feasibility of govern ment-owned elevators.

FOR RENT

Front Office

Warehouse Space

Assessor as aforesaid having been adopted by the council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against any proposed work of local improvement above mentioned, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the value of the said land, or, real property, is presented to the council within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the council will proceed with the proposed improvement upon such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the council, may by bylaw in that behalf regulate and determine.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

avenue from Douglas street to Government street;
4. To construct permanent sidewalks;
of concrete on both sides of Discovery street from Douglas street to Government street;
5. To construct a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the south side of Cormorant street from Store street to Government street;

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER. C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., March 8th, 1910.

Rock Bay Bridge is closed o vehicular traffic during repairs.

By order

G. H. BRYSON, Acting City Engineer.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer from the to Thomas Gruham of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Empire Hotel," situate at No. 546 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria, E. C. Dated the 7th February, 1910.

ALEXANDER LIPSKY. NOTICE NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises known as "British Ensign Hotel," situated on the West Sooke Road, Esquimalt District, in the Province of British Columbia.

JESSE JULIAN JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C., February 10th, 1910.

535 Yates Street

The oldest Insurance Office in the world FOUNDED A.D. 1710
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

Pemberton & Sons, Victoria Agents. F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.

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All our Chocolates are fresh They are daily. pure. wholesome and delicious, made under the supervision of expert candy makers

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Men's Suits of Fit, Style, Quality, Priced Reasonably

favorite place for everybody. A cup of tea is most refreshing and is daintily served in our tea room, third floor

Our Tea Room, a



You Can Save Money if You Visit Our Furniture Dept.

on Monday

Monday the special values which we are offering should prove very interesting indeed to all homefurnishers, in fact this department is a place where you can save money all the year round. Of course, every person wants to buy, and is anxious o get not only furniture that will last, but they also want to get it at as low a price as possible. That is one of the predominating features of

our furniture section. Rockers Special, Monday, \$4.90

Rockers finished in golden oak, also Early English, good strong frames well finished, upholstered in black drill, and have spring seats. cial Monday \$4.90



Morris Chairs, Monday, \$4.90

Morris Chairs, frames are made of solid oak, finished in golden oak and Early English, spring seats, backs are upholstered in fabricoid,

Have Your Hair Dressed Fashionably by an Expert



Madame Friede Russell who is in charge of the hair dressing par-lor, third floor annex, is an expert in the art of fashionable hairdressing. She also makes a specialty of making switches from combings, at prices that are most reasonable. If you are going to attend the opera, and wish your hair dressed be sure and call upon her.

The styles shown this year in Men's Suits are smart and snappy, without being extreme. This year the change is most pronounced. The finish is better, the materials are finer, but, what is most surprising is the extreme moderation of prices. As is always the case, our Men's Clothing Department can offer you better values than is possible to get elsewhere. Our immense purchasing power—for our three stores enable us to get better prices—a fact which is known throughout the province, our system of merchandising, offer you advantages and savings which mean much to the man of moderate means. We believe in turning over our goods quickly marking them to a fair margin of profit, thereby giving to you a better quality suit at a much less price.

No matter how fastidious or discriminating you may be, you will find that this department can suit you in every respect. We have just received and opened up a very large shipment of fine clothes. These were bought before the advancement of woollens, therefore we are

in a position to offer you some splendid values in—
Blue and Black Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits. .These are in single and double breasted styles. Priced at \$18.00, \$15.00 and \$12.50 Men's Fit-Rite Suits, in fancy cheviots and tweeds, consisting of stripes and broken checks, in new shades of greys, brown and green mix-

tures. Specially priced at.....

Our Boys' Suit Dept. a Place Where Every Mother Can Make a Substantial Saving. New Styles Just In

The section devoted to boys clothing, is replete with all the latest styles in clothing for the little fellow. Every day there arrives something new, something different. When buying boys' clothing, style alone is not the only thing to be considered. The most important thing is fit and finish, coupled with best quality wearing material. This is one of the most noted features of this department. We make it a point to only carry, in stock clothing the second state of the second seco ment. We make it a point to only carry in stock clothing that is absolutely reliable in every respect. Our stock at present is an exceptionally large one, no matter what you may wish, you will find it, and at a price that is sure to fit your purse no matter how limited your means

Boys' Three-piece Suits, made of fine serges and worsteds, single and double breasted, at \$2.75 up to \$4.75 Boys' Two-piece Suits, in Norfolk styles, of fine tweeds and worsteds, at prices ranging from \$2.75 to. . \$3.75 Children's Rompers, in blue and white check ginghams,



Dame Fashion Reigns Supreme in Our M.Ilinery Section

Many Beautiful Paris Creations as Well as Our Own Adaptations on Display

'To walk into our millinery department is like entering a beautiful flower garden, charming styles of exquisite richness greet you on every hand, in fact we have never had such a large or more beautiful display. The predominating shade this season seems to be purple, while a great many hats will be found trimmed in champagne effects, in all it is a gathering of hats which is unequalled in the west.

Untrimmed Shapes, from\$1.75 Trimmed Outing Hats, from \$2.50
Trimmed Dress Hats from \$5.00 to \$50.00

Just the Thing for That Trip Suit Cases Marked at Tremendously Low Price--\$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c

The time will soon be here for traveling, and most assuredly you will need a Suit Case. Our stock of good, reliable Suit Cases and Grips is an exceptionally large one, and every one is of the reliable kind, while prices are such as to make buying at this store a saving event. WICKER TELESCOPE SUIT CASES AT SPECIAL

PRICES
LEATHERETTE SUIT CASES, SPECIAL AT \$1.65



A Shoe Is as Good as Its Fit

Men's Fine Shoes



Spencer's "Quite Right" brand of Fine Shoes for men is without doubt the finest line in the city today. Style, Fit, Quality and Workmanship. It's all there in every pair. Style that sets the standard, fit that makes easy walking, quality the best that money can buy, and workmanship that is simply faultless. Don't you think it's to your interest to buy the "Quite Right" Shoe? We do. We'll prove to you that it is the best line of Men's Fine Shoes in the city today. Just give us an opportunity. A complete showing always on display in the shoe department. Prices from\$5.00



The New Spring Suits Create Much Interest

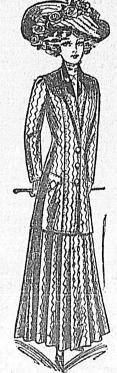
Decidedly Smart and Snappy Are the New Man-Tailored Effects

A most authoritative showing indeed, of fine suits is to be seen here. Every few days we receive and open up something new, and what is more, each shipment brings us something different. The predominating feature of the suits this season is the coats. These are all the hip length effect, then too, they are splendidly tailored. The skirts are all the new pleated ef-That they have gained favor is fully evidenced by the great number which have already been sold. Prices start at\$20.00

Leading Styles in Neckwear for Spring

New Collarettes and fronts of baby, irish and guipure lace, can be made into yokes for summer

Lace Fronts, made of fine cream net	50¢
White Lace Fronts	
Lace Collars, made of heavy guipure \$	1.00
Collars of net and Irish lace\$	1.50
Collarettes of baby, Irish lace, in a numb	





Quality Shoes Are Supreme Most women

buy their

Shoes

grounds of

pinch and

Queen

looks, but the best women purchasers of shoes buy on the basis of fit and merit. Everything depends on the fit. You are certain of a good fit if you buy the "Queen Quality" Shoe for women. Every woman enjoys the best things, even if they do cost a little more, and more and more women are becoming wise enough to know that the purchase of the best grades of footwear is the truest economy. If you will call and see our Spring Showing of Fine Shoes, you will see where the wearer's enjoyment comes in. There is nothing better than the "Queen

Quality" Shoe for women. Prices from \$4

Fascinating Styles in Beautiful New Waists in Endless Array

To try and describe all the different styles in Waists, while not impossible, would be a pretty hard task. This season we are in a better position than ever to supply you with the season's best. The policy of the Spencer Store is to try and give to its patrons the very best values that is possible to give, and we are sure that when you come in and see the exceptionally low prices that these waists are marked at, you will leave the store thoroughly satisfied that we serve you best.

Waists Priced at \$1.00

Ladies' Waists, made of mercerized vesting, open front style, centre box pleat with pearl buttons, also has four half inch tucks either side of box pleat. Collar is detachable. Sleeves are full length, finished with tucked cuffs. Price \$1.00

Lawn Waist at \$1.25

Ladies' Waists, made of fine white lawn, has all-over embroidered front in dainty openwork design, trimmed with cluster of tucking. New style bishop sleeve, trimmed with rows of tucks. Attached shaped collar, trimmed with lace insertion.

English Print Waist at \$1.50

Ladies' Waists, made of fine English print, in fancy stripes.

Made in the latest tailored style. Has yoke effect back and front, box pleat down centre and fastened through with pearl buttons. Regulation shirt waise sleeve, Detachable collar

French Batiste Waist at \$3.50

Ladies' Waist, made of sheer mercerized French batiste in open front style. The front is very prettily trimmed with imitation Irish crochet, and cluster of fine tucking. New style sleeve and fancy embroidered Dutch collar. Price\$3.50

Spring Weather Is Here, and With It Comes New Dresses for the Children

The present weather reminds us that the young lady needs a new dress. We are showing an exceptionally fine assortment of very pretty little dresses in prints, ginghams and fancy muslins. The designs include stripe effects, and checks. Priced from 75c to\$6.75

Girl's Fine Lawn Dress, \$4.50

This is a very dainty dress indeed, made of fine white lawn, with yoke of embroidery also three panels embroidery down front. Price\$4.50

Girl's Fine Mull Dress, \$4.75

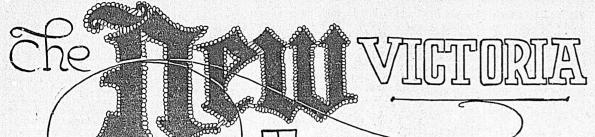
Girls' Fine Mull Dress, beautifully made with panel of tucks in front and trimmed with Persian lining and deep flounces, is one of the prettiest in the store at the price.....\$4.75



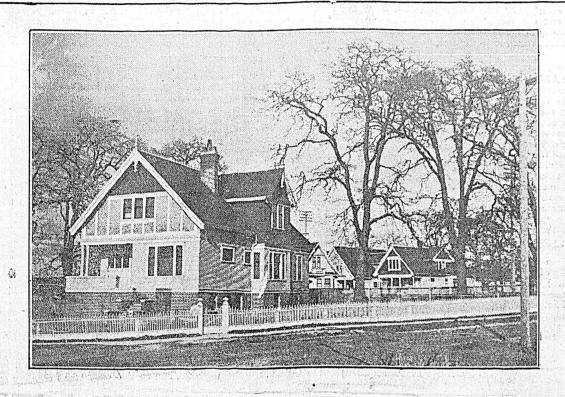
SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT

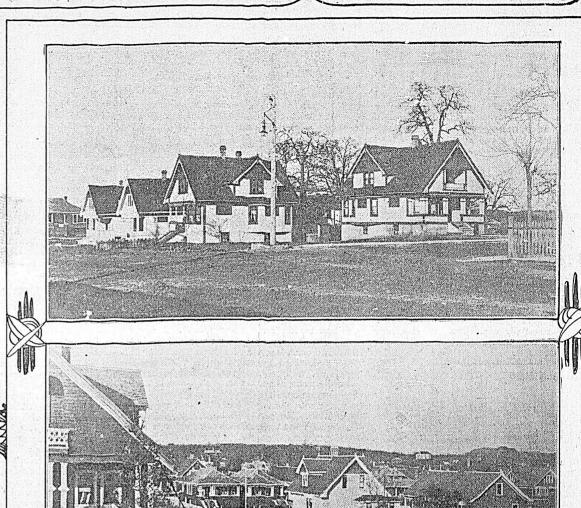
The Colonist

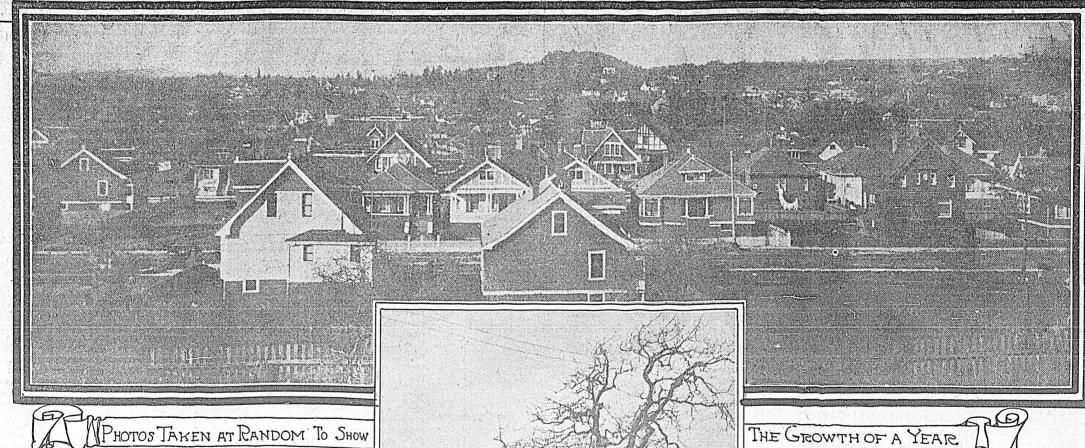
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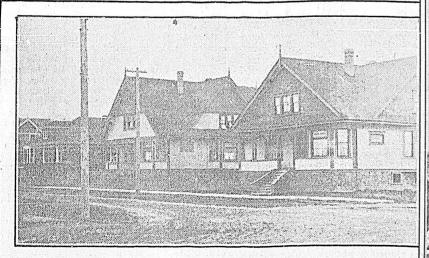


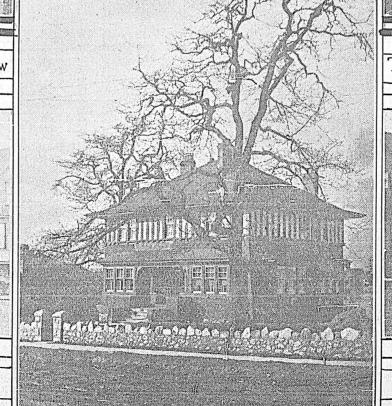
HE STRIDES WHICH
THE NORTH WARD
IS MAKING

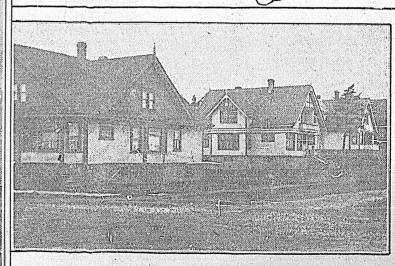














In New Victoria

The pictures on the first page of the Supplement are of dwellings in that part of Victoria, which lies east of Douglas street, south of Bay and north of Pembroke. A year or two ago all this region was a series of open fields. Now the photographs show it is well covered with really excellent residences. The change has taken place so quickly, that it is doubtful if one person in four of those Victorians, who look at the pictures, will recognize the several localities. Some of the new buildings in this part of the city are quite striking in architecture, all of them are modern in type and present an attractive appearance. The general character of residences in Victoria has greatly improved in recent years. The average size is greater, the style of architecture is more effective. The appointments are modern, and in almost every instance the dwellings stand in fair-sized lots, so that neat lawns and flower gardens can be kept up. Then, too, hardly a house is built on the street line, and it is almost impossible to find an instance out of the business district where dwellings have been built without some space on each side of them. The result is that there is not a closely-built residential street in the city.

In the section of the city to which the photographs relate there is a park of fair size and a fine school house. It is fast becoming one of the most popular parts of Victoria. There is plenty of room for expansion, and it cannot now be very long before street-car service will be provided for it.

CANADIAN REGIMENT GOES TO ENG-LAND

In the bare and prosaic announcement made by the War Office that the offer of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada to attend this year's army manoeuvres has been accepted, there is news of an event unique of its kind in the history of the military forces of the Empire.

It means that a regiment of Canadian militia, 600 strong, with nearly the whole of its officers, from the commandant to the youngest lieutenant, will leave the Dominion next August for England, in order to take part with the troops of the Mother Country in the au-

Last year the Royal Grenadiers of Canada sent a small detachment, consisting of two or three officers and about a dozen men, and the visit was a most enjoyable one from every point of view; but with a whole regiment coming this year it is certain that the presence of troops from the colonies at the great annual training of the home military forces will arouse much greater attention.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada is the crack rifle regiment of Toronto. Its history goe back even before the year 1763, when the treaty ceding Canada to Britain was signed at Versailles, and when the first Canadian militia to see service under the British flag in what is now the province of Ontario were French-Canadians from the sister province. The Queen's Own is descended from the Queen's Rangers, who, under General Simcoe, made the first permanent British garrison on the site of the Toronto of the present day. As at present constituted, the regiment's history began in the days of the Crimean War, when practically all the regular soldiers were withdrawn from the Dominion, and the Canadian government was given to understand that it must be prepared to do more than it had previously done in the way of national defence. The official organization of the regiment was effected in April, 1860.

In that year the Queen's Own were reviewed by His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, in Queen's Park, Toronto, and a few years out ut out to suit by a postoool south the suit of Fenian rising in the action at Lime Ridge. After this exciting period of service on the Niagara frontier the regiment was not called upon to take part in real offensive operations until the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. The Queen's Own was one of the first regiments

Many of the corps also saw service in the Boer War. It was the youthful bugler of the Queen's Own, F. Williams, who sounded the charge at the historic battle of Paardeburg, when Cronje met his fate.—London Chronicle.

Why can some men sleep at will and some nervous men too, while other, sometimes very "heavy" men, with apparently immovable nerves, are tortured by insomnia? Why, too, do some men seem to obtain sufficient rest with five hours' sleep, while others require nine? Do some men "sleep slow," as Mr. Smedley jocularly argued in one of his amusing stories, or do they actually require more

The popular prejudice against sleep works an infinity of mischief. There are plenty of sluggards even among the cultivated class, but the sleep sluggard is in that class a very rare specimen. The tendency of the educated is to wakefulness, and the man who does intellectual work and exhibits what his friends think a disposition to oversleep is obeying a healthy instinct. Sleep recuperates him and

"Has your son arrived at years of discretion?"
"Oh, yes. He's about to get married."

"How you contradict yourself!"

Jones thinks a man fortunate who has his will contested after death only. He says his will has been contested ever since he wedded Mrs. Jones.

Rupters Champ—"I'm writing a history of the gas company. Can you suggest a suitable

Henry Wise—"Yes; 'The Charge of the Light Brigade.'"

The Elephant From a Scientific Standpoint

By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

In the novel by that clever but contradictious writer, Sam Butler, entitled "The Way of All Flesh," an amiable and philosophicallyminded old gentleman who pervades the story, states that when one feels worried or depressed by the incidents of one's daily lige, great comfort may be derived from an hour spent at the Zoological Gardens in company with the larger mammalia. He ascribes to them a remarkable soothing influence, and I am inclined to agree with him. I am not prepared to decide whether the effect is due to the example of patience under adversity offered by these animals, or whether it is perhaps their tranquil indifference to everything but food, coupled with their magnificent success in attaining to such dignity of size, which imposes upon me and fills me for a brief space with resignation and a childlike acquiescence in things as they are. The elephant stands first as a soothing influence, and then the giraffe, the latter having special powers, due to its beautiful eyes and agreeable perfume. Sometimes the hippopotamus may diffuse a charm of his own, an aura of rotund obesity, especially when he is bathing or sleeping; but there are moments when one has to flee from his presence. I never could get on very well with rhinoceroses, but the large deer, bison, and wild cattle have the quality detected by Mr. Butler. So has the gorgeous, well-grown tiger, in full measure, when he purrs in answer to one's voice, but the lion is pompous, irritable, and easily upset. He never purrs. He is unpleasantly and obscurespotted. He seems to be afraid of losing his dignity, and to be conscious of the fact that his reputation depends on the overpowering wig which he now wears, though his Macedonian forerunner had no such growth to give an illusive appearance of size and capacity to his head. However opinions may differ about these things, all will agree that the elephant (or "Oliphant," as he was called in France 400 years ago) is the most imposing, fascinating, and astonishing of all animals.

At the present day there are two species elephant existing on the earth's surface. These are the Indian (called Elephas Indicus, but sometimes called Elephas maximus account of the priority which belongs to that designation, although the Indian elephant is smaller than the other) and the African (called Elephas Africanus). In the wild state their area of occupation has become greatly diminished within historic times. The Indian elephant was hunted in Mesopotamia in the twelfth century B.C., and Egyptian drawings of the eithteenth dynasty show elephants of this species brought as tribute by Syrian vassals. Today the Indian elephant is confined to certain forests of Hindoostan, Ceylon, Burma and Siam. The African elephant extended 100 years ago all over South Africa, and in the days of the Carthaginians was found near the Mediterranean shore, whilst in prehistoric (late Pleistoscene) times it existed in the south of Spain and in Sicily. Now it is confined to the more central and equatorial zone of Africa, and is yearly receding before the incursions and destructive attacks of civilized man.

At no great distance of time before the historic period, earlier, indeed, than the times of

the herdsmen who used polished stone implements and raised great stone circles, namely, in the late pleistocene period, we find that there existed all over Europe and North Asia and the northern part of America another elephant very closely allied to the Indian elephant, but having a bow-like outward curvature of the tusks, their points finally directed towards one another, and a thick growth of coarse hair all over the body. This is "the mammoth," the remains of which are found in every river valley in England, France, and Germany, and of which whole carcases are frequently discovered in Northern Siberia, preserved from decay in the frozen river gravels and "silt." The an-cient cave-men of France used the fresh tusks of the mammoth killed on the spot for their carvings and engravings, and from their time to this the ivory of the mammoth has been and during the last two centuries at least 100 pairs remains in constant use. It is estimated that during the last two centuries at least 100 pairs of mammoths' tusks have been each year exported from the frozen lands of Siberia. In early mediaeval times the trade existed, and some ivory carvings and drinking horns of that age appear to be fashioned from this more ancient ivory. Already, then, within the hu-man period we find elephants closely similar to those of our time, far more numerous and widely distributed than in our own day, and happily established all over the temperate 1egions of the earth-even in our Thames Valley and in the forests where London now spreads its smoky brickwork. When we go further back in time-as the diggings and surveying of modern man enable us to do-we find other elephants of many different species, some differing greatly from the three species I have mentioned, and leading us back by gradual steps to a comparatively small animal, about the size of a donkey, without the wonderful trunk or the immense tusks of the later elephants. By the discovery and study of these earlier forms we have within the last ten years arrived at a knowledge of the steps by which the elephant acquired in the course of long ages (millions of years) his "proboscis" (as the Greeks first called it), and I will later sketch

But now let us first of all note some of the peculiarities of living elephants and the points by which the two kinds differ from one anotin-The most striking fact about the elephant is its enormous size. It is only exceeded among

living animals by whales; it is far larger than the biggest bull, or rhinoceros, or hippopota-A fair-sized Indian elephant weighs two or three tons (Jumbo weighed five), and requires as food bolb of oats, 11/2 truss of hay, 11/2 truss corn a day, costing together about 5s; whereas a large cart horse weighs 15cwt, and requires weekly three trusses of hay and 80lb of oats, costing together 12s, or about 1s 8½d a day. It is this which has proved fatal to the elephant since man took charge of the The elephant requires so much food and takes so many years in growing up (twenty or more before he is old enough to be put to work), that it is only in countries where there is a superabundance of forest in which he can be allowed to grow to maturity at his own "charges" (so to speak) that it is worth while to attempt to domesticate and make use of him. For most purposes three horses are more "handy" than one elephant. The elephant is caught when he is already grown up, and then trained. It is as a matter of economy that he is not bred in confinement, and not because there is any insuperable difficulty in the matter. Occasionally elephants have bred in men-

There is no doubt that the African elephant

at the present day grows to a larger size than the Indian, though it was the opinion of the Romans of the Empire that the Indian elephant was the more powerful, courageous, and intelligent of the two. It seems next to impossible to acquire at the present day either specimens or trustworthy records of the largest Indian elephants. About 10ft. 6in. at the shoulder seems to be maximum, though they are dressed up by their native owners with platforms and coverings to make them look bigger. In India the skin of domesticated individuals is polished and carefully stained, like an old boot, by the assiduity of their guardians, so that a museum specimen of exceptional size, fit for exhibition and study, cannot be obtained. On the other hand, the African elephant not unfrequently exceeds a height of 11ft, at the shoulder. With some trouble I obtained one direct from East Africa exceeding this measurement for the Natural History Museum, where it now stands. It seems highly probable that this species occasionally exceeds 12ft. in height. On the ground, between the great African elephant's fore and hind legs, in the museum, I placed a stuffed specimen of the smallest terrestrial mammal—the pigmy shrew It is worth while thus calling to mind that the little animal has practically every separate bone, buscle, blood-vessel, nerve, and other structure present in the huge monster compared with it; is, in fact, built closely upon the same plan, and yet is so much smaller that it is impossible to measure one by the other; the mouse is only about one-fifth the length of the elephant's eye. According to ancient Oriental fable, the mouse and the dragon were the only two animals of which the elephant was afraid. The African elephant has much larger tusks relatively to his size than the Indian, and both males and females have them, whereas the Indian female has none. A very fine Indian elephant's tusk weighs from 75lb to 80lb. The record for an African elephant' tusk was (according to standard books) 180lb. But I obtained eight years ago for the museum, phant's tusk weighing 2281/21b. Its fellow weighed a couple of pounds less. It measures 10ft. 2 in. in length along the curvature. This tusk was recognized by Sir Henry Stanley's companion, Mr. Jephson, when he was with me in the museum, as actually one which he had last seen in the centre of Africa. He told me that he had, in fact, weighed and measured this tusk in the treasury of Emin Pasha, in Central Africa, when he went with Stanley to bring Emin down to the coast. As will be remembered, Emin had no wish to go to the coast, but returned to his province. He was subsequently attacked and murdered by an Arab chief, who appropriated his store of ivory, and in the of time had it conveyed to the ivory market at Zanzibar. The date of the purchase there of the museum specimen corresponds with the history given by Mr. Jephson.

The African elephant (as may be seen by comparing the small one now living in Reforehead graduating into the trunk or pro-boscis, instead of the broad, upright brow of the Indian. He also has very much larger ears, which lie against the shoulders (except when he is greatly excited) like a short cape or cloak. These great ears differ somewhat in shape in the elephants of different parts of Africa, and local races can be distinguished by the longer or shorter angle into which the flap is drawn out. The grinding teeth of the two elephants differ very markedly, but one rust see these in a museum. The grinders are very large and long (trom behind forwards), coming into place one after the other. Fach grander occupies, when fully in position, the greater part of one side of the upper or of the lower zw. They are crossed from right to left by ridges of enamel, like a series of mountains and valleys, which gradually wear down by rubbing against those of the tooth above or be-low. The bigger grinder of the Indian clephant has twenty-four of these transverse ridges, whilst that of the African has only ten, which are therefore wider apart. An extinct kind of elephant-the mastodon-had only five such ridges on its biggest grinders, and other ancestral elephants had quite ordmarylooking grinders, with only two or three irregular ridges or broad tubercles. Both the Indian and African elephant have hairless, rough, very hard, wrinkled skins. But the newborn young are covered with hair, and some Indian elephants living in cold, mountainous regions appear to retain a certain amount of hair. The mammoth (which agreed with the Indian elephant in the number of ridges on its grinders and in other points) lived in quite cold, sub-Arctic conditions, at a time when glaciers completely covered Scandinavia and the north of our islands as well as most of Ger-It retained a complete coat of coarse hair throughout life. The young of our surviving elephants only exhibit transitorily the

The last mammoth probably disappeared from the area which is now Great Britain about 150,000 years ago. It might be supposed that no elephant was seen in England again until the creation of "menageries" and "zoological gardens" within the last two or three hundred years. This, however, is by no means the case. The Italians in the Middle Ages, and through them the French and the rulers of Central Europe kept menageries, and received as presents or in connection with their trade with the East and their relations with Eastern rulers, frequent specimens of strange beasts from distant lands. Our King Henry I. had a menagerie at Woodstock, where he kept a porcupine, lions, leopards, and a camel. The Emperor Charlemagne received in 803 A.D. from Haroun al Raschid, the Caliph of Bagdad, an elephant named Abulabaz. It was brought to Aix-la-Chapelle by Isaac the Jew, and died suddenly in 810. Some four and a half centuries later (in 1257) Louis IX. of France, returning from the Holy Land, sent as a special and magnificent present to Henry III. King of England (according to the chronicle of Matthew Paris) ar elephant, which was exhibited at the Tower of ondon. It was supposed by the chronicler to be the first ever brought to England, and, indeed, the first to be taken beyond Italy, for he did not know of Charlemagne's specimen. In 1591 King Henry IV. of France, wishing to be very polite to Queen Elizabeth of England, and apparently rather troubled by the expense of keeping the beast himself, sent to her, having heard that she would like to have it, an ela-phant which had been brought from "the Indies" and landed at Dieppe. He declared it to be the first which had ever come into France, but presented it to Her Majesty "as I would most willingly present anything more excel-lent did I possess it." Thenceforward ele-phants were from time to time exhibited at the Tower, together with lions and other strange beasts acquired by the Crown.

None of these elephants were, however, "the first who ever burst" into remote Britain after the mammoths had disappeared and we were separated from Europe by the geological changes which gave us the English Chan-nel—La Manche. Though Julius Caesar himself does not mention it, it is definitely stated by a writer on strategy named Polyaenus, a friend of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, that Caesar made use of an elephant armed with iron plates and carrying on his back a tower full of armed men to terrify the ancient Britons when he crossed the Thames—an operation which he carried out, I believe, somewhere between Molesey and Staines. The ups and downs and the comings and goings of ele-phants even in these later days of human migration and enterprise are of interest. I have some more to relate on this subject, and on the far older geological history of the development of the elephant's proboscis and his too valuable tusks.

FEMININE INFLUENCE IN ELECTIONS

The women of Montreal can claim a good deal of the credit of bringing about the recent very marked reform in musicipal affairs. There has never been a municipal campaign in Montreal in which the various societies of women have played such an active part as during the one which closed on February 1, with the election of a board of control and the entire rout of the whole crowd of aldermen who have held sway at the City Hall for a great many years

The Local Council of Women, headed by Miss Dr. Ditchie-England ,and assisted by a number of the professors of McGill University, carried out a most aggressive campaign in sup-port of the slate selected by the Citizens' League, and had a number of regular committees organized to attend not only to the distribution of all kinds of literature and postal cards, but also for a personal canvass of all women who had a right to vote at the municipal elections. Their work is said to have borne the best possible results everywhere they went, and the number of women voters to go to the polls was by far the largest in the history of Montreal.

The Women's Temperance Union was also at work for some months before the election canvassing especially for the candidates who were in favor of an early closing by-law and offering the greatest opposition to the aldermen who had voted against the Parker early closing bylaw, and were again seeking election.

The Local Council of Women have done such effective work that it is now certain that it will be a permanent organization giving its best support to the Citizens' League in its endeavor to get cleaner civic government for the city of Montreal. Ex-Mayor Laporte, who is at the head of

the Citizens' League, is simply enthusiastic regarding the work done by women's societies, and after the election had been won, he made a point of personally seeing the officials of the Women's Association, and on behalf of the Citizens' League, thanking them for the work they had carried out in such an efficient manner.—Canadian Courier.

Blotting Paper

Blotting paper was discovered purely by accident. Some ordinary paper was being made one day at a mill in Earkshire when a careless workman forgot to put in the sizing material. It may be imagined what angry scenes would take place in that mill, as the whole of the paper made was regarded as being quite useless. The proprietor of the mill desired to write a note shortly afterward, and he took a piece of waste paper, thinking it was good enough for the purpose. To his intense annoyance the ink spread all over the paper. All of a sudden there flashed over his mind the thought that this paper would do instead of sand for drying ink, and he at once advertised his waste paper as "blotting." There was such a big demand that the mill ceased to make ordinary paper and was soon occupied in making blotting only, the use of which spread to all countries. The result now is that the descendant of the discoverer owns the largest mills in the world for the manufacture of this special kind of paper. The reason the paper is of use in drying ink is that really it is a mass of hairlike tubes, which suck up liquid by capillary attraction. If a very fine glass tube is put into water the liquid will rise in it owing to capillary attraction. The art of manufacturing blotting paper has been carried to such a degree that the product has wonderful absorbent qual-

All blotting paper is made from rags. The original blotting paper was of a pink color, due to the fact that red rags were used—rags which could not be used for making the ordinary paper, as the color could not be removed. Here was a method for using the apparently useless matter, and so for a long time pink was the predominant color. It is a matter for surprise what curious preferences are shown by various people with regard to the color of the blotting paper they use. Business men great-ly prefer that of a buff color. This is preferred to white from the fact that it is more easily distinguished from the letters that are handled, while at the same time it is not sufficiently striking to seem out of place in an office. It is only in England that buff colored blotting pa-per is the favorite. Countries which possess hot climates prefer green, and this preference can be understood readily when it is remem-bered that green is such a restful color to the The people on the Continent have quite a different taste with regard to the color of the paper, they prefer vivid colors, showing espe-cial preference for deep pink. Ladies of all lands prefer more dainty colors, chiefly mauve. This colored clotting paper, by the way, was also accidentally produced in the first place; in this case some blue and red rags became mixed together, and so this color was produced.

There is an opinion which seems to be fairly prevalent that colored papers do not blot a well as white. As a matter of fact, the color makes no difference at all to the absorbent quality of the paper, the particular tint depending purely upon the blending of the rags. Quite the newest tint is black. This is preferred by persons who do not wish anybody to see what has been written. If an ordinary piece of blotting paper, say white, has been used, it is quite easy to read what has been blotted simply by holding the paper up to a mirror. The black paper, however, absorbs the ink marks without showing them. In the case of the sovereign, any piece which has blotted His Majesty's signature is at once de-stroyed. As a matter of fact, King Edward VII. always uses an extra thick white sheet of blotting paper, known technically as "Fords 80-pound white," though until recently very thin pink paper was that preferred for official use.—London T. P.'s Weekly.

DANGER OF CLEARING THE THROAT

The impulse to clear an obstructed air passage is perfectly natural. When air fails to pass freely it is usually because the passage is narrowed by congestion and swelling of its lining membrane. But a person thus affected is apt to think that the trouble is caused by an obstruction, which must be removed by forcing through the tube a column of air under pressure. He, therefore, either coughs,

clears his throat or blows his nose.

The facts are about as follows: An extra supply of blood is summoned to resist an invading foe, and irritation, swelling and secretion are incidents of the ensuing conflict. It may be said that irritation sounds the alarm, swelling indicates the presence of reinforceid secretion i under which the affected part returns to a normal condition. The removal of mucus by the successful application of a blast of air does not justify the effort made, but really indicates that a natural protection has been surrendered. A similar situation is seen in the case of a cutaneous abrasion. It would not be good practice to wipe the part by the frequent application of a brush. It would be better to leave it untouched until healing takes place under the protective coat which inflammatory action had brought and spread over the affected part. When the throat is sore, interference aggravates the irritation, and the irritation in turn prompts further interference, forming a "vicious circle," which calls for the exercise of reason and self-control. Excessive secretion induced by repeated muscular effort does not prove that the case is a severe one, and that action was justifiable. It indicates rather that inflammation and its products have been increased by ill-advised exertion. It is better to omit trying to remove obstructions which do. not exist, and to apply, if necessary, for pro-fessional advice."—New York Medical Rec-

Your husband is such a patient sufferer,"

said the demure little trained nurse.
"That so?" snapped his wife. "He never

was when I was looking after him."-Detroit Free Press.

alerati By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED.

The Man Who Stole the Earth.

Sometimes an otherwise impossible story points a moral and sets us thinking by its very absurdity. Whether or not the author of the above romance intended his story to be ridiculous or not is something of a question, but certainly as a story it leaves but one impression on the mind of the reader. One fact how-ever it does bring home to us and that is, that no issue whatsoever justifies the sacrificing of innocent lives for the "sake of the general or larger good." No doubt it is this idea to a large extent that many of our "great" men so-called, have in mind when they ruthlessly trample all things that stand in their way, in order to attain the particular object they have in view. To the average thinker it seems a monumental piece of impertinence, no matter what his position or capabilities for a man to arrogate to himself the prerogative of the Almighty, and set himself up as a judge as to the survival of the fittest. Probably there are people who would consider this question debatable, but after all it simply amounts to whether or not the commandment "Thou Shalt Not Kill" is debatable.

In the story "The Man Who Stole the Earth," we have a great many people wantonly sacrificed in order that a man who seems to have nothing in his favor except a remarkably handsome personal appearance, should possess himself of a princess whose chief characteristics are conceit, flippancy and inconsistency. The events which come about as the result of the use of a wonderful airship are within the range of our imagination, but the author might be reminded when he speaks of kidnapping the baby Czarovitch, that he is writing of a lad of six years whose fondest de-light is probably not "being cuddled." Evidently this part of the story was written some years ago and in the meantime the Czarovitch has grown. There are many more incongruous absurdities in the story which is supposed to take place some time in the near future, but the book can do no harm which is something in its favor.—W. Holt White, The Copp Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

Cab No. 44.

Here is an interesting story of mystery which concerns itself with an Englishman of unknown name and fame, who appears in the first chapter, figures as the chief actor through the first half of the book, and then disappears until the last few pages. The story hinges on a wager made between two wellknown New York capitalists, as to the ability of the city's police. Douglas claiming that if an amateur were to deliberately plan and effect a theft, the police would be unable to trace him inside of a month. Hartley takes the opposite view, the money involved between the two men being ten thousand dollars and a bet of one hundred dollars made by Dr. Ramie wno agrees with Douglas. The young Englishman is one of five at a dinner when the wager is made and he agrees to try his hand at the amateur thieving. The plan is as follows, outlined by the Englishman who is known to his men friends as Milton Letcher and to the girl he loves as Lardy Maxwell, neither name being his own.

"What I propose is this" continued Fletcher

"Someone having about his person a large sum of money should go to a certain hotel— That the victim had this money about him should be possible of proof by his having drawn it, received it, or taken it out of a safe in the presence of witnesses just before going to the hotel. The robbery should take place in the hotel, and it should be done without having to break any lock or climb through any windows-A simple way would be to suppose that the money had been placed in a pocketbook and put in the inside pocket of a coat; whereas it had actually been placed in the pocket of an overcoat. This overcoat would be carelessly thrown on a chair upon the guest's arrival at the hotel. The guest-would mention to the clerk that he had a large sum of money to deposit in the safe in a few minutes-and a call at the telephone or some other message would detain him long enough for the abstraction of the pocketbook-When the guest discovered that the pocketbook was not in his coat, he would rush to his overcoat. The next thing would be the alarm, and after that the thirty days hunt would be on. The thief is not to keep the pocketbook. mistake could be explained by the discovery that the victim had put it in his overcoat pocket before leaving home, thinking it was in his inside pocket. The man that does the robbery is to bring the pocketbook here, as evidence that the crime has been committed. It it to be handed to Dr. Ramie who will see that it finds its way back to the coat that has been left behind. The man is to have twenty minutes clear start after he gives up the pocketbook. He is to take a cab from place to place. And he will tell the cabman to wait for him, as he is going out again as soon as he gets his valuables in the hotel cafe. The cab will be waiting in front of the hotel when the alarm is given so that it may be searched for the money

"And the actors in this little comedy?" asked Hartley, taking out his notebook and jotting down the name of the hotel they had decided upon "I suppose that is secret?"

Fletcher looked Hartley full in the face and

"Mr. Maynard has kindly consented to be robbed, and I will do the trick myself."

Fletcher kept his word and on the date appointed made his appearance at the private dining-room where the other men were waiting. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning. They all noticed that Fletcher was very pale, but otherwise he seemed the same as usual. He would not sit down, but simply laid a red pocket-book on the table in front of the doctor, pulled out his watch and remarked that, according to agreement they were to remain in the room until twenty minutes after he had left. With a nod to each he moved toward the door, still keeping his eye on the three men at

In another minute he was gone—the doctor picked up the pocket book very deliberately. MUSICAL NOTES.

Franz Kreisler expresses himself that if a man or woman is obliged to struggle for a living he or she cannot hope to succeed as an artist. If this were true, the world would be the poorer for very much that is beautiful never having been said or sung or played. The truth of the matter is that impediments are the real test of a person's ability. Madame Schumann-Heinck would not agree with the great violinist in his opinion. She tells with pride of her early struggles and trials, points to the children whose childhood was spent in poverty and says with that simple eloquence that is one of her greatest charms "These have been my insiration, the reason of my success." We



Albert Salezo in "Solammbo"

There was a little red stain on the cloth where quote from an interview with Kreisler given it had lain. The same stain was on the fingers which he smelt critically. "Fletcher must have we can accept unquestioningly. cut his finger or something" he remarked very

coolly, "Looks like blood." The three are further alarmed when they find the money gone from the purse, and in the morning Maynard has disappeared. The which Fletcher used is traced to the river. Its driver had been drugged and left in a saloon while someone else had taken the vehicle in charge. The number of the cab is 44 and when found it is in a very delapitated condition, the cushions cut and slashed and the whole thing stained with blood. The river is dragged and some parts of a human body are discovered and a demijohn of blood, on a hand is the ring which all four men knew to be the property of Maynard. There are all sorts of wild surmises, but nearly every one agrees in believing that Fletcher is an out and out rascal. The police think him to be Ardmore, the chief of a gang of counterfeiters who have escaped from England to America, and as for the poor girl who is in love with him she is almost crazy at the different reports that are brought to her, though through it all she insists upon her lover's innocence. And in the end it all turns out well for her and Fletcher. It is found out that the many theories wrong, that Eletcher is a detective himself who has been shadowing the counterfeiters for months. The denouement is well-worked out and the whole story thoroughly amusing.—R. F. Foster, Copp. Clark Co., Toronto.

"My success has not been due to popular approval. For years I have had to struggle, making friends here and friends there, all of whom have been staunch and who have told of my work so that my apparent popularity is based, not on instant public success, but on a gradually growing following. - My friends, many of them professional musicians, even competitors, have been pillars of strength to me, and but for them my success must have been long delayed.

"Public favor is a funny thing. I would not be surprised if some psychologist were to find that the public likes one kind of music in Jan-uary and another in May. Perhaps, the musical taste varies just as does the taste in women's hats.

"And again, public favor in Germany, for example, is not won as it is in America. Here the personality is a great factor and audiances like to observe individuality, aside from the playing, in the artist. In Germany the slightest individuality, perhaps even a slight swaying as the artist plays, is enough to cause his condemnation, no matter what his musical abilities may be. There he must efface himself. Why, in Germany they like an artist better if he does not dress too well! I do not mean that he must be unkempt, but if a musician appears in a coat of the latest cut, wears attractive crayats, makes himself personally pleasing, he creates a sentiment that is ad-

verse. A badly cut coat goes a long way to-ward creating a favorable and sympathetic attitude in Germany. I do not know why this is, but I suspect that, in a country where so many are professional musicians, there is a natural prejudice toward the man who appears too successful.

"Then the public also believes that the rich man cannot succeed in music. That is non-sense. I have a case in mind now where a rich man is really a great artist and where he is having a tremendous struggle to convince the people that because he is rich is no reason why he cannot be a good musician. The necessity of making a living hinders the artistic development. It is hard to go ahead when one must consider the matter of earning money for the next meal. The most ideal state is that of the artist who has cut his living expenses down to a minimum and does not then need to consider how much he makes. The fight for the bare necessities of life is the thing that

"And in such a fight one finds out many peculiar things. Popularity, as evidenced by gate receipts, is most misleading, for it does not always mean true fame; it may mean only notoriety. The public may be attracted to a player because his hair is long, because of ridiculous press agent stories, or many things which do not stand for true art. The notorious artist has but an ephemeral career, the true artist a long one, though the latter may have the harder financial row to hoe. But, as a conclusion of the whole matter, no artist can be truly judged until he is dead, until there is a perspective. If then the memory grows more tender, if there seems to be an unfillable vacancy, then the artist was truly great. A notable example was that of Joseph Joachim. It is true that he was severely criticised in his last years and that his playing did grow child-ish and out-of-tune, but now that he is gone,

musicians are beginning to realize the great loss they have sustained.

"Independence! Ah, that is what the artist must have more than anything else. Independence of means so that he may live and work without constant worry, independence of technic, so that he may express his highest thoughts without thinking of technic, inde-pendence of criticism, so that he may go on his way unconcerned, always working toward the ideals which he knows are right.

"If I were free, if I were in a position to lay down my violin and say, 'now I will do what I wish,' I would concertize very little. Play? Yes; but in a different way. I would seek out good compositions of worthy, but little known composers (and there are many such). I would play more Chamber music, I would compose, I would conduct, perhaps. That would be the ideal life; work for art, not for a living. Ah, to be independent!"

Mary Gordon, one of the most popular of soprano opera singers, confesses with no small satisfaction that her income is now nearly \$200,000 a year. Nine years ago it was only \$50 a month. In a recent interview she said that she had given the subject of marriage very serious thought, though she had no one in view at present. Someone had told her fortune and informed her that she would marry into the nobility. She hopes the fortune-teller is right, she says, though of course she will only marry for love.

Caruso was recently sued by the physician who operated on his throat last year. The sum claimed was ten thousand dollars. Caruso offered the doctor two thousand. The offer was refused promptly. Rather than appear before the court, Caruso has consented to pay six thousand as a fee to the physician, and everything is now satisfactory.

"The production of Elektra," says Mr. Duncan, brother of the famous dancer, and incidentally acquiring a good deal of notoriety on his own account, "though taking its name and situation from the Greek drama, is modern and degenerate in intent and effect. I knew Van Hofmansthal, the author of the play, when I was in Vienna, and when his "Elektra" was produced, he begged me not to go and see it, telling me that he was ashamed of it."

"WULLNERITIS" THE LATEST

With reference to singing—which gets a new turn every little while from some new fad-dist, either in voice-production or interpretation, of which latter Herr Ludwig Wullner, at present touring the United States and soon to visit Canada, is an eminent example, the Musical Leader and Concert-Goer, of Chicago, alleges that we are all in danger of a new infection. Nothing to do with dog rabies or Halley's comet cyanogenic poisoning; but quite as fatal as either so far as it goes. The paper in question calls the epidemic "Wullneritis"; which will be better understood when it is known that Herr Wullner is a singer who interprets all sorts of songs without much voice, but with a great deal of interpretation, the Musical Leader says:

"Especially has it attacked the younger singers, although conductors, pianists, readers, violinists, and vocalists generally, have a mild form of the disease, symptoms of which are found in the rolling of the eyes, spasmodic gestures, frenetic waving of the hair, and a generally disordered imagination. We are having ing a large dose of temperamental display and every little whippersnapper of a school singer is giving himself the airs of a tragedian. That which Dr. Wullner does with impunity, others may not dare. It is his expression of his art, but his imitators are really his detractors, for

in them the grotesque is reached. They bring tragedy to a simple Mozart melody, forcing passion to tatters, in the belief that they are displaying temperament. . . The noisier a tenor is, the better pleased is the audience. Never a thought is there as to the real lack of art or to the uncouthness of shouting at the top of his voice; so long as he makes the wel-kin ring his success is assured."

MUSIC AMONG THE AZTECS

Examples remain of three songs of the ancient Aztecs which abound in simple, bold and striking figures of speech, writes Agnes Gordon Hogan in the Philadelphia Record. A single word often formed the whole song. Their chief musical instrument was the heuhnett or upright drum. It consisted of a section of a ree trunk hollowed to a thin cylinder. Across the top was stretched a head of skin secured by wooden pegs.

The Aztecs also had the tepon as the horizontal drum. This also consisted of a hollow piece of wood, with a thin sheet of wood above the hollow part. This wood was cut into two tongues attached only at one end of the wooden block. These tongues differed in length and thickness and were thus capable of producing different sounds. They also had the suspended base made of wood, pottery or stone, which on being struck produced a sonorous tone. They also used the notched rattle, made from the long bone of the leg. A series of notches were made in the bone, across which a thin bone or stick was forced. The loose end of the notched bone was connected with some hollow object, which served as a sounding box. They also had metal gongs, tinkling bells and rattles. Whistles and flutes were likewise found among their musical relics, with reed pipes of various kinds.

The tribes of Central Africa furnish quite the same variety of musical instruments. In the Congo Basin are today found rattle balls, consisting of natural fruits, containing dried seed. Wooden balls of a similar character are found; rattles with handles, consisting of round fruit containing their own seeds fastened on a stick; wooden bells, iron bells, sticks for clapping, tom-toms, drums, gongs and the marimba, the xylophone. They also have trumpets, horns, whistles, flutes and ocarinas, and maintain a variety of stringed instruments, the sounding boxes of which are gourds, wooden bowls or turtle shells. There is abundance of evidence that the ancient Aztecs danced in mimetic form to the rude sounds of these primitive instruments. The same is true of the tribes of Central Africa at the present time.

The fact to be emphasized is that music found its first expression in rude responses to the pleasant voices of Nature, and that primitive men utilized their talents in adapting the simplest contrivances, first, in imitation of Nature, and, secondly, in giving utterance to the pleasure engendered by soothing, natural sounds. If this view be correct, then the sounds. If this view be correct, then the splendid modern symphony is the evolution of the primitive man's gourd and rattle.

PAGEANT OF THE TREE

On January 28 and 29 for the benefit of the Fathers and Mothers' Club of Boston Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber assisted by Mrs. Laura Palmer Ingalls and over 500 participants, presented the "Pageant of the Tree" at the Bos-

ton Opera House.

This pageant portrayed the various kinds of tree worship which sprang from the custom of the Christmas tree. The spectacle was ar-ranged in five episodes, showing the ancient worship by the Norsemen, the Celts, the Greeks, the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons. John Beach arranged the musical programme, which included a ballet from the opera upon which he is now at work, "Jorinda and Jorindel." James Gilbert was stage director. Gustav Strube conducted an orchestra of fortyone symphony players.

The pageantry and the music were fullomely praised by those who attended. The Coronation March of Meyerbeer introduced a procession of women of every race and clime, a brilliant and bewildering medley of costumes. Grieg's "Troldtog" introduced the Norse episode. The death of Baldur was accompanied by more Grieg and two movements from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite." The Greek episode commenced with a dance of Pan and the nymphs, which was accompanied by Mr. Beach's pleasing instrumentated ballet music.

One of the most beautiful pictures of the evening was the tableau of "The Nativity," in the Roman episode. The music consisted of "List, the Cherubic Host," from Gaul's ever-lasting "Holy City," and "The Three Kings" (Cornelius), sung by Mrs. Bertha Child and the women's chorus. Mrs. Child. cange in the the women's chorus. Mrs. Child sang in a rich, warm voice. Following the tableau was the English episode, and these carols, sung by the choir of the Church of the Advent: "While the Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen," Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem."-Musical

Maud Allan is making her first appearance in America. She will, says the New York Times, be accompanied by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor. We can only faintly picture this gentleman's distress.—London Punch.

Marie—"Well, I shall make one man's life happy, anyway." Marion—"Oh, then you refused Jack?"



ZETELLE WITH THE ENTROPE



ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Richard II. was a man in many respects resembling his father, Edward III. He had the same great personal courage, the same faculty of rising to the demands of an emergency the same weakness of resolution, the same dis regard of his promises, the same absence of diplomacy. He was very handsome. He loved pleasures, but not to excess. He was indolent. Such a king, confronted with a baronage, which was jealous of its own power, and a Commonalty, which had learned how to exercise authority, ascending the throne while he was yet a lad, and surrounded with advisers more influenced by personal rivalry than by a desire to promote the welfare either of the sovereign or the kingdom, was foredoomed to difficulties. As though the domestic affairs of the kingdom were not in themselves suffialong its inglorious course. Richard is not usually regarded as one of our great kings, but when it is remembered that he inherited an insecure crown, a profitless war, an empty treasury and a dangerous and difficult mass of social questions with which he was forced to deal, the wonder is not that he did no more, but that he was able to keep the kingdom from

Parliament was not slow to assert its authority. The King being a minor, there was not unnaturally much apprehension as to the men who should compose his Council, and the demands of the war calling for money, the necessary grants were not made until after a statute had been passed declaring the barons should have the right to nominate the privy council, who were to be members of parlia-ment, and that the Commons should have the right, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, to audit the public accounts. It was also enacted that when once a Bill had been passed by both Houses of Parliament, it should receive the royal assent without any change in its provisions. Here we find the foundation laid of responsible government, or, as the expression used most commonly in England puts it, parliamentary government. A notable thing about the rules thus laid down is that they were accompanied by the declaration that they were in accordance with the ancient cus-

When the King came of age, and after his return from France, to which country he went to be married, he resolved to free himself from parliamentary control, and for a time he seemed likely to be successful; but his ambitions in this direction were destined to be thwarted, and in the end they cost him his crown. He formally deposed by Act of Parliament; and here we note what may be regarded as the strongest possible expression of the sovereignty of the English people. As a rule laws can only be enacted by the conjoined assent of the Commons, Lords and King; but here we have a demonstration that royal assent is not necessary, for there was no king to assent to the statute declaring Richard to be no longer sovcreign and that the crown should pass to Henry Bolingbroke, his cousin and son of John of Gaunt, the powerful and ambitious son of Edward III. The great event of Richard's reign was this assumption of absolute power by Parliament, and it was the answer of the people of England to the claim of the king that he was, to use his own language "quite as able to manage his own affairs without any assistance from any one."

We saw in the sketch of the reign of Edward III that the result of the Plague was to plunge England in labor troubles. These in turn led to the abolition of serfdom. On the other hand they suggested a new source of taxation. Money was badly needed for the French war, and every other channel being exhausted, recourse was had to a head tax. Against this the peasants revolted, and with Wat Tyler at their head marched upon London. Most people are familiar with the story of how the boy king met them, and offered to be their leader, but it is not as generally known that the redress claimed by them was not exemption from taxation, but exemption from seridom, a request which the king granted, although later he revoked it, but too late to restore the ancient institution. Speaking in general terms, it may be said that from that time onward the English people were a nation of customs born of serfdom may have lingered long in some parts of the country, and perhaps have not yet wholly passed away; but Wat Tyler's rebellion to all intents and purposes put an end to the feudal system as established by William the Conqueror. Three centuries of progress had been necessary to bring about this change and make England a land of freemen ruled by their own Parliament to which even the kings were subject. The foundations of freedom were well and truly laid, so that although afterwards kings endeavored to assert absolute power, the freedom gained was never wholly lost,

The reign of Richard was marked by the spread of the great religious movement begun in the time of his father. We saw that in the reign of Edward the English Church, backed up by Parliament, refused to recognize the authority of the Pope in many essential particulars. Wyclif advocated not only the independence of England from papal control, but that the Pope should divest himself of any claim to temporal power. His influence spread to Germany by way of Flanders, where Russ took it up and began the movement which Luther afterward carried through successfully. Wyclif's efforts were chiefly confined to England. It is not necessary to give an account of Lollardism, for to do so would be to enter upon controversial ground. It will be sufficient to indicate some of the results. One of these was the translation of the Rible into English.

The sacred canon was thus brought into the possession of the masses, and as one of the claims of the Lollards was for freedom of individual interpretation of the Scriptures, a wonderful impetus was given to thought. But more than this followed from Wyclif's labors. An English Bible meant the fixing of the standard of the English speech. For years there had been a gradual evolution of the language, ne Saxon forcing out the Norman, but as the Church conducted its services in Latin and the courts carried on their proceedings in French. iere was no basis upon which the language of the common people could rest. This Wyciif's Bible supplied. About the same time the courts began to use English, and the proceedings of Parliament were in the vulgar tongue, but as vet there was no book in general use that would serve to fix the standard of speech. True the English of Wyclif would not be very intelligible to most of us today, but it determined the course upon which English was to be evolved. Chaucer's poems attained a wide vogue at the same time, and as they were written in the popular speech, they also had their influence in determining what English should be.

Thus we see that the reign of Richard II, though inglorious from the militant point of view, was of vast importance to the English nation. It gave the people parliamentary government in the fullest meaning of the term; it witnessed the abolition of serfdom; it was marked by the successful assertion of the right of parliament to supervise expenditure as well as to grant moneys to the Crown; it saw the eginning of religious freedom and the establishment of the English language as we have it today. During the time of Richard the part by the Church in political affairs was much less prominent than it had been during the reign of some of its predecessors. Church seemed to be passing through a change not altogether dissimilar to that which was taking place in secular affairs. But the process was slower. The right to punish heresy with death had not yet been asserted. Wyclif, we have seen, was never prevented from officiating as a priest, although his teachings were hostile to the Papacy. It was doubtless this freedom of opinion, tolerated in high ecclesiastical circles, that delayed the movement which made England Protestant. In religious as well as in political development, it seems necessary that there shall be an exercise of extreme power to stimulate an advance towards complete freedom.

THE JEWS.

The Jewish conquest of Palestine under the leadership of Joshua was, on the surface of things, fairly complete, and at its close they were in possession of a region about as large as Vancouver Island, with a coast line of about 100 miles. It extended east of the Jordan an indefinite distance, the boundaries never being well defined, for the tribes that remained there were pastoral, moving from place to place as the requirements of their cattle and sheep demanded. But although the conquest was apparently complete it was not so in point of fact for the natives rose against them repeatedly and with such success that it seemed as if they would achieve their independence.

they would achieve their independence. Up to this time the political system of the ews had been what has been called theocratic. Each tribe was a species of republic managing its own affairs as best it could, but acknowledging from time to time a common leader. was the first of these and Joshua the next. After a period of disaster Othniel put himself at their head and so successfully conducted affairs that "the land had rest for forty But the tribes were independent to each other. They looked upon Jehovah as their king, and upon the priests as His representative, and they were implerant of the idea of any ruler. This in theory at least, was their system, but as a matter of fact they were not very greatly different from the native races. They abandoned the wishes of Jehovah and became followers of Baal. They intermarried with other people and adopted many of their customs. For a period of three hundred years their history was not one in the least in keeping with their national traditions and aspirations. Then there arose leaders who were known as judges, of whom the greatest were Ehud, Deborah, Gideon, Samson and Samuel. exact political status of the judges must remain a matter of surmise. Whether they were chosen by the people or forced themselves to the front by the strength of their own ability we do not know. Of Eliud we are told that the Lord raised him up as a deliverer. Deborah comes on the scene, as it is related in the Book of Judges, without any introduction. We are simply told "And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapedothe, she judged Israel at that Gideon is introduced by the statement that when he was threshing wheat the Angel of the Lord came and said: "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valour." At this time the Jews were in a transition stage. The patriarchial or tribal system was proving inadequate to their needs. They had fallen away from their dependence upon Ichovali, and were beginning to realize the need of what we call in these days a strong government. The judges were not kings, but they were very much like dictators, and Abimelech succeeded his father Gideon without any question being raised as to his right to do so. His successor Tola was judge for 23 years and his successor Jair for 22. Samson's term of office was twenty years. After Samson there came a period of anarchy, or as the Book of Judges says: "In those days there was no king of Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

The last of the judges was Samuel. He was a wise, useful and patriotic ruler. He seems to afford an example of pre-natal in-

man of remarkable gifts, consecrated him to the service of the Lord before his birth. He was trained in his youth for the work of government, and there seems to have been a general expectation among the people that in due time he would be at the head of the nation. He came to the front in a campaign against the Philistines, which was his only military operation. Having given his country peace, he began to introduce domestic reforms, and organized schools for the teaching of religious doctrines and practices. The mass of the people had at this time fallen very far away from the simple monotheism of their ancestors, and appear, in fact to have had no religious faith at all. Samuel by the establishment of schools saved the ancient religion from being wholly ost. He also welded the people into a nation. His popularity was great, and if he had seen fit so to do, he might easily have made himself king. In order to lighten his personal labors he inducted his two sons into office as assistants; but they "walked not in his ways, but turned aside after lucre and took bribes and perverted judgment." This incensed the people and they demanded that Samuel should gave them a king so that they might be "as other nations," and in consequence Saul was selected and duly installed in office by Samuel.

The history of the Jews from the invasion Canaan to the reign of Saul, as related in the Bible, is one of the things most relied upon by non-believers in Christianity as showing that it rests upon an untenable foundation. We read of the Lord commanding acts of startling cruelty, and of His punishing the people because they would not perform them, and critics tell us that notwithstanding all this, the effort to make a nation out of the Jews was a dis-astrous failure. It seems right to observe in this connection that the history of the Jewish race has for the most part been preserved by persons, who represented the theocratic idea. To them every national calamity was due to the direct interposition of the Lord, If the Philistines came down upon the Jews, it was the Lord who sent them. If they were driven back, it was the Lord who vanquished them. At every stage these writers professed to see the hand of the Lord, and to be able to discern We have no popular account of his mind. what took place, neither have we the side of the story which the Philistines could tell. There is no doubt, however, that the development of the Tewish nation was very slow, and that from the very outset it was distracted by internal differences, which finally rent it in twain. From the date usually assigned to the exodus to the inauguration of Saul as king years It was a period of very great activity in the history of the world and during it great progress was made in civilization in all parts of Western Asia as well as in Egypt.

SURNAMES.

When John Smith marries Mary Brown the the officiating clergyman, in most of the churches at least, says and the parties repeat after him: "I John, take thee, Mary," and "I Mary take thee, John," and so on to the end. To the church John is John, not John Smith, and Mary is Mary only. These being the names give them in baptism, they are their Christian names and by them alone does the Church, in theory at least, recognize them. Like many other things, clerical and otherwise, this is a survival of the times when there were no surnames. Note the prefix "sur." We have heard lately a good deal about the German "sur-tax," which was an addition to the normal tariff upon imports. A surname is an additional name, and we suppose there is really no reason, in common law at least, why a man should not change his surname whenever he telt so disposed. The origin of surnames is various. Sometimes they were assumed, in other cases they were given by neighbors; in others they were used to show family relationship; in others they were descriptive of employment; in others they were taken from lo-calities where the parties lived. There are other cases where there is no means of even guessing at the origin, and these are almost always very old names. Some surnames are simply ancient personal names preserved under a slight changed form. Thus the family name Lawrence is derived from the old Latin Laurentius; so also Stevens or Stephens and various others that may suggest themselves to readers have a like origin. The commonly received idea that such names as Smith, Carter, Turner, Carpenter and the like were descriptive of the employment of the person, who originally held them, is subject to a great deal of qualification. In many instances they have been perverted first by pronunciation and af-terwards by spelling. Many people can recall instances where names have been changed in this way during two generations. Again in many cases the spelling has been preserved but the pronunciation has been altered. The oft-quoted cases of Cholmondeley and Majoribanks need only be mentioned. It may be recalled by some that when General Pole-Carew was here there was some uncertainty as to how his name ought to be pronounced. It was a matter upon which he alone had the right to speak with authority, for every man ought to be able to say how he wishes to be called. Members of the same family pronounce their names differently. Thus Walter Besant, the author, pronounced his name without any accent; his sister Annie, also known to fame, gave the final syllable a pronounced accent. Most surnames are relatively modern. A

recent writer on the subject says that very few of them can be traced in the same families beyond the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and that of the whole British nobility only twenty-five claim to be able to trace their family names to a date before the Norman Conquest, and in nearly every one of them there is a good deal more doubt than certainty. The well-known Lancashire family of Townoley claims that its name can be traced with some changes to the time of Alfred the Great, and the whole story was at one time set out in Burke, but a good deal of doubt has been thrown upon it. If the record is correct this is undoubtedly the oidest English family name. Of course all families are alike old in one sense of the word, but they are not all alike old in respect to their existence as a distinct group of individuals of common descent

We have nothing corresponding in English to the French prefix "de" because our ancestors dropped the use of it long ago. John of Chesterfield, for example, became John Chesterfield. terfield. So also while the French preserved the prefix "le" in many cases, the English dropped it. John the Baker became John Baker. Nowadays we are accustomed to look upon these prefixes as a mark of aristocratic lineage, but they are not necessarily so. Many families have dropped them; others have merged them into the remainder of their surnames. Almost any one with a place name has a right to place "de" before it. The prefixes Mac, O and Fitz do not necessarily imply a common descent for those who bear them. They indicate community of interest quite as often as a common origin. The adherents of a chieftain assumed them or received them from persons attached to other leaders. The history of the clans of Scotland is not the history of a family, but of a group of people who from time immemorial were banded together for mutual advantage. The same is true

Many surnames now quite unlike were originally the same but were changed in spel-ling before the standard of the language was ed. Henderson and Anderson are thought to have been the same originally and to have been derived from Andrew's son, although this, as is the case with most names, is not by any means certain. In a history of English names, Ellis is said to have been derived from Esther and Babbit from Barbara, both these names having been traced back to the time when their holders were tenants in the one case of the Abbess of St. Esther and in the other case of the Abbess of St. Barbara. The spelling of names is arbitrary. Thus there are Atwoods, Attwoods, Atwodes and perhaps other varieties of the name which originally was Atte-the-wood. Comyn, Comyngs, Cummings, and. Cummings were all originally Comyn. Beecham is Beauchamp mispelled; but Johnson and Johnston were originally different, although doubtless each family has not been careful to preserve the distinction. Johnson was originally John's son; whereas Johnston doubtless meant one who lived in John's town or tun, as it was once called.

Of late years it has come about that men are apt to be indignant if addressed by strangers without the prefix "Mr." As a matter of fact it is rather a mark of distinction to be spoken to without it. A surname, when it once became fixed, was as much a mark of distinction as a title is regarded nowadays. The Duke of Argyll signs himself Argyll; the latest baron drops everything else than the name he assumed when elevated to the peerage. Most peerages being very modern, the man or woman whose surname has come down through the centuries need ask no other patent of nobility.

A Century of Fiction

(N. de Bertrund Lugrin)

Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

It seems to be the prevailing fashion nowadays with the larger class of popular novelists, particularly those whose serial stories run in many magazines, to write what they are pleased to term analytical novels, in which they depict men and women in all the littleness of their least worthy emotions, taking as subject for very serious discussion indeed, the ettiest details of married life, which themselves are not harmonious, but which when taken in conjunction with larger, nobler issues, fill a necessary place in human existence and adjust the balance of things. In this "analysis" wrongly so-called, important things that go to the real building of character are lost sight of; passing moods of the hero and heroine are magnified out of all proportion to their significance, and the result is that sensible people have no patience with most modern romances, and silly people find them such delightful reading and "so true to life" that they consciously or unconsciously adopt the pose of their favorite man or woman in fiction, and proceed to make life a farce of false sentimentality. The fact of the matter is, that almost any woman, for women form the chief object of discussion in the latter-day books. can, if she be so minded, after reading a story like so many that are turned out nowadays, place herself in the position of the "Soulful lady so-and-so" and fancy she is quite as interesting an object to the world in general as the lady in the book is to her circle of readers. In reality the average woman, no matter what an exalted opinion she may have of herself, is not a subject of very much interest to anyone outside her own immediate family circle. Of course we all think we are noticed more than we are, but while our influence may be very far-reaching indeed, personality has in most cases nothing like so much of an effect. In

fact very often the less we strive to impress our personality upon people the deeper is the influence we exert. That is one evil that modern novels are responsible for, giving people a false opinion of themselves and closing their eyes to the things that are of real worth, modesty, chastity, cheerfulness and unselfishness, and vaunting exaggerated independence and brazenness, cynicism and affection as if they were worth cultivating.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is a clever writer,

though in some respects she belongs to the class mentioned above, and one or two of her stories at least have done no sort of good whatever. Her manner and style of writing however have improved with the years. She always uses good English, and does not offend the taste by too much realism. Her tories are for the most part "society novels." We cannot, at least the most of us cannot expect to live up to the atmosphere which surrounds them; we cannot by any fond stretch of the imagination garb ourselves in the costly simplicity which distinguishes the ladies who move through her pages, or hope to have the luxurious surroundings which somehow or other Mrs. Ward makes us feel should be the ordinary environment of ordinary men and women; we cannot, or we don't anyway, have only titled ladies and gentlemen, leaders of public opinion or leaders of fashion for our friends; therefore perhaps happily we cannot get on a level with her emotional female types or her lordly male types, and we can read to be amused and be little the worse for that amusement. On the other hand there are a great many people who consider Mrs. Ward quite above criticism. She has a host of admirers who cannot say enough in her praise. and all of her books have an enormous reading public, while she commands the highest prices for all of her work. In various phases she touches upon nearly all subjects in her books, religious, philosophical, political and social, and while she is apt to magnify trivialities of character she handles her characters well. She has produced a few admirable types, her women are usually of the "new" order, expecting and as a rule receiving equal rights with men. From a criticism by an admirer we quote as follows:

"Mrs. Ward's birth, education and social environment, fit her to do this large serious work. Born Mary Arnold, she is the daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, the niece of Mathew Arnold, the wife of a cultivated editor and essayist. Her natal place was the Tasmanian Hobart Town, with its extra insular viewpoint; she was reared in a social atmosphere in the best sense stimulating and productive of enlightened activities and fine thought. Like George Eliot, her contact with literature and life has been broad and fruitful, her outlook has not felt the restriction of a limited nature. Her scholarship was indicated a dozen years ago by the admirable translation of the French thinker "Amiel." Mrs. Ward has done two important and serviceable things; she has proved that the content of fiction is wide enough to include politics and religion as legitimate artistic material; and she has drawn modern women who have brains as well as hearts, and the capacity to keep even step with men in the higher social activities. She has done this as George Meredith and Ibsen have done it and has shown thereby that she grasps one meaning of the late nineteenth century.

Sir George Tressidy.

This story concerns itself largely with modern problems, and its heroine Marcella, was also the heroine of an earlier story which took its title from her name. In "Sir George Tressidy" Marcella who has been married to Aldous Reburn, meets the baronet who is afso married and the two form an intimate friendship which ripens into love on Sir George Tressidy's side. Marcella however remains stedfast to her husband through all temptation and in the end her influence tends to soften Tressidy's feelings towards his own wife, who, though frivolous, silly and vain, is very much in love with her husband. The story ends with the death of the hero during the labor troubles in his mines.

The people on Mars have their eyes on Canada and are making canals.

Last they had Dr. Cook in a warm place, and now they locate him in a place that is

The United States Senate is still trying to find out how much the producer gets and how much the consumer.

"Who ever heard of any one getting into trouble by following a good example?"
"I did. He was a counterfeiter."

Old Gentleman (as funeral procession is passing)--"My good boy, can you tell me who is dead?"

is dead?"
Good Boy—"Yes, sir. The person inside the hearse, sir."

UNSUBDUED

I have hoped, I have planned, I have striven, To the will I have added the deed; The best that was in me I've given, I have prayed, but the gods would not heed.

have dared and reached only disaster, I have battled and broken my lance;

I have battled and broken my lance; am bruised by a pitiless master That the weak and the timid call Chance.

I am old, I am bent, I am cheated Of all that Youth urged me to win; But name me not with the defeated, Tomorrow, again, I begin.

S. E. Kiser.

SUBURBANA AND RURAL

FIGHTING THE SCALE

by James Simpson

I was very much pleased to see an article on the above subject in your issue of the 6th instant. It is such an important subject for so many people in British Columbia that I hope the following remarks on the matter may be of use to many fruit growers.

The writer of the article, E. P. Felt, State

Entomologist of New York, gives a good description of the scales that so usually infest fruit trees, but, like a great many of our teachers, wants a good deal of practical knowledge, or he would not write of mixing oil and water; this, I think, was mentioned in Scripture long ago as a foolish thing to try. Even mineral ail, a most wicked thing to put on plants does not mix, though it is often used as an emulsion, and often with disastrous results, as is well known by practical people.

Then he mentions that winter treatment is not very effective. I would here entirely disagree with him, and say here, and can easily prove, that winter is the proper time to com-pletely exterminate scale, which I can easily prove by results. As yet I have never been in California to see the orange groves, but 40 years ago had charge of a small orange grove in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh, which were badly infested with the San Jose scale, though at that time we simply called it orange scale. My system of treatment was not discovered then, and so the scale were mostly left to their own sweet will, the time and trouble to eradicate them by the methods then known being useless and unavailable. The writer has, however, not the least doubt but that his system would be as effective on the San Jose scale as it is on the oyster scale, and when better known will be worth thousands of dollars to the Californian orange growers. This will be easily seen when you consider that the thousands, I might almost say millions, of scale on a plant and always sucking the life blood out of it. My cure stops all this by utterly killing the scale, and at the same time is a first-class fertilizer to the tree. So that this discovery of mine might get a fair test, I wrote some weeks ago to a member of the Provincial Board of Horticulture and asked for a fair trial on the worst infected trees they could find in Victoria, and the Horticultural Board to try against mine any spray or all the sprays combined which are recommended by the government; but as yet I have had no reply.

Last year I asked the board to allow me facilities for experiment, but did not do so. No doubt but they will de y and bye, and so give government sanctica and encouragement to the best thing that ever came to Vancouver Island, as one government official told When in universal use it will make British Columbia apples, for size and beauty, the envy of all beholders. Another important point in its favor is that if thoroughly done one year there is no necessity for doing it next year, or even the year after, as owing to the insects being all dead and the trees much healthier, there is no use in applying anything; and so it is not only the best, but the cheapest dressing that I recom-

Fruit growers will be wise if they do not follow Mr. Felt's advice and spray when the plants are in full leaf a kerosene emulsion or any other kind of emulsion, as the leaves are the lungs of the plants and are extremely susceptible to injury. It is quite amusing to see spray makers and vendors recommending their particular sprays, because, forsooth! it sticks to the leaf, which is about the greatest fault it could have, as if it does so, it at once closes the pores of the leaf and so cripples the energies of the plant, which then gets into a constitutionally weak condition and a prey to every evil that comes along.

Mr. Felt recommends, like a good many people before him, the lime and sulphur spray, which, according to him, is a good deal of trouble to make. Personally, I have never seen any good whatever in this spray, and don't believe there is any good to be seen. I was brought up in a school which taught that lime was a thorough destroyer of vegetation, and that it is so I can thoughly endorse. It eats flesh the same way, as everyone knows, or should know, and how any one can recommend it to be applied to living plants is an utter absurdity, and simply proves that their practical education has been neglected. Woolly aphis is also exterminated by my system.

HOW TO GROW AND MANAGE AZALEAS.

During the growing period the azalea should have a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees. Other conditions being favorable it will grow and bloom in a temperature any where from forty to eighty degrees, but these extremes are not recommended, particularly the latter, which is not only hard on the plant, but the plant is in such a hot, dry atmosphere that the red spider, which usually does not trouble the azalea, becomes its implacable enemy. When the presence of this pest is evident, spray with clear water or a weak solution of soap and water rinsing after with clear water or the top of the plant may be dipped in the water, which insures the thorough wetting of every part, During this period the plant should be given all the light and sunshine possible with fresh air whenever it can be given without a draft.

Liquid fertilizer may be given if great care is exercised. The great trouble with many amateurs is they think if a little is good twice that quantity is that much better. Many a man and many a woman has found it to be a fatal maxim when the plants became chronic dyspeptics, neither fit to live nor ready to die. For liquid fertilizer use cow manure or guano. Use the latter according to directions on package.

To make liquid fertilizer from cow mannie, fill a jar or pail full of manure, and pour enough boiling rain water over it to fill the receptacle. This will make a liquid strong enough to kill almost any plant. The color will be almost black. When ready for use aid enough of this liquid to a can of water to give it which brown color. Of this strength it may be used to give the plant a thorough soaking once in two weeks. If the room is of moderate temperature and the atmosphere kept moist, watering once in ten days or two weeks ought to be sufficient. But no cast iron rule can be made regarding the frequency with which watering may be done, owing to the extent to which conditions of soil, temperature and atmosphere may vary.

The Blooming Period.

During the blooming period the treatment is somewhat similar to that mentioned. Continue to give it light and sunshine. Liquid fertilizer may now be given once a week with a little closer attention to the watering. The plant will consume more now that during the growing period, and while it must not be kept wet, the soil must not be allowed to dry right out or the buds will blast and the bloom wither. If red spider is suspected, try to get a cooler situation, as wetting the leaves will not injure the flowers. If the atmosphere is dry, place a shallow pan of water on the radiator, the heater or in some place where the evaporation will be fairly rapid, say about one and a half ints in twenty-four hours for 1,500 cubic feet

After the blooming period is over the plant completes its annual growth and should now receive water less frequently. When the weather becomes warm put it out in the open air, a shady place on the porch where it will get only the early morning or late afternoon sun, will answer. Or it may be sunk in the flower border. When the latter is done select a place sheltered from the noonday sun-but not dense shade-and put half an inch of ashes under the pot to prevent worms entering at the bottom. Leave it here until about the first or middle of September, by which time it will have have completed its annual growth.

The Resting Period.

When the plant has completed its yearly growth and has commenced to take its periodical rest it may be set away on some back shelf, where it will be out of the way, but not en tirely forgotten. During this period it should not lose its leaves, although it will be at a complete standstill. Water should now be given ery seldom, once in three weeks should be sufficient if the temperature is not over sixty and the atmosphere moist. About the last of November begin to look for new growth, Most sorts do not start until about the new year, but some varieties are earlier than others, and at the first sign of returning animation bring to

the light and water more frequently.

If at any time the azalea should lose its leaves in considerable quantities it is a danger signal which must not be lightly regarded. The indicator points to too much water or poor drainage, and the matter must be remedied at The azalea's demands are few but they are imperative.--C. M. Bezzo.

THE ACANTHUS

Though plants possessing handsome foliage are by no means rare in the garden during the summer months, many of them soon begin to wear a shabby and battered appearance, and the perennials, whether they be shrubs, grasses, or herbaceous plants, that retain beauty of foliage throughout the summer, autumn, and well into the winter do not form a long list; and for this reason, if for no other, the acanthus well deserves a place of honor in all British gardens. Many instances occur where plants of noble beauty of form are scarcely noticed because of the thoughtless way in which they are crowded among common and ignoble things, or are seen as single specimens in a starved and well-nigh moribund condition. Among plants so situated the acanthus may often be observed looking the picture of misery, though when well grown in rich soil and in a suitable position its beauty of foliage and flower renders it one of the most attractive objects it is possible to conceive. The common acanthus is a native of Southern Europe, but through the south and west of England and in Ireland it is practically hardy and is never badly injured by the frost. If well planted in rich, porous soil in the first instance and carefully looked after at the outset, for growth during the first few years is by no means rapid, it will require no further attention when once well established, but will gain in strength and beauty year by These plants produce the best effect when boldly grouped in semi-wild spots and permitted to spread at will, the handsome broad, arching, deeply-cut leaves being most ornamental at all seasons of the year and the tall spikes of white and rose flowers adding an additional charm to fine, full-sized specimens. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the acanthus luxuriates in many a shady dell. spreading wide masses of its noble foliage on all sides, and there are few finer effects than that of their clustering flower-spikes and giant leaves in half-wild spots such as they love so well. In Devon, Cornwall, and the majority of the southern counties they are perfectly happy, forming huge clumps many feet across, with flower-pikes often over six feet in height thickly studded with blossoms. A pretty pic-ture is presented by a large example of Acanthus mollis latifolius associated with giant gunneras and vigorous plantain lilies (funkia) by the waterside, while close at hand colonies of the tall Japanese anemones are white with bloom. Grown in company with such plants

and with a semi-wild environment, its beauty is better appreciated than in the herbaceous isolated specimens in conspicuous sites on the lawn have an excellent effect, and the informal charm of the foliage proves a welcome relief to the masonry of terraces if it be planted in front of such. It is also useful for vases in the open air, and is good if grown in pots for conservatory decoration, as it remains ornamental for years with little care, and will live in dark houses where little else than ferns will flourish,

Soil and Culture

While generally of slow growth, the family is by no means uninteresting even before the flowering stage is reached, for the handsome and picturesque leaves that are each year put forth are sufficiently attractive in themselves to invite attention. Nearly all the species are vigorous and robust, and for this reason require adequate nutrition, succeeding well in strong, fibrous loam, in which they find ample provision for their requirements, and even in a clayey soil they may often be seen in good health. Being naturally such a strong grower, the acanthus needs rich and deep soil, and a depth of at least three feet of well-manured loam should be given to plants. In this they will quickly make themselves at home, and in the course of time splendid clumps four or five feet across will be formed which will surpass the majority of so-called sub-tropical sub-jects in their stately grandeur. On a sunny slope of a lawn, planted in the foreground, in a position at once sheltered and well drained, a group of acanthus forms a pleasing picture. almost any situation where a good depth of soil is provided for them there need be little fear of success, and if they are properly planted in the first instance they will remain in good health for years if undisturbed. When they are once firmly established they will increase annually in their noble beauty, and a group of fine specimens ten years or so of age will form one of the most attractive features of the garden. A good effect is also obtained where the arching, glossy leaves fall over a half-buried rock. Almost all the species are practically hardy or quite enough so to endure an ordinary winter without being harmed, and even if the leaves are damaged in sharp weather the roots escape. Still, in the case of exceptionally fine examples it is advisable to give some slight protection, as a very severe winter might possibly prove fatal, and such a plant is not easily replaced.

Propagation

All the species may be readily increased by division, and it is best to divide in the spring when the plant is just commencing to make growth. They may also be propagated by seed, which should be sown as soon as ripe in sandy porous compost, and will germinate in a short time. The seed is best placed in gentle heat until the young plants are about an inch or two high. Another method of propagation is by root-cuttings, but this system, while providing a most prolific source of supply, will tend to considerably weaken the established plant from which they are taken. It is well to place young plants, which have been raised to increase the stock, in nursery beds for a year or so, after which they may be planted out in their permanent positions. It is always advisable to plant in the spring in order that the examples may be able to become firmly established in the ground before the coming of the winter frosts. In autumnal planting the roots never have time to work deeply into the soil before the winter is unon them. In Paris, where the acanthus is cultivated largely for the market, fine plants are grown to a useful size in a few months, and are in great demand as window plants.

Well-known Species

The following are the best known species: Acanthus arboreus is a native of Arabia, and is one of the finest plants of that dry and arid land. It is a tall, evergreen shrub, very prickly and spiny, growing rapidly during the summer and bearing large leaves about a foot in length and 4in. in width, bright green in color, with whitish veins, and long harp spines. In the spring cylindrical flower-heads appear. The blossoms open first on the lower portion of the spike, and last a long time in beauty. It ripens seeds in July, and these grow easily, as do those of every other species of acanthus. It will also grow readily from root cuttings. It is a very interesting plant of recent introduction, but is too tender to withstand the winter in the open.

A. Coroli Alexandri is a native of Greece. and is one of the latest hardy kinds. It is a dwarf grower, bearing a few narrow leaves, which attain a length of about 16in. and a breadth of from three to four inches in a loose cluster. In the spring it produces dense spikes of white flowers suffused with rose, on stems from a foot to 18in, high,

A Candelabrum is a plant of uncertain origin, but a strong grower, with leaves of an intense green. It flowers in the autumn. It is very handsome in bold masses, and succeeds well in a moist spot even when in partial shade, and is decorative grouped at the foot of limestone boulders in the rock garden.

A. carduifolius is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It bears blue flowers in August and grows to a height of 3ft. It is too tender for open-air culture except in the warmest spots in the British Isles.

A. hispanicus is a Spanish plant of medium growth rarely attaining a greater height than 2ft., and has broad, deeply-cut leaves of glistening green. Its flowers are white. It is an old species that has almost died out in many gardens.

A. longifolius is a very free-growing spe cies, with tufts of radical leaves, narrow and arching, from 2ft. to 3ft. long. The purplerose flowers are surrounded by reddish bracts, and are borne on short spikes 2ft. in height in the early summer.

A. mollis is the common Italian species,

with very handsome, deeply-cut, arching leaves, from which it is said that the capital of the Corinthian pillar was copied. A. mollis latifolius is a variety of the last

named, but larger and handsomer, with great glossy leaves of a rich green, which often remain in perfection through the winter. The tall flower-spikes, frequently over 6ft. in height, are borne in July and August and are closely set with white and rose blossoms. It is also cnown as A. lusitanicus.

A. niger is an uncommon species from Portugal, with shining, dark-green leaves 3ft. in length and spikes of purple and white flowers borne at the close of summer.

EASTER FLOWERS.

Easter is a festival which seems not to have been properly observed unless church and home have been decorated with beautiful and seasonable blossoms. This association of Eastertide and flowers grows stronger from year to year, and with each new season the markets are taxed more and more to fill an increasing demand. Many persons willingly deny themselves little luxuries for weeks ahead hat they may be able to purchase some potted favorite for their homes at Easter.

The Easter Lily is queen of the flowers at this season and her pre-eminence is never questioned. The popularity of the Lily for church decoration never wanes, but rather grows greater and greater from year to year. Lily culture has become a very important department at all modern conservatories and the greatest care is taken that the plants shall loom just at the proper time.

The Rose is another flower that is always a favorite and for which there is always a steady demand at Easter. This year very large orders are being taken for the various varieties.

Carnations of every shade and color hold a high position in the popular esteem, not only on account of their natural beauty, but because of the exceptionally long time that they keep fresh and sweet.

One of the loveliest and sweetest flowers that is procurable at Easter are the English There are many who would prefer Violets. a bunch of Violets to a dozen of the choicest roses procurable. If it is allowable to speak of fashionable flowers, the Violet is greatly in vogue at present. Another great favorite is the Lily-of-the-Valley, with its pure white blossoms. The delicate perfume is more suited to the house than many others, so this lily and the English violets are sold a great deal together for personal use.

The great masses of flowers raised at this time are intended for church decorations. All the above flowers find a place in the altar decorations, as well as the Hyacinths, the Tulips, the Arolias, the Daffodils, the Primrose and the Spireas. Hundreds of these blooms, potted and cut, are used to beautify our holy churches for the grand festivals.

A look through the hot houses of any of our florists just now is enough to make one decidedly envious. werything is at the height of its beauty, creating a most beautiful effect.

HOT BEDS AND COLD FARMERS.

The best way to have early plants such as cabbage, tomatoes, celery and lettuce, it is to start them in a hot bed. The hot bed may be easily and cheaply made and should have a place in every garden. For the hot bed make frame four feet wide and as long as desired. This can be made of one by six-inch planks, nailed at corners and placed in the ground, the north side of the frame extending four inches and the south side two inches above the level of the ground.

Dig the pit two feet deep, taking pains to have the lower portion a little wider than the top. The heat is best generated by fresh horse manure, which is allowed to ferment. Put the manure in small heaps and keep it damp with water. Hot water will start fermentation quicker. Stir the manure heap frequently with a spade to start decomposition. When the manure begins to heat, put it into the pit, about 18 or 20 inches deep and tramp Cover this with about five inches of good well. garden soil. Put in a thermometer and when he temperature reaches about 85 plant the seed.

The bed may be covered with ordinary glass sash for this purpose. It should, however, be left open in warm weather. When sash is not available, cloth will answer for a cover fairly well.

The cold frame is made like the hot bed, except that the former has no artificial heat. The cold frame is simply a bed with good, rich, mellow soil arranged so that it can be easily covered with sash or cloth cover in cold or disagreeable weather.

It is advisable when tender plants, such as tomatoes, are forced, to start them in the hot bed, then transplant them into the cold frame. This hardens them and prepares them for the trying ordeal of transferring to the open ground where they are to stand. By means of the hot bed and cold frame tomatoes may e safely transplanted when they are in

Lettuce may be grown during the winter in hot beds. It may be started in the hot bed and transplanted in the open ground if de-When a number of hot beds are needed, as

for the market garden, care should be taken to have them arranged in rows, conveniently located with reference to barn and garden. It is also necessary to have a southern exposure so that there will be a large amount of sunlight for the young plants.

SPRAYING DEMONSTRATIONS

Mr. R. M. Winslow provincial horticulturist, has issued the following circular to the fruit-growers of the Islands District:

A series of spraying demonstrations with ening talks on "Practical Commercial evening talks on "Practical Commercial Spraying" has been arranged for the districts

of the Islands and on the E. & N., as follows: March 15, Duncan, in Mr. Duncan's or-

March 15, Nanaimo, in Mr. Mottishaw's orchard; lecture in Nanaimo town hall.

March 17, Gabriola Island, in Mr. W. T.

Shaw's orchard; lecture in School house.

March 18, South Salt Spring, in Mr. Hudson Ed. Lee's orchard; lecture in school house. In each case the spraying demonstrations will start at 2 p. m., the boat connections, etc., permitting; evening meetings at 7 o'clock. I

will bring the spraying pump I have been using this year in this dictrict, and will also provide spraying material such as I use. In the afternoon the making and application of Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead and aphis sprays will be demonstrated. We will make this very practical, and the efficiency and economy of each spray and pump will be shown and discussed. In the evening the discussion will centre on the different types of pumps and apparatus, their cost and efficiency, and conditions under which each is best. This will be followed by a talk on a simple spray routine sufficient for the needs of each district, and a practical discussion on all

sprays necessary for our use.

Your are cordially invited to be present and to take part in this discussion.

Please note that the evening talk and discussion to be held at Duncan on the 15th March has been cancelled, and the afternoon demonstration will adjourn at 3.30 to the agricultural hall for a talk and general discussion.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT POTATOES.

(W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring, British Columbia.)

Although everybody grows potatoes there are a few interesting facts about them that are not generally known. To obtain an early crop of potatoes, not only should an early variety be chosen, but the tubers should be exposed to the sun under glass until they have turned reen, and until the sprouts on them are an inch or more long. The longer these sprouts are the better, if the sets are carefully handled so that they are not broken off. This sprouting has the effect of developing a number of short joints on the young shoots and, as the young potatoes form at the joints, it stands to reason that the more joints we have underground, the heavier the crop will be. If after planting, the potatoes are earthed up, more ounger tubers will form, but as these do not develop until the plant has made considerable growth, the ensuing crop though heavier is later than if the plants are not earthed.

Potato Culture in Ireland.

In Ireland where the labor is not grudged, I have seen very fine crops of potatoes grown in wet boggy land by the following method:

After being plowed, the land is marked out in strips alternately four feet and two feet wide. Strawy manure is spread on the fourstrips, and on this manure, the freshly cut potato sets are evenly distributed, at from twelve to eighteen inches apart, according to the variety of potato used.

The soil from the two-foot strips is then shovelled all over the four-foot beds, covering the potatoes to a depth of three to four inches. When the potato tops have grown a few inches above the soil, the bed is given another top-dressing of the soil from the two-feet strips, which are by this time converted into deep trenches.

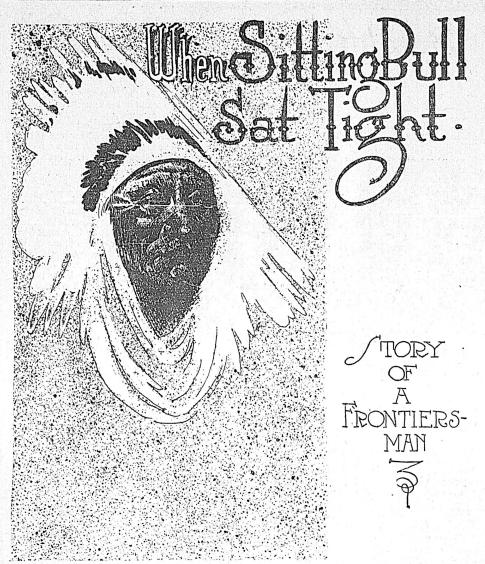
Good crops are obtained in this way, and a second crop is obtained from the land at the same time by inserting cabbage plants two feet apart along the edge of the trenches at about the level of the manure. These generally also yield a fine crop. By further deepen-ing these trenches can be converted into drains, whereby the land can be easily reclaimed. This hint may be worth noting, although I doubt if the method would become popular in this labor-saving country.

Growing Early Potatoes in Cellar.

New potatoes in small quantities can be produced early in the year, when they will fetch fancy prices, by the following method:

Fit up a number of wide shelves in a dark cellar and on these place two inches of almost dry soil. Select good-sized tubers and half imbed these in the soil, setting them two and a half to three inches apart. Sprouts will shortly form with small potatoes at their base. The tops of these sprouts should be nipped off with scissors. The small potatoes can be gathered and marketed when about the size of a large walnut. Several crops will be born before the bed is exhausted. The cellar must be perfectly dark. A very slight sprinkling of water may be given carefully from time to time to the potatoes, though too much does harm.

In fertilizing potatoes, sulphate of potash and not muriate of potash should be used, as the latter tends to make the potatoes waxy. If nitrogen has to be supplied, nitrate of soda is preferable to ammonia salts. As a rule, how-ever, this is not needed, especially if potatoes are planted on a turned under which gives nitrogen equal to about fifteen loads of barnyard manure per acre. As potatoes like a strawy manure, this clover particularly suits them and it has another beneficial effect in that its fermentation produces a slight acid reaction in the soil which has a tendency to check potato scab.



Tall, broad-shouldered and erect, with the strong, well-marked face of a great general, Sitting Bull, the greatest of Sioux chiefs, who out-generalled Custer of the United States Army, and killed him and his force in a bloody battle on the Little Big Horn, was a man whom anyone would point out as a leader at first sight. Such is the recollection of him that remains in the mind of William Davis, now carpenter at the provincial buildings in Victoria, but formerly, like H. H. Nash, usher at the same institution, a member of the first organized body of Northwest Mounted Police sent into the Canadian wilderness to maintain law and order among savages and outlaws.

Perched among the shavings on his bench the other day, his eyes closed and turned backward over the intervening years, Davis told of the stirring days when the bloody-handed Sioux fled across the border with the reeking scalps of Custer's men. Davis was then attached to a troop of fifty police stationed at Cypress Hills, near the American border, under command of Col. Walsh. The police post was situated in a deep valley circled by high hills, and it consisted of a collection of chinkedlog buildings surrounded by a ten-foot stockade constructed of up-ended timbers left un-chinked. As Davis recalls it now, he says it was more of a death-trap than a protection, because an attacking party needed only to rush up under cover of the stockade outside, shove their rifles through the chinks and blaze away, while the force inside, like rats in a trap, could not retreat if it wanted to.

With their base at this post, Walsh's troop patrolled day by day the immense, wild country tributary to Cypress Hills. They awed the Canadian Indians, struck terror to the heart of outlaws and whiskey traders, and rounded up horse and cattle rustlers, either driving them across the boundary amid a rain of bullets, or capturing and incarcerating them in the prison at Stony Mountain.

One day away back in the seventies, breathless Blackfeet scouts came to the police post at Cypress Hills with startling news that the whole American army had been wiped out to the south and that the terrible Sioux were hitting the trail northward for the boundary.

This news could not fail to produce some uneasiness among the handful of red-coated troopers who, although they had no other thought than to stand their ground and put up a bold front, come what might, felt very dubious as to the outcome when a thousand or more Sioux with the blood-lust strong in them, flooded the boundary country. Scouts were thrown out to give word of the approach of Sitting Bull's warriors, and the daily routine of the post was carried on quite as usual, single constables riding for and wide, doing their duty despite all the red-skins on the plains. Then, over night and as silently as the stars, the Sioux invaded the Cypress Hills, and when morning broke the smoke from their campfires rose in the clear air from the ridge of hills completely surrounding the little police post. Tips of tepees appeared above the trees, and the sight was ominous to the little troop of police in the valley below. Col. Walsh decided that a bold stroke without delay was imperative, and. mounting every available man, he rode at the head of his small force into the Sioux camp. He sought out Sitting Bull for a pow-wow. The Sioux chief was reticent and surly at first, but the Canadian officer told him through an interpreter that while he sojourned in Canada he must respect the laws and behave himself, or disaster would come to him and his warriors, they would be hunted as the coyote is hunted, driven from bluff to bluff, from slough to slough, until not one of them remained.

Sitting Bull heard this ultimatum in silence. Then drawing himself up and stretching his arm out to indicate the wide range, he said, in a few words, that the Sioux were not at war with their white brothers of Canada, that they came as peaceful men, with no malice in their hearts and that they would respect the laws of the white men.

This assurance lifted a great load from the minds of the police. As it was delivered, the alert, watchful little troop of red-coats was lost in a sea of silent, gaudily-dressed braves, armed to the teeth and with the marks of the Custer massacre still upon them. Knowing full well that at a signal from Sitting Buil they would be wiped out within five minutes, the constables joked with tse Sioux braves as they sat their horses, laughed and chatted among themselves and never once betrayed the least token of fear. At the same time more than one apparently carelessly-held carbine had the drop on Sitting Bull's heart, and had he given the signal he himself-would have been the first

But Sitting Bull was true to his word, and spoke with a single tongue, and during the period of his sojourn he and his braves were always friendly and well-behaved. The police and the Sioux became good friends, and many a wild night of dancing and feasting Davis and his comrades put in with the men of Sitting Bull's army. Two pounds of tea apiece, given over to the squaws, made the policemen welcome guests for a night, and so friendly did the police and the Sioux become that, far from giving trouble, the Sioux often rendered the olice valuable assistance. However, Sitting Bull himself, while he participated occasionally in the revels, held aloof for the most part, and the police were not deceived as to the real motive behind his policy of friendiness. They knew that the wily old chief realized that it would never do for him to antagonize the military on both sides of the line at the same time. But for this it is very likely he would have murder the police force at Cypress Hills without compunction, for he was ever bitter in

his hatred of and contempt for the white man. Notwithstanding the professed friendship of the Sioux, Col. Walsh was too good an Indian fighter to be entirely off his guard. He never ceased to watch and to have scouts tally the movements of the Sioux. The policemen-soon became proficient in the Sioux sign lan-guage, so that they could talk with the Inand Davis recalls today having met a small hunting party of Sioux, mounted on restless little buckskins, setting forth from the hills. He stopped them and, with signs, asked where they were going. The leader of the party swept his arm outward towards the plains and said, gutturally:

"Wa-ho, mini-ton-ka, poney comet, mushtoosh!"

This enlightening piece of information was rendered perfectly intelligible by accompanying signs. The "wa-ho" was suited to a wide, away." "Mini-ton-ka" Davie knew meant "big lake" or "big water"; "pony comet" was the Sioux jargon word for "fast horse," and this word was accompanied by a sign made by placing the first and second fingers of the right hand over the left wrist in the position of a man astride a horse. "Mush-toosh" was the word for "bison," and it was further illumin-ated by placing the hands against the sides of the forehead to represent horns.

Davis interpreted the sentence at once. The party was going far out on the plains, by the big lake, on horseback to hunt buffalo.

It was in 1877 that Davis was transferred to Fort McLeod, in the province of Alberta, where the police were in command of Col. Mc-Leod, a very efficient officer, and it was in this year that Davis took part in the making of the first great treaty with the Blackfeet. Gov-

ernor Laird, the old pioneer ruler, who, until last year, was in charge of the Indian Office at Winnipeg, but who is now resident at Ottawa, conducted the treaty, and Col. McLeod led a guard of 100 Mounted Police as an escort for the Governor. The Blackfeet, many hundreds of them, came under the chieftain-ship of Crowfoot, as bad an old cuss as the whole country boasted. The meeting took place at Bow River Crossing, in a deep, wide valley, and the sight presented there while the treaty was being made will never be seen treaty was being made will never be seen again, not though all the wild west shows that ever were organized could be banded together in an amphitheatre made up of all the biggest show halls of the world.

Crowfoot had been reconciled to the treatymaking with extreme difficulty, and the police were wary and suspicious when the meeting took place. They suspected the old chief from the very start, and, as was shown afterwards, they had good cause. It was learned, years later, that Crowfoot had sent emissaries to Sitting Bull at Cypress Hills, imploring him to join with the Blackfeet in massacring the whites at Bow River Crossing when they met to pay treaty. This was to have been followed by a general murderous sweeping of the whole country. However, old Sitting Bull had declined with scorn, because of his policy of friendship with the white men in Canada, but probably equally because of the long-standing, deep-seated enmity that existed between the Sioux nation and the Blackfeet.

The ceremonies attendant upon the payment of three years' treaty money lasted for three weeks. The big valley, a mile and a half wide and six miles long, was a blaze of color and a-dance with activity. The Blackfeet camp extended from end to and, and at the open end of the valley, in a commanding posi-tion and protective of the Governor's camp, the police escort was established. The police were never off their guard during the whole three weeks, and every move of the Indians was watched with suspicion. The red-skins had decked themselves in their most gaudy attire, and the 4,000 of them made a wonderful Davis recalls that there were at least eight thousand dogs attached to the Indian camp, and these curs made every night a de-

To feed the host of red-skins and whites during the three weeks, great quantities of supplies were required, including herds of several thousand head of cattle. The greatest eral thousand head of cattle. The greatest menace to the safety of the whites and a constant source of trouble for the police was the presence of a small army of Yankee whiskey raders, who took the treaty money from the Indians in return for sulphurous liquor as fast as it was paid out. When the redmen had as-similated a little of this fiery beverage, they began to recall the glory of their fathers and the magnificent traditions of their race, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest tact and a stringent control of the traders that the



William Davis

police prevented trouble arriving in large chunks. One of the most valuable assets the police force possessed in this maintenance of law and order was a brace of nine-pounder the usefulness of which strated frequently by shooting at targets. The effect of these pieces produced a very desirable sensation of awe in every Blackfeet heart. However, to return the compliment and offset the glory of the white men, the war-whoops organized a grand fandango to finish up the meeting. When preparations for this affair were under way the police were positive that the crisis was at hand. They scented a blind in the proposed war dance and sham fight, and they were prepared for real hostilities at any moment. To this day no man can say whether old Crowfoot organized that fandango in good faith or not, but the fact remains that he was given small opportunity to start anything, and the affair passed off peaceably.

Davis says he will never forget the thing as long as he lives. The Indians decked themselves in fighting garb and full war paint, and the affair began with a bardance. Hooting, yelping, slashing right and left at the air, firing rifles and revolvers, hundreds of hideous, grotesque bucks as wild as the Cadarene circled about a central point. Silent, watching every movement with nerves steeled to any emergency, convinced that the signal would come at any moment, the Mounted Police watched the awe-inspiring war dance of the Blackfeet.

Following the war dance the Indians held a sham-fight, and if there was anything of savagery, of fear-inspiring weirdness, wanting in

the war-dance, it was thoroughly atoned for in the sham-fight. Throughout this again the police were watching like hawks, for, friendly as they professed to be, the red-skins were in full war regalia and ready at an instant's signal to fall upon the whites. However, the dance and the sham-fight passed without dan-gerous developments, and the treaty was completed in peace. Mr. Davis has a fund of reminiscence of the

A SHEEP HEARDER'S HUT ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

acific

early days, each fraught with adventure and Many a time he has walked hand-inhand with death, but he came safely through every adventure, and is hale and hearty today, an interested spectator of the march of progress across the wide plains where once he saw the countless bison roaming, the prairie schooner of the whiskey trader treking from camp to camp, the flitting horse-thief and the roving bands of Indians.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES IN PRIVATE LIFE

The obligations of her high position require the Princess of Wales to keep a vast number of social engagements which she does quite willingly and cheerfully; but there is not the least doubt that her chief happiness is in her home life; to be with her children and the few who enjoy her intimate friendship is the greatest

enjoyment the Princess can have.

Before the King's accession to the throne,
Her Royal Highness spent a great deal of her time at York Cottage, and lived what was, comparatively speaking, a life of seclusion. She appeared, of course, at Court, and attended a certain number of social and public functions, but the Princess held that her first duty was to her children, and to them she devoted by far the greater part of her time.

Never was there a more devoted or loving mother. On one occasion when Prince Edward was about four years old the Princess took him, as was her frequent custom, for a walk unaccompanied by a nurse. Her Royal Highness went rather further than she had intended, and the little Prince suddenly declared he was tired and could walk no farther. The Princess promptly took him up in her arms and carried him back the whole way to York Cottage-nearly a mile distant.

With the Royal Children

The Princess was a tremendous believer in outdoor life for children, and it was a strict rule at York Cottage that the young Princess should be ready to go out at ten o'clock every morning unless the weather was exceptionally bad, but they were never kept in on an ordinary

Her Royal Highness invariably went out herself with her children; she taught them how to trundle hoops, and delighted in running races with them.

After the King's accession, the Princess had, of course, to fulfil many more public and social obligations than hitherto; as Princess of Wales she had to preside at Marlborough House, and take an active part in many functions at which, as consort of the heir apparent, it was necessary she should appear. a matter of common knowledge that this is a part of her life which has never appealed to the Princess; her nature is reserved and retiring, and if she consulted her own inclina-tions she would be seldom or never seen in

But the Princess knows that one in her high position cannot indulge her natural inclinations, and she has sacrificed them cheer-As hostess at Marlborough House, as guest at various great houses, and as patron of many charitable entertainments, she is always delightful and charming, gracious and

Intimate Friends

Her friends, outside relatives, are few; among these are Lady Eva Dugdale and Mrs. Derek Keppel. The former is in her Household, and the latter is the wife of the Hon. Derek W. Keppel, one of the Prince of Wales' equerries. Mrs. Keppel has known the Princess of Wales for many years, and one great bond of sympathy between them is their love of children. Mrs. Keppel and her children are constant visitors at Marlborough House, and the former are frequent playmates of, and great friends with, the royal children.

Mrs. Keppel also shares with the Princess a dislike of dancing, and at the state balls at Buckingham Palace the Princess and her friend may often be seen sitting out dances to-gether when Her Royal Highness is able to

escape performing a duty that does not by any means appeal to her.

The Princess made a rule when she first came to Marlborough House that she would keep at least one clear day a week in which she would devote herself altogether to her chil-dren. For that day she would enter into no engagements of a public or private character. In the morning Her Royal Highness would go out driving with the young Princes and the Princess Mary, but the feature of the day was afternoon tea, a meal partaken of entirely "en famille" in the Princess' boudoir, Her Royal Highness pouring out tea and dispensing the cakes herself.

The Royal Example

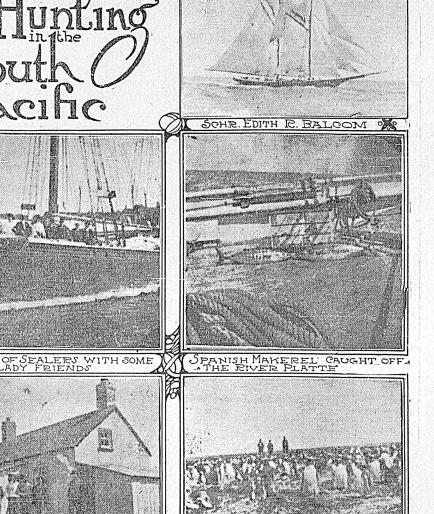
For three years the Princess kept her rule, of devoting herself for one day entirely to children very strictly, but then the growing pressure of her engagements, when she was in London, compelled her to relinquish it; at no time, however, does Her Royal Highness ever pass a day when under the same roof as her family without spending at least an hour with them, in which she sets an example to many wealthy women who never see their children for days, and who have not one-tenth part of the obligations and duties which keep the Princess frequently busy for fourteen or fifteen hours out of the twenty-four.

The Princess, by the way, takes a very keen personal interest in the conduct of affairs in her Household; she insists on all her own personal accounts being settled regularly every month, and they must always be submitted to Her Royal Highness before being paid.

> Mary had a little hen, So why should Mary care? One hen's sufficient now-a-days To make a millionaire.

Uncle Eben-I tell ye that it's excessive indulgence in pleasure that kills so many men. Uncle Ezra-You're right on that, Eben. Those fellows that stay up till 90'clock pitchin quoits by lantern light won't realize it till their eyes begin to fail'em—Puck.

-Baltimore Sun.



Discovery and Invention

One of the problems of teaching, especially when children are assembled in the inconveniently large classes of elementary schools, is that of grading them. For centuries, as an American writer points out, the age of children has been reckoned by years; and gradation has depended on chronological periods rather than on physical development. Today rather than on physical development. there are thousands of children in kindergartens who should be in nurseries, and thousands who are forced to keep up in schools with those of their own chronologic age, though mentally and physically they belong to a grade or two below. There is no "intellectometer" for children; but the development of brain is not irreconcilably related to anatomical development, and a method has been suggested by Dr. Rotch, of Harvard University, of classifying children according to the stage of development reached by the bones of the wrist and hand. As is well known, changes take place during a child's growth in the development of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hand, knee, hip, ankle, and foot, and among these the most significant indicator is the development of the wrists and hands, in which from infancy to the fourteenth year there is a gradual change from cartilage to bone, and thereafter a growth of bone which marks an increase of physical strength. This development is easily recorded by Roentgen ray photographs, and is perhaps the most scientific method of classification that is at present within reach. It should not only be useful as a means of grading children in schools; it could also be used as a precautionary measure to prevent the introduction of boys or young persons into factories where the work was unsuited to their physique. It is Dr. Rotch's theory that legislation should compel examination of the individual child worker (or half-timer in England) to determine his anatomical age in relation to his occupation.

Some curious instances are given in "Science" of luminous mounds which are made by certain Brazilian termites; and several authorities have been cited to afford evidence in support of a phenomenon which several naturalists were at first inclined to doubt. Dr. Fon-"On the headwaters of Rio Verde seca writes: (state of Matto Grosso, Brazil) we saw one night a surprising sight. One of the white ants' nests seemed to be covered with little lights, and these tiny stars made it look like a miniature tower brilliantly illuminated. It was near the tent of Captain Craveiro, the commander of the troops, and that gentleman invited us to share his surprise and pleasure. When the nest was struck with a stick the miniature lights went out as if by enchantment, but only to reappear again little by little, begin-ning where the blows had been weakest." But there appears to be a much older reference in the account of Castlenau's famous expedition to South America sixty years since: "On the night of the fifteenth, in the vicinity of the Agoa Limpa estate we noticed a luminous mass in the middle of the campo that aroused our curiosity greatly. On approaching it we found it to be a termintes' mound from which shone a great number of small points of light (petits foyers lumineux). This phenomenon is produced by the presence of an immense number of small phosphorescent larvae, which withdrew into the galleries they had bulit when one tried to capture them.

In the future of dirigible airships attention will have to be paid to the gas contents of the uplifting gas-bag; and it is possible that some cheaper or more convenient gas will be sought than hydrogen, or some lighter gas than the convenient coal gas. A method has been suggested by Dr. Van Oechelhauser of lightening coal gas by ridding it of its heavy hydro-carbons and methane, as well as by reducing its carbon dioxide into the lighter carbon monoxide. The resultant product is said to be an almost odorless gas which has a density of 0.225. The density of coal gas is 0.41, and that of pure hydrogen 0.067. The lifting power of the new gas is estimated at about one ounce per cubic foot, which is some 30 per cent great-er than that of coal gas; and it is to be tried by the Aeronautical Society of Anhalt.

As a race we are growing cleaner, and percan claim to be a pioneer in the hygiene of cleanliness, which comprises clean air, clean water, clean food, and clean skins. There is abundant evidence to show that till the late Eighteenth Century cleanliness as we understand it nowadays was an eccentricity, even if it was not regarded, as in some mediaeval religious communities, to be a sin. But though since the days of Sir Edwin Chadwick and Dr. B. W. Richardson the English people have pursued cleanliness, so far as air and water are concerned, with an energy which for long earned for them decided unpopularity abroad, there is reason to believe that a future generation will regard the citizens of the early Twentieth Century as very far from scrupulously clean. The chief items of uncleanliness are in respect of our hands and our foot. The immense importance which the medical profession attach to clean hands can be gathered from the rules which are in torce in hospitals, in all of which nearly every member of the staff washes hands a score of times a day, very often in chemical solutions. That is an extreme case, prompted by extreme necessity; but it is quite certain that few people wash their hands as often as they should; and that people who are concerned in the prepar-ation of food wash them far too seldom. The investigations within the last few years in respect of those malign persons who are called "typhoid carriers" has opened people's eyes to the dangers which await them in the kit-

in the future more scrupulous provisions for the kind of cleanliness we have indicated will be enforced. In one respect cities have at any rate awakened to the need for cleanliness, and that is in respect to the absolute necessity of clean milk.

Mascots for bridge and for motoring have led to the revival of more than one ancient symbol, and the famed "crux ansata" of Egypt may, for example, be seen in diamonds in more than one Bond street shop. A recent address on symbolism by Dr. T. B. Clayton, the anthropologist, recalls that the "crux ansata" was originally awater gauge beginning with a simple stic kset upright on the banks of the Nile o indicate the height of the annual overflow. It was elaborated, first by the addition of a short horizontal bar, thus forming a tau-cross and later by the sun-circle, finally changed to a loop, making the object a handled cross. The "swastika," another popular mascot, was found by Dr. Schliemann in the ruins of Troy. The "swastika" indicated the sun-the feet re ferring to the rays—then fire, and finally life. In India the "swastika" (arani), formed by two firesticks, the feet indicating flames, was the emblem of fire, and then by the association of ideas, the flame of being. Thor's hammer, identical in form with the Phoenician cross, was the sacred symbol of fire, the hearth, marriage and fertility, and in the god's use of this hammer to restore his two dead goats, the symbol suggests immortality. Dr. Clayton traced the gathering of various national crosses by the early converts to the catacombs of Rome, where the crux ansata, swastika, tau-cross and modifications of them all, appear on the walls and tombs. The wave of enthusiasm occasioned by the discovery of America brought many missionaries across the Atlantic—following the reports of those who took possession of the soil under the sign of the Cross—and they were amazed to find the cross already so prevalent, attributing its presence to some early Christian missionary, traditionally St. Thomas.

Mr. Arctowski, the traveller whose name is so appropriately associated with Polar exploration, has lately entered on a new field of meteorological research, and has invented two new terms, "thermopleions" and "antipleions." He has been examining from all available sources the mean temperatures at all inhabited points of the earth's surface over a period of ten years. The "mean" of these temperatures at any point he takes as the normal value of the temperature at that point, and he has drawn maps representing the geographical distribution of annual departures from the normal temperatures. On these maps the "thermopleions," or simply "pleions" are the areas where the annual temperatures have risen above the mean, the "antipleions" are the areas where they have fallen below it. Lines joining equal positive or negative departures would evidently be hypertherms and hypotherms. The maps of successive years show very curious distributions and alterations in those regions of extra heat or extra cold. A "thermopleion" in most cases exists for several years, moving from place to place-as, for example, a period of extra heat in Iceland in one year might move to the British Isles or to Norway the next year. "When one compares the different thermal maps," says Mr. Arctowski, "and especially those of European and Asiatic Russia, one is led to believe that the pleions are produced by immense waves intercrossing. It seems that for the whole world, the years are either too warm or too cold following the predominance of pleions or antipleions. For example, the year 1893 was exceptionally cold, 1900, on the contrary, was too warm. The temperature of the earth's atmosphere was at least one-half a degree Centigrade higher during the year 1900 than during 1893. It is a notable fact that neither the Alps, the Caucasus nor the Rocky Mountains form barriers; not even the Himalayas inter-rupt the progress of a pleion or an antipleion." This fact would seem to show that these areas of cold and heat are products of temporary alterations of the general circulation of the atmosphere. It would be of great value to be able to predict them.

LIFE AND MARRIAGE

If you want to live long you must marry. Such is the dictum of Dr. Bertillon. The celibate is not merely a morose and melancholy creature, but is doomed to trouble and brief Whereas, if you marry, everything, as all married people will tell you, will go well with you, all the rough places will be made smooth, all the stress of daily anxiety yield to calm and profound peace. Some German philosop'ter or other said there was some truth in all things. The most egregous lie, for example, truthfully conveys the desire of the person manufacturing it that you should believe things are as the lie declares. And there is a good dear more than that degree of truth in the alleged connection between matrimony and felicity. The two states commonly occur together, though one may not be invariably the cause of the other. The jovial old bachelor of Thackeray's ballad who sings, "Forty times over let Michaelmas pass, Then you know that a boy is an ass, Then you know the worth of a lass," protests his own content rather too a lass," protests his own content rather too loudly. When a man advertises his bliss too we are in the right to imitate the old cynic who, deafened by a man's boasts of his wife's faithfulness, said sourly, "Sir, did anyone say she was not?" And, indeed, going to and fro in the world and walking up and down in it, after the fashion of an eminent observer of mankind, we cannot but conclude that ceiibates find themselves, as their years roll on, with no title to boast the superior blessedness of being single. Peace and the quiet mind are doubtless not exclusively the property of mat-rimony, but they flourish with more exuberance under the mat imonial roof.

Matrimony and Genius

Since that is so, we might naturally expect longevity also to be a quality more frequently found in wedlock. In the last resort of argument a question of this kind must be decided by statistics, and we may assume that M. Berillon did not speak without book. As for the familiar examples of long life, Methuselah, of course, was a married man, and it is commonsupposed that Old Parr was married more than once. To take the matter more seriously, the men of genius who attained to old age, Carlyle, for example, Goethe, Bismarck, Wellington, Victor Hugo-instances are countlesshave as a rule been married, though their marriages have not always been ideal. But this mode of adjudication is unsafe. It would be easy, though not quite equally easy, to make long list of married men of genius who have died young. The truth is that your man of genius almost always marries. You will find ew men of the first order of mind who have been content to remain bachelors. However, we may, for what it is worth, accept the statement that marriage and longevity generally go together.

It would obviously be a mistake to base on this the advice that if you would live long you had better marry. The laws of statistics may declare this as a general truth, but statistics cannot decide the individual case. Every individual is a potential exception to the general rule. Every one differs for better or worse from the average of the whole. She may be too good to find happiness in the marriage to which she consents. He may be too mean to find content in the marriage which he desires. And so, if there be any poor souls likely to be influenced towards marriage by the fancy that it will give them longer life, let them open their eyes and halt.

The Coward's Penalty

There is, however, quite a different point of riew, which may not attract the statistician or the man of science, but which seems far from superfluous to the natural mind. Is the relation of marriage to longevity a thing with which we ought to concern ourselves? Is it worth while to estimate anything by its influence on the duration of life? Suppose someone were to discover that we should live longer if we spent three parts of the day in sleep Should we be right to lie abed eighteen hours of the twenty-four? Would anyone be the hap-pier or the more comfortable? The truth is that mere duration of life is not in itself worth much sacrifice. If we are always taking thought how this or that will bring nearer or postpone the day of death, life becomes nothing but a long-drawn torture. The coward is always his own foe. The coward always defeats himself. The only right way of estimating life is not by its extent but its value, how much has been achieved in it, how much enjoyed. Any other standard is a contradiction in terms. "Let me not live after my flame lacks oil" is not the amazing aspiration of some unique, magnificent soul, but practical common sense. Life is not mere existence. It is activity, doing, thinking, feeling. All that gives opportunity for that extends and increases life, though it may shorten the mere term of days. So we can hardly set ourselves with any fervor to the worthy task of increasing the marriage rate by means of promising long life to the married. People with a turn for humor may regret this. There is something peculiarly delightful in the thought of a pro-posal in this style: "Admired Angelina, be mine, so that I can live till ninety." And angelina would reply with tears that it was a public duty to refuse.

DUMAS AND HIS FRIENDS

Alexandre Dumas could not refuse a re-One day he gave a man a letter to one of his intimate friends in Brussels. The latter, a wealthy merchant, did everything in his power to make life pleasant for Dumas' friend. After the lapse of a fortnight, the man suddenly disappeared, and with him the best horse in the merchant's stable. Six months later the merchant visited Dumas, and upbraided him for the kind of people he recommended to his consideration. "Dear friend," he added, "your friend is a shark. He stole the best horse in my stable." Astonished, Dumas raised his hands toward heaven and cried: "What! he stole from you, too?"—Boston Transcript.

A QUESTION OF CONVENIENCE

A hard working colored woman was called before the Chicago health authorities recently, and informed that she must be vaccinated, and

"Lawd a massy, don't vassinate me on de ahm. I has tu work for a livin' wid my ahms," cried the darky. Then the health officer suggested that she better be vaccinated on the cali

of her leg.
"No, sah. How'd you 'spose I'se gwine ter get around to work wif a sore leg?' "But you must be vaccinated today. Where

shall we do it?"

"Well," replied the darkey, seriously,
"Lawd knows I don't nevah get a chance to sit down."-Chicago News.

Washington had just said he couldn't tell "In that case, George," cautioned his father,

"never engage in any of the food industries.
"Folks will find out who gets the profits."

Heeding the advice, he chose a military career.-New York Sun.

The trouble is that when money talks, everybody is not listening.

Burglar's Club Meeting

the re-inforced and barricaded ro main bank building was well filled with in-terested members. In the throng of faces surrounding the president's table a good detective might have recognized some of the foremost members of the profession of crib-crack-Under the circumstances the Colonist is not at liberty to divulge the location of the meeting place.

"The first bit of business to come before us today" said Sammy the Squeak addressing the assemblage, "is the reading of the minutes of our last session."

Thereupon Silent Sidney arose and opened a large book and read:

'On motion of California Jack and seconded by Skookum Charlie, it was agreed to raise the annual fee from five to ten dollars in order that a new alarm system might be installed in the meeting room.

Silent Sidney was continuing to read when he was interrupted by a voice in the rear from member who was rising to a point of order.
"Bill the Bite has the floor" ruled The

Squeak and a tall, angular man with a sinister cast of countenance addressed the meeting:

"I want for to ask right here" he began, speaking with a hiss and without moving his lips—a habit sometimes contracted in early youth and sometimes in prison-"I want for to ask right here why the extry cush thereby ac-cumulated was not put to the purpose for which we-uns came through with it.'

The question, as if it were a pre-arranged signal, immediately threw the meeting into the most dire confusion. Sammy the Squeak split the table rapping for order with his meat pounder and all to no effect. Yankee Tom and Stealthy Steve, the two members of the committee on installation, sought to find cover behind the platform and the ordinary members bemoaned the rule which forced them to leave their guns, billies and brass knuckles in the vault in front. It is quite likely that the annual meeting of the Burglar's Benevolent Association would have broken up in extreme disorder had not Sammy the Squeak in desperation selected the ringleader of the row-makers and bounced the meat-pounder on his ko-ko several times. This display of authority brought the others to their senses while it This display of authority took the ring-leader away from his and order

was restored. Two members having been told off to take the fallen ring leader to the rear and swab him off under the tap Silent Sidney was allowed to proceed with the reading of the minutes of the last session. This piece of business was concluded without further interruption and then Sammy the Squeak read his annual report. In the course of his report the president deplored the decadence of the noble art of crib-cracking. The records showed, he declared, that the rising generation of burglars was not to be compared with the generation past. Far from surpassing the skill and finish the work of their fathers, they were constantly bungling rather than burgling. Other branches of science were forging ahead, even the police and detectives were formulating new traps and schemes for the detection of crime. Yet the burglars were operating in the same manner today as they did twenty years ago except for one or two improvements in the method of using nitro glycerine and the "T" fuse. New brands of "soup" were constantly being put forward under the guise of fresh inventions but, the president contended, there had been no distinctive forward step in the science of crib-cracking.

In suggesting remedies the president first dealt with what he believed to be the underlying cause. He declared that it was nothing more than downright laziness. The tendency of the times was towards over-education. Young and promising burglars who might grow up to be a credit to the profession and a menace to the police and common society, were led astray by promising of greater remuneration for less labor in other lines such as real estate and mine promoting. The old ambition which actuated the noble Raffles was dying out and new members did their work half-heartedly. They were too prone, said the president, to follow the example of the "enterprising burglar" mentioned by a gentleman said this man Gilbert had once written. this song, according to Sammy the Squeak, Mr. Gilbert pointed out that "when the enterprising burglar isn't burgling, isn't burgling; when the criminal is not engaged in crime, they like to hear the little brooks a-gurgling, brooks a-gurgling and listen to the merry churchbells' The president deciared that there were no

"enterprising burglars" in the rising generation and that they were listening to the little brooks instead of to the inspiring sound of the muffled explosion when the skillfully set carge neatly disintegrated the safe door. At this point Bill the Bite arose to protest

against the introduction of highbrow poetry into a business discussion but a motion with the meat pounder on the part of the president silenced him.

Continuing, the president spoke with some feeling about the demise, during the year, of Second-Storey Sol but pointed out that Sol had no one to blame but himself since he entered a house without making due preparation for a hasty retreat and then made such a racket in extracting the family silver that he woke up the Irish cook.

After laying down sundry suggestions as to the proper display and use of firearms on the part of professional burglars, the president closed his address with a reference to another

actly nor could be remember the name of the writer. He explained that he had read the bit early one morning in the library of a wellknown citizen while he was waiting for the said citizen, who was walking the floor above with a restless infant, to retire and leave the coast clear.

nis here bit of pot'ry" began the president "goes for to show that our profession is one of the oldest in the world, a fact which ought for to make us proud to belong to it, The pot'ry ran something like this here:

'When Homer was a blooming liar, 'He backed all others up a tree "'And such swag as he reckoned he might re-

quire,

"'He went an' swiped the same as me.'"
Profound silence for a moment greeted the conclusion of the president's address. (Then

Bill the Bite arose:
"Gentlemen" he began, "I ain't out none for to cre-ate no rough house but all I got to say is that it's hard luck when I've got to sit here and listen to the president of this here association recite nurs'ry rhymes and-

Bill the Bite might have continued for some time had not the president's meat-pounder, sailing through the air with nice aim, caught him full on the forehead.

"Now said Sammy the Squeak, wrathfully glaring around the room, "If any more of you critiks has got something to say about my address just cut loose and we'll have the funerals over at once."

There was no reply to this for some time as Sammy the Squeak occupied his high office by virtue of something else besides his oratori-cal ability. Finally little, wizend Hoppy arose at the back of the room:

"Take it from me, gentlemen," he began this line of dope the president is passing out is all to the cream of tartar. In the reckless days of my youth I was one of these fresh college guys and I know what I'm talking about. Our worthy president is there with the imitation of Tennyson but I would like to point out, most respectfully, gentlemen, that he's a little bit to the frayed and ragged in that third line. It has more feet in it than a blooming

my the Squeak rising in haste, "I ain't saying that that there rhyme is just as I read it. I only know that it was along those lines as I laid down. I don't know what feet has got to do with pot'ry but if Hoppy has got a suggestion I'm willing for to let him change it.

"I ain't saying, gentlemen" explained Sam-

Hoppy arose again amid the plaudits of his neighbors: "The only thing I might suggest" he said "is that you cut out them two words 'he reckoned.' That would bring the metre about right."

"I don't see how I can do that" replied Sammy the Squeak. "This here guy what I'm talking about took what swag he reckoned' he might require. What's this here meet her' got to do with the thing anyhow?"

The president said this in a tone of voice that brooked no contradiction and the matter was wisely allowed to pass and, after a resolution had been passed looking to the formation of a suitable library for the association and after Sammy the Squeak and Silent Sidney were re-appointed to office, the meeting was brought to a close.

AT THE EDGE OF THE DARK

Above the edge of dark appear the lances of the sun; Along the mountain ridges clear his rosy

heralds run; The vapors down the valley go

Like broken armies, dark and low: Look up, my heart, from every hill In folds of rose and daffodil The sunrise banners flow!

O fly on silent wing, ye boding owls of night O welcome, little birds, that sing the comian in of light!

For new and new, and ever new, The golden bud within the blue; And every morning seems to say: "There's something happy on the way, And God sends love to you!"

-Henry VanDyke.

THE RETURN

Anthony Drexel, jr., shortly after the announcement of his engagement to Miss Mar-joric Gould, dined at the Knickerbocker Club in Fifth avenue. Mr. Drexel, apropos of parsimony coupled with great wealth, said:
"We have in Philadelphia a notoriously

mean millionaire. This man, while dressing the other morning, looked closely at his valet's legs. Then he said:

legs. Then he said:
"'Those are very good trousers, Thomp-

son. Did I give them to you?"
"'Yes, sir,' said the valet; 'last month, s'r.'
"'Well, here's a quarter for you,' said the millionaire. 'I'll have them back.'"—Saturday Evening Post.

If young Mrs. Miller had not inadvertently used a certain bit of slang one day she might never have discovered what opinion her hitherto forbearing husband held concerning her attempts at cooking desserts.
Noticing, when dinner was half over, that

Mr. Miller appeared downcast, the bride exclaimed suddenly:

"Cheer up, Frank the worst is yet to come."
"What!" gasped the husband taken unawares, "have you made a pudding?"



UNPUNCTUAL PEOPLE

Household management is one thing on paper and another in practice, as every house mistress finds out sooner or later; and who can regret that it is so? If there were any infallible formula for home-making, what would the industrious gain; where would be the reward of ingenuity?

It is in meeting her own special difficulties as they crop up, in adapting fixed principles to individual needs that the woman enters into her kingdom. It all seems so simple at first. The rules of the game are there in black and white for anyone who cares to buy a book of rules set forth for household management. There are also rules for the conduct of servants, the up-bringing of babies, the keeping of accounts; but somehow the inevitable difficulty that is outside all rules will crop up, and for it there is no provision in any available "vade mecum." There are many newly married couples, not perhaps more than a mile away from us. Can we not imagine each household, with its own peculiar difficulty, incapable of solution by reference to manuals and mothers-in-law alike, beyond the fussy kindness of inexperienced friends, defying even the com-bined light and leading of the local club? Mrs. No. 1, let us say, cannot find a suit-

able Chinaman, who will agree to inhabit the pokey little room off the woodshed. They have no better to offer him, on account of Mr. No. I's mother living with them. And the result is an irregular and straggling procession of incompetents, the dregs of their calling, who flit across the domestic horizon, in the house yet not of it-like slides in a magic lantern.

Mrs. No. 2 is afflicted with a dyspeptic family. Nothing they can afford to pay for agrees with any of them, and poor Mrs. No. 2, in addition to exceeding her estimates for provisions week by week, runs up fearful bills at the chemist's for tonics and what not, which have in the end to come out of her own dress

At No. 3 the servant difficulty appears in yet another form. All friends and advisers agree that there is no more to be done than a healthy, willing, young Chinaman could easily manage; but somehow the twenty-six healthy, willing young Chinamen who have filled the responsible post of cook and houseboy to the establishment, in as many months. seem inclined to estimate their own powers

more modestly.

But to return to the title of this article. Mrs. No. 4 has perhaps the hardest lot of all. She is afflicted with an unpunctual husband. To what purpose does she sketch out elaborate time-tables, when Mr. No. 4, instead of finishing breakfast at 8:30, as he is supposed to do, obstinately refuses to begin shaving until half an hour after that time? How is it possible to keep the tradesmen's books within the estimate when three dinners a week on an average are spoilt by being kept waiting, and have to be supplemented or entirely re-constructed from the reserve cupboard?

It is advisable from motives of economy to let out the kitchen fire on the two evenings a week when the Chinaman leaves early, but Mr. No. 4 never will remember to come home early to supper on these occasions. So the economy goes by the board. Nor are their outings more numerous, or pleasant, by reason of the too frequent alternatives of taking a cab or missing the car, that is forced on them by this same unpunctuality. The poor wife spends hours every week waiting, losing a few minutes here, half an hour there, not caring to begin any task for fear of interruption, and getting at the same time into that state of nervous irritability that unpunctuality invar-

ably causes.

Mr. No. 4 is the best of men and husbands and withal the most tiresome, the servant is out of temper by being kept late on afternoons out. Visitors who have been pressed to wait a few minutes "as George cannot be kept much longer now" have in the end to be invited to a meal. And Mrs. No. 4, herself the soul of punctuality is fretted to a fiddle string, and unless she takes the greatest care runs the risk of getting wrinkles before the year is They had seats near us for the last concert; the overture was well begun before they appeared in the doorway, and between it and the next piece they squirmed and squeezed their way to the middle of the well filled row, leaving apologies crushed toes and torn lace behind them.

I felt sorry for Mrs. No. 4.

ON FALLING IN LOVE.

I seem to be on the subject of Matrimony and the Grande Passion, this week, so I might as well say a few words on the above subject, which is one which has been occupying my mind for some little time-as it is a subject upon which I have very strong feelings.

To my mind, the greatest mistake, next to a hasty marriage, that a girl can make, is to

get engaged in a hurry.

There would be fewer heartbreaks, and broken engagements, unhappy marriages and spoiled lives, if more thought and consideration were indulged in by girls before they be-

came formally engaged. A love affair-like measels-is inevitable, or almost so! So long as the world is largely populated by

boys and girls, love-making will make the bit-ter-sweet of life, until the end. But a love affair is one thing, a formal en-

gagement totally another! At the time, of course, when the girl is "head over ears" in love, an engagement seems

the height of bliss-the only thing in fact-

and if quarrels and jealous and misunder-standings interrupt the course of true love, what a tragedy life becomes.

But, fortunately for all of us, we very seldom marry our first love, even our second, or

It is a good thing we don't though we may not have the good sense to be thankful until some half-dozen years have passed, and we meet the right man, at last.

How many women have lived to bless the day which, by good fortune, severed them from the charming and fascinating man for which they were ready—nay willing—to die at the age of "sweet seventeen!".

It is the greatest mistake for girls to become engaged when they are far too young to have proper judgment, or enough knowledge of the world to choose wisely.

Marriage is a very serious business-how serious only those who have entered into the married state can know—and an engagement is, or ought to be the first step towards matrimony, though I might remark here that the present "fashion" seems to be to see how many imes one can become formally engaged whereas, a few years ago, a girl who had been engaged two or three times and then broke off ner engagements, stood a very poor chance, indeed, of ever securing for herself a husband.

My advice, therefore, to girls, is "don't get engaged too young!"

A girl cannot be too careful about the choice of the man she marries, and the man who is perfection at eighteen will probably

bore you to distraction at twenty-five.

Friendship is a splendid preparation for ove, and marriage and friendship worthy

I am all against girls rushing into marriage before they half understand or realize their own minds, before they are nearly old enough to shoulder the manifold responsibilities and troubles that marriage bring.

And it is very nearly as unwise to rush into an engagement.

A mild flirtation is one thing, an uncon-

sidered engagement is quite another. Be sure, therefore, that you are genuinely in love— as far as you can tell—and that you are ready and fully prepared to meet all the trials, the difficulties and the responsibilities of marriage for the sake of the man whom you get engaged to.

Many girls become engaged for totally inadequate reasons, they like the novelty, the admiration, the envy of their unengaged friends.

When a girl becomes engaged she is apt to feel that she has done a good thing, she may, perhaps, pity her girl friends who are still unattached and who have not the added prospect

a house and a husband in the near future.

That seems to me to be a foolish and dan-

gerous point of view.

Perhaps a girl gets engaged because she is tired of earning her own living; she feels that she would like a little ease and rest, and have somebody else to fight the world on her be-

But all such reasons are quite wrong, utterly wrong.

It is such a mistake to marry for any other reason save that of mutual love—this may sound romantic, it may sound like a "penny novelty" but when one comes to earth it is merely the commonest of common-sense.

We have been informed from our cradles that "love is blind," and the truth of this is demonstrated very regularly by people who become engaged.

How many girls see clearly, and in an unrejudiced manner the man with whom they ave fallen, or think they have fallen in love?

How many ask themselves whether it is like that they will "hit it off" with the objec their choice?

Is there sympathy between them?

Are their tastes at all likely to agree, are they anything alike in nature?

I have no intention, let it be known, of trying to say that a man and a girl should think alike, speak alike, act alike, on all and every occasion.

That might possibly be a trifle dull!

But you ought to be able to understand and sympathize with one another's tastes and oc-

cupations. If you are going to grudge every hour your husband spends with his male friends, or if he

is going to be insanely jealous of your devotion to your people, you are not "sympathetic," you are not suitable in temperament or char-It is most unnecessary that a man and girl

should like all the same pursuits, should always agree, and should never have the real delight of a lover's tiff, with all the joys of "making it up."

But if a girl is going to be happy with the

man of her choice, they must have similar interests, the power of sympathizing with one another's pursuits and hobbies, and above all, mutual sympathy.

They must learn to give and take, to understand each other's point of view, and they will escape many a quarrel about relationsin-law, and woman's suffrage, both during their engagement-and after.

WHAT DO WOMEN TALK ABOUT?

The days are altogether past (no one will deny-it) when women talked about nothing but servants and children. The question is, what do they talk about now, for they are just as fond of talking as ever. The world would indeed be a dull place if they were not. There is no doubt the larger and political questions of the day to occupy their minds, far more than formerly. Then there have been times when women of the higher ranks have shown them-selves keen politicans. But only in our time has the interest in such subjects become general. They will talk of things political even among themselves. And what is more—form their own opinions about them.

Among the younger women dress is always an engrossing subject: "One must be clothed; one may therefore as well be dress-"What shall I wear?" "What did she wear?" How often we hear these questions.

And if women can persuade men to join them in talking about "chiffons" nothing is more amusing. Their ideas are so original and nearly always good.

With still younger women, even school girls, lovers and admirers are always a fruitful theme. Here a little exaggeration often oc-curs. The girl who has no admirer to talk about is prone to invent one-or so they say! As for after dinner conversations before the men poin the ladies there is no longer the dulness for which this half hour was once famous. It must be confessed there is also less reticence. Subjects are discussed which would not have been whispered about a generation or two ago. Illnesses and operations are unreservedly talked about; no detail is too gruesome to mention. One guest tries to cap the other with her anecdotes and experiences. Pet cures, diets, and favorite doctors are found equally absorbing.

Of course the subjects women talk about are a good deal influenced by their surroundings. And the habits of the society in which they move. In some places a vast amount of talk will go on about sport. Almost every-where dogs are a topic of conversation, and there are districts where church matters come very much to the fore. Music, books, gardening, the play, local gossip and so on—all have their turn. The discussion of one's neighbors always has had and always will have an irresis-tible attraction. On the whole, there is more intelligence than there used to be in women's talk. They read more, they think more, they do more; and this naturally shows in their conversation.

LIFE AND MARRIAGE.

If you want to live long you must marry. Such is the dictum of Dr. Bertillon. The celibate is not merely a morose and melan-choly creature, but is doomed to trouble and

Wherets if you marry everything as married people will tell you will go well with you, all the rough places will be made smooth, all the stress of daily anxiety will yield to a pro-

Some German philosopher or other, said that there was some truth in all things.

The most egregious lie, for instance, truthfully conveys the desire of the person manufacturing it, that you should believe things are as the lie declares them to be.

And there is a good deal more than that degree of truth in the alleged connection between matrimony and felicity.

The two states commonly occur together,

though one may not invariably be the cause of the other.

The jovial old bachelor of Thackeray's ballad, who sings, "Forty times over the Michealmas pass, Then you know that a boy is an ass, Then you know the worth of a lass," protests his own content rather too loudly.

When a man advertises his own bliss too much we are in the right to intimate that old cynic who deafened by a man's boasts of his wife's faithfulness said sourly, "Sir, did anyone say she was not?"

And, indeed, going to and fro in the world, and walking up and down in it, after the fashion of an eminent observer of mankind, we cannot but conclude that celibates find themselves, as their years roll on, with no title to boast the superior blessedness of being single.

Peace and the quiet of mind are doubtless not exclusively the property of matrimony, but they seem to flourish with more exuberance

under the matrimonal roof. Since that is so we might naturally expec longevity also to be a quality more frequently found in wedlock.

In the last resort of argument a question of this sort must be decided by statistics, and we may assume that M. Bertillon did not speak without book.

As for the familiar examples of long life, Methuselah, of course, was a married man, and it is commonly supposed that Old Barr was married more than once.

To take the matter more seriously, the men of genius who attained the old age, Carlyle, for example, Goethe, Bismarck, Wellington, Victor Hugo-instances are countless-have, as a rule, been married, though their marriages have by no means always been ideal.

But this mode for adjudication is unsafe. It would be easy enough though not quite so easy, to make a long list of married men of genius who have died young.

The truth is that your man of genius nearly always marries. You will find few men of the first order of

mind who have been content to remain bachelors. However, we may, for what it is worth.

accept the statement that longlevity and matrimony ger rally go together. It would be obviously a great mistake to base on this the advice that if you want to live long you had better marry.



The law of statistics may declare this to be the truth, but statistics cannot decide the in-

Every individual is a potential exception to the general rule!

Every one differs, for better or for worse, from the average of the whole.

She may be too good to find happiness in the marriage to which she consents. He may be too mean to find happiness in

And so, if there be any poor souls likely to be influenced towards matrimony by the fancy that it will give them longer life, let them open their eyes and halt!

There is, however, quite a different point of

view, which may not attract the attention of

statistican or the man of science, but which seems far from superflous to the natural mind. Is the relation of marriage to longevity a thing with which we ought to concern ourselves at all?

Is it worth while to estimate anything by influence on the duration of life? Suppose someone were to discover that we

should live longer if we were to spend three parts of the day in bed in sleep. Should we be right to lie abed eighteen

hours out of the twenty-four? Would anyone be the happier, or the more comfortable?

The truth of it is that mere duration of life not, in itself, worth much sacrifice. If we are always taking thought how this that will bring nearer or postpone the day of death, life becomes nothing but a long-

dream torture. The coward is always his own The coward always defeats himself. The only right way of estimating life is not by its extent, but by its value, how much has been achieved in it, how much good enjoyed.

Any other standard is a contradiction of

"Let me not live after my flame lacks oil" is not the amazing aspiration of some unique, magnificent soul, but practical, common-sense. Life is not mere existence, it is activity,

doing, thinking, feeling. All that gives opportunity for that extends and increases life, though it may shorten the mere term of days here.

So we can hardly set ourselves with any fervor to the worthy task of increasing the marriage rate by means of promising long life to the married. People with a turn for humor may regret this.
There is something peculiarly delightful in

the thought of a proposal couched in this Admired Angelina, be mine, so that I can live till ninety."

And Angelina would relpy, with tears, that it was a public duty to-refuse!

Even more slender means suffice for the

GIRL STUDENTS

girl student than for the young man, for girls of today are beginning to realize that a knowledge of the domestic arts is a valuable asset hands of a practical woman. Whatever a girl may choose to study she is in a position to rank with others of her kind, and she may establish herself in one of the excellent residences for students. There are some in our midst, however, for whom these do not suffice. Lack of absolute liberty is the chief reason they assert for their wish to live quite alone. Isolation has been called a terrible thing, but it has no terrors for the modern girl. Rather does she revel in her independence, and so we find the tendency is toward solitary rooms rather than to community in To develop oneself to the fullest exliving. To develop oneself to the fullest extent is the modern creed, and the girl who voluntarily leaves her own family and settles in the metropolis for purposes of study starts with this attitude of complete self-reliance. Where two French sisters would delight in sharing rooms and in economizing together, two English ones will act as independently as if they were not even acquainted. upon which two or three people could live with considerable comfort has to be portioned out so that each, by practicing economy may carry on her own life, run her own flat, or settle in her own chambers.

Undoubtedly there is a brave indifference to material comfort in the solitary homes of some of the girls in our midst. Where means are very limited a workman's flat is rented, and its tiny rooms are furnished in the most meagre way with the barest necessities. The

girl student always provides herself with certain pictures. They represent a standpoint in taste, and her ideas are sadly shocked if anyone dares to express wonder that she can live always with certain faces looking down upon her or figures fived in definite atitudes. These are hung today in every home throughout this little world of aspirants towards culture, just as they were in the homes of their mothers. She has books, too, and the interesting feature about these is their sameness, for every girl in her world reads the same books and buys copies of identical poems or novels. A large room is often selected, and the more clever the arrangements made with the landlady the better for the worker. As a rule she revels in her own skill in cooking over her own little fire, and some of the brightest and cleverest girls of today are excellent cooks.

The man who boasts that he can grill a steak is not in it at all with the girl who practices the culinary art with a Dutch oven and a good fire in her one large apartment. She laughingly declares that food is ridiculously cheap in London, and she varies her modest meal every day, frequently indulging in very dainty fare. From the girl who only a few years ago boasted of her ignorance of and indifference towards everything that savored of domestic life to the clever new one of today, who realizes the value of her domestic inheritance, is a far cry. The one represents the extreme of a school of pioneers, the other proves that the pendulum has swung back, and to her craze for culture and sport the young woman of today adds the rich possession of the art of home-making.

A LADY PHOTOGRAPHER

"Photograph lovely women?" said a woman, as she stood, camera in hand, closely watching the movements of a curious water creature cautiously crawling through a bunch of sedges. "I like very well to take pictures of lovely women, but it is a different line of business from mine altogether. My work leads me out into the open. Why, only a week ago spent a couple of mornings on my knees in the grass by the side of a pond, because I had an order for half a dozen creatures who live in water, and who are so shy that they have to be watched for hours and taken unawares. Most of these wild creatures, such as waterrats, duck, field-mice, and others too numerous to name, are extremely shy, and I have to exercise a deal of patience. But I get 'em all right," and she laughed cheerfully as she held up a number of plates on which the inexperienced eye could trace mere outlines.

"Who wants them?" she repeated the question in surprise, "why, many people want these photographs. There are students of natural history who constantly demand such things; there are writers who want them for illustrations, and there are mere amateurs who like to have these creatures about them. I do a lit-tle in that way myself," and, opening wide the long window at one end of her studio, she showed a glass contrivance, in which lizards, tiny snakes, and other creatures, more curious than charming, were curled up for the winter.

"No, I do not work always amongst water creatures," she went on. "I am dressed today for that work with top boots and tweeds; just as often, however, I spend half my day on the top of a scaffolding. No, it never occurs to me to get giddy; I am too keen on my picture. The most difficult piece of work of that kind I ever did was to photograph a building on which there were some most unusual gargoyles. I got out of a window very high up on a very windy day, and then took my place on a scaffolding erected for the purpose. My position was quite close to the edge, and the fixing of my camera was a difficulty. But it was not more difficult than photographing lovely women. Oh, no. The difficulties there come in quite another way. Scientific men often require rather curious things treated by the camra, and there are inventors who bring me their inventions. Advertisements, too, offer a good many opportunities for the photographer who takes her work from a standpoint such as mine. I find that every year brings an increase in the demand for plain, solid work without anything artistic about it at all except the knowledge of light, shade, and so on, without which no photographer can work at all, and I find that my careful studies, my capacity for climbing scaffoldings, and so on, come in very useful indeed."

ODD SHOTS

(By Richard L. Pocock) Slaughter Stories and Pictures

Unfortunately there is always a certain amount of suffering inseparable from sport. It is the real sportsman's aim to reduce this to a minimum. There is nothing so apt to spoil the sport of a man who is a sportsman and not a butcher as to have wounded game get away from him. Occasionally such accidents must happen, but when they do so happen, they are not quickly forgotten by the man with humanity in his make-up, and they usually tend to make him even more careful in the future not to take unsportsmanlike shots, which are more apt to result in a wound than a kill. It is therefore particularly a matter of regret to those who regard the sufferings of dumb animals to read in what are called sportsmen's magazines tales of slaughter rather than sport, and the recounting of incidents which are so far from being interesting to a sportsman as to be actually repulsive. Recently I saw in one of the American sporting magazines a photograph of "the wounded moose," a poor animal which had been left half-sitting and half-lying on the ground, while the "sports-(save the mark!) who had wounded, but not killed it, posed for the picture a safe distance away from the poor brute in its death agony. Such a picture could give no pleasure to anyone except perhaps to the unfeeling brutes who took it, and to my mind was a disgrace to any publication which professed to publish in the interests of sport.

It was with a similar feeling of disgust that

I read in another magazine the description of the doing to death on the shore of Salt Spring Island of a wretched little ninety-pound buck in the water with I forget how many rounds of No. 6 shot. The details are revolting to any man with the instincts of true sport in his

Occasionally we are offered a photograph of a large bag strung out to make it look as big as possible, and the would-be contributor goes away wondering why it is refused. The reason is somewhat similar. To most gun and rod lovers there comes a revulsion of feeling with the sight of an overlarge killing, and we would as soon see a picture of the side of a poulter-er's shop as some of these photos of long strings of fishy ducks and worm-caught trout. That is the point of view of the present editor of this page, and I believe that it is the point of view of the large majority of his readers also. Sport should be something higher and less degrading than blood-lust, or we want

Fish Dealers and the Sale of Game

I understand that the fish dealers of this city have a grievance. In the first place, they do not like the law which allows the shooting of geese and brant at this time and forbids the sale of the same. There was a good reason for this provision, and it will probably work well for the ultimate good of all. Formerly in March and April, when the brant were moving northwards, the market hunters made en-ormous bags in the best-known resting places of the migrating fowl, so much so that there were good grounds for fearing the brant shooting would soon be a sport of the past. This is a country of remarkable wealth of sea fish, and the small loss which might possibly fall on the fish dealers through being debarred from the sale of game and wildfowl is something quite insignificant compared with the importance of fostering the sporting possibilities of the province.

Another little grievance is that, although they are debarred from the buying and selling of venison, the Vancouver dealers are not; there is something in this, but the remedy is not to let them all sell it, but to prohibit them all equally. There seems good reason to be-lieve that the fast motor launch supplies many a Vancouver Island buck to the Vancouver market, though it is extremely difficult for the wardens with their present powers and facilities to catch the guilty parties red-handed.

The Attorney-General in the budget speech told us that it was intended to entirely revise Act next session. If the fluential of our sportsmen will kindly get busy, there seems to be a very good chance still of getting that gun license. The arguments in favor of it have been urged again and again, and we are still waiting to hear from the other side, if indeed there is another side to hear from, which we are beginning to doubt.

THE VICTORY OF THE FISHES

(A story of the big'fish of Cowichan Lake, told

by Andrew Haggard in the London Field). A day with the sun shining brightly in the heavens, with the bluest of blue skies, and the air so clear and fresh that a pin could almost be seen glittering on a mountain top miles and miles away, is certainly not the day that most people would choose for an all-day's outing with a fishing rod. My friend W. and I, however, had but little choice to make when we decided, at the end of May, to go off for a day's trolling, for all of the days at that season were alike on Vancouver Island.

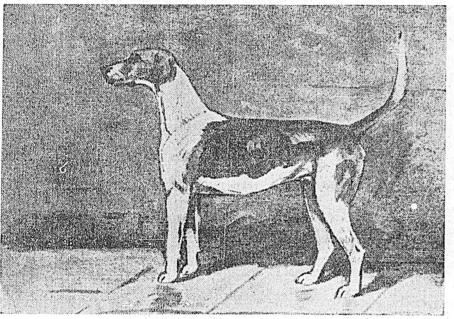
Neither of us had any particular penchant for trolling for trout, but both of us did particularly aspire to take a good long jaunt up "the big lake"—that is to say, up the larger and uninhabited portion of Cowichan Lake lying beyond the Narrows. The lower part, that out of which the famous Cowichan River flows, is some seven miles in length. It is mostly long and narrow, has three or four houses in cleared

land and a comfortable summer hotel built at various points in the forest along its shores. The lower lake affords exceedingly pretty scenery—charming is the word that best ap-plies. There is both good fly fishing and troll-ing for rainbows and cut-throats at certain bints in this lower lake, but for the real good trolling, when you expect to strike a three or four pounder every time, those who know say you must go to the big lake. W. and I did not know from any personal experience, but time and time again, while contenting ourselves with our fly fishing for one-pounders, twopounders, or three-pounders in the river, tid-ings would come to our ears of some party returning from the big lake with an enormous haul. We determined to go and explore the fishing grounds accordingly, and to travel for a good long distance up the fifteen miles of water which lie beyond the gloomy rockbound Narrows.

When the steam launch which we had chartered emerged at length into the big lake, the beauty of the scene before our eyes was such as to make us both declare that, fish or no fish, we were delighted that we had come. Such a view of green-topped mountains near at hand, of snow-clad peaks lying beyond, of gloomy ravines or valleys where some distant rivulet tumbled down to feed the lake, and of little islets, reflected with every bush that grew upon them in the water, can never be done justice to by pen or words alone. The lake was

W., afraid of the big fish on his light fly rod, mounted a heavier double spoon on a much stouter cast. Each spoon bait was ornamented with a row of red coral beads, which were strung on the wire attaching the upper spoor to the lower one, and we used not the usual triangles, but one hook only, which dangled just below the lower spoon. All the Indians fishing for salmon on the coasts of British Columbia use the single hook in this manner, and nearly all sportsmen who fish at the famed Campbell River or other trolling resorts follow the example of the Redskins. We rowed once or twice round a little island near our larger one without getting a touch, and then, just as we had begun to talk about landing for lunch, we saw a big fish throw himself out with a heavy splash.

Rowing over to the spot, we found the water so clear that we saw a large spoon bait lying on the botton, which had evidently been lost by some previous angler; and then, "mir-abile dictu!" I had a strike. My rod bent dou-ble, a few yards of line ran off the reel, then all was still. The fish was gone, but no more was said about lunch, and a few minutes we trailed our lines a second time over the same spot. Again, just as we saw the lost spoon lying on the bottom, the fish came at me. This time I hooked him well and firmly, but, although the trout was a large one, never did fish fight in a gore languid manner. In a few minutes we had him in the boat, a long, lanky



English Fox Hound, The Blankney Vandal, 1909.

some four miles wide, and as we travelled somewhat slowly up its unruffled course, it seemed to us as if the whole landscape were doubled. The reflection of every mighty tree along the shores, of every dazzling peak at a distance, was so perfect that a photographic picture doubled in half lengthways and cut in two would have exactly given two presenta-tions of the same scene. It was still early in the morning, and as we passed we saw half a dozen deer drinking, a black bear shuffling leisurely along a bare spot on a precipitous hill, and various magnificent eagles soaring overhead or seated unconcernedly upon the tops of the pine trees on the margin of the pel-But of fish breaking the surface of the water there was nowhere any sign, and as the sun rose higher and became ever hotter and hotter it seemed to us as though we were traveling along the surface of a mirror.

"It won't make any difference, I think," remarked G., the young fellow who owned the launch; "if only you strike the right places you'll catch some fish all the same. And would you like any worms, by the way, to tack on to the end of your spoons? I have some here. It's what all those Victoria fellows do who come up here and make such huge bags. Worms! Poacher! we exclaimed. "Do you take us for Yankee fishermen from the lakes of Maine-fellows who troll for trout and landlocked salmon with a bunch of 'night walkers' as big as your fist dangling a yard below a hugh spoon that serves but to attract with its meretricious glare? Worms! Perish the thought!" "Oh, well, do as you like," replied G., "but those brewery fellows and bank clerks whom I took up the lake to camp out last week caught all of those monsters they had that way, and they left a heap of their prepared worms behind them. As they cost them 25c a box, it seems a pity to waste them. Besides, you came to catch fish, didn't you?" "Pish!" was our reply; and shortly, leaving G. to go on still further up the lake with two other men, W. and I cast ourselves adrift in a boat near a lovely island, surrounded by some of the shoals which the big fish were supposed to fre-

The sun had now become so blazing hot that we stripped off coats and waistcoats and sighed for a suit of pyjamas. Having landed on the island and "cached" our spare clothes, luncheon, and extra tackle in the shade of a magnificent maple tree, we got our fly rods together and started to troll from opposite sides of the boat, and we proposed to make the trolling as like fly fishing as possible. Ever a believer in fine tackle, I put up a very small double spoon, of the kind known as a Tacoma on the Pacific Coast, on a fine gut spinning trace.

cut-throat 31/2lb, in weight, but in poor condi-No more fish coming, we went ashore and lunched, and lolled for an hour or so on the soft moss and watched the various kinds of birds that fluttered in the branches only a few yards from our heads. So tame were the birds on that island that even a pair of woodpeckers ran up and down the bole of the tree against which we reclined while lazily smoking the pipe of peace. At length a breeze sprang up, and with the breeze first a swell and then white horses on the lake.

We started again in our boat hugging the nearer shore, which was partly protected by two large islands and a promontory from the swell of the waves, and then things began to appen. I got hold of a large fish, and lost him after a long fight; directly after was I into another, and lost him, too, at the side of the Then I had hold of a third, of over 4lb. in weight, and for ten minutes or so was in an agony of fear that I should lose him likewise: out W. succeeded in netting him, after a lengthy and determined struggle. rade was ,meanwhile, not getting a touch, but upon putting on a fine minnow trace which I gave him, he too began at once to hook-and to lose—big fish after big fish. Six monsters did the unhappy W. get to the side of the boat one after another, and each of the six threw itself off the hook with a wild bound just as I was stretching out to get it into the net. Then he landed one, a splendid cut-throat, a 5-pounder, but it was the last fish either of us killed on that disastrous day. I will not detail at length all the ghastly disappointments of that afternoon, but state briefly that, although we were evidently trolling through waters simply ristling with splendid cut-throats and a few rainbows, out of sixteen fish, all large, that we hooked during two hours, we only succeeded in getting two into the boat. At length human nature could stand it no longer.

We owned ourselves beaten, and wanted to go home to recover from the disgrace. So we flew signals of distress to the three fellows whom we had left in the launch. We could see them in the distance trolling from her stern up and down a shoal. As they steamed towards us I took in my bait. I hated the very sight of the thing, and the rod too; but W., from sheer carelessness, not intention, left his spoon as before dangling out behind as I row-ed dejectedly along. Suddenly his rod was nearly snatched from his hand and nearly all the reel line ran out. The fish threw himself—oh! what a monster! Again he jumped; he locked like a salmon. The men in the launch began to cheer, and put on full steam to get nearer so as to see the fun. This fish—perhaps the bgigest trout in all Cowichan Lake-

was at all events well enough hooked, and never was one better handled. ever get him into the net—a large net, certain-ly—but such a fish? I vowed to W. that rather than lose that beauty I would go into the water after him and seize him by the tail with my teeth, Cree Indian fashion, and I meant to. But I need not have troubled myself, for the "doyen" of the trout of Cowichan Lake did not intend to trouble me. He saw that steam launch coming, and made one final dash straight at it for protection. For a moment something silvery was seen splashing behind the launch, and then—and then the spoon and W.'s minnow trace remained beautifully tied up in the screw! W. and I are never going trolling any more; flies are good enough

TARPON ON LIGHT TACKLE

I am about to tell you the story of the hereofore deemed impossible—made possible.

For years it has been the dream of ardent

marine anglers to take the matchlessly game tarpon upon light tackle. While it is true that the majority of anglers have always considered t no common achievement to take these with the regulation equipment, still there have always been those who were haunted by the idea that heavy tackle did not give these gallant sea warriors a fair chance, and who seriously doubted if, after all, it was so much of an angling achievement to take them with the standard tarpon rod, reel and line. Usually he who dreamed of light tackle quickly changed his mind when in actual combat with these mighty silver knights of salt water and thanked the gods that he was equipped with a good stiff rod and stout line. Even then it was a frequent occurrence to lose his fish because of a broken tip, or perhaps a hook broken just below the barb.

Tarpon fishermen of fifteen years ago remember the time when it was considered a good average to kill one out of every ten fish struck, and a fight of from one to three hours was the usual thing. When a tarpon was taken in less time it was considered decidedly unusual and most remarkable. As time went on, and anglers became more skilful and their tackle correspondingly improved, one tarpon secured out of every five hooked was considered a good average. Now, the heavy-tackle average is one out of every three strikes, and an expert is expected and expects to keep up this average. Always, as proved by history, this average. Always, as proved by history, the dreamer of dreams somehow or some way has his day and comes into his own.

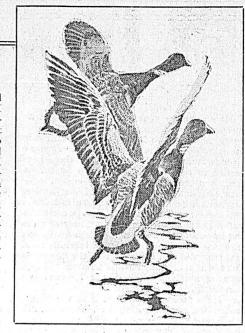
On June 16, 1907, L. P. Streeter, of Pasadena, Cal., registered at Tarpon Inn, Tarpon, Texas. It was his daring audacity and initiative that gave official birth to light tackle for tarpon. At first Mr. Streeter received little or no encouragement, and if it had not been for A. W. Hooper, of Boston, and J. E. Cotter, the proprietor of the Inn, to take tarpon on light tackle would have been the exclusive privilege of Streeter. These two, however, were willing to be shown, and when Mr. Streeter brought in a tarpon measuring five feet nine inches they became inoculated and started out to do likewise. In landing this fish both angler and boatmen were carried into the breakers, and were forced to quit the boat, take to the water and wade ashore. After a long and bitter fight they beached the fish, two miles from the point of hooking.

In 1907, of the many anglers who came to Tarpon, only five qualified for membership in the new brotherhood, and none equalled Mr. Streeter's fish of five feet nine inches. Among these five was Rex Beach, author of "The Barrier," the best novel of the Great North yet written. In 1908 the membership increased to ten and included Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of Uncle Sam's forestry department, and Charles F. Holder, author of several books on fresh and salt water game fish. The largest fish of that year was taken by A. W. Hooper, and measured six feet and one-fourth inches. Hooper also won the Streeter cup, a Vom Hoff and a Pflueger reel, a Murphy rod and an Ash-

In 1908 an interesting incident occurred involving two millionaire heavy-tackle exponents, one from St. Louis and the other from Texas. These two got up a lengthy argument on light tackle, which ended in the Texan betting the St. Louis angler \$500 to \$50 that he couldn't hook and land on light tackle a fish large enough to qualify him for membership. The bet was accepted and the St. Louisan promptly and gamely started forth to do or die, and brought in before night a five-footone-inch fish. The bet was, of course, as promptly and gamely paid. The winner gave his boatman, John Fromlich, \$100 as a tip. The Texan is now one of the most enthusiastic of light-tackle anglers, eschewing heavy tackle altogether, and his yacht is almost constantly in Tarpon Bay.

This year, up to June I, twelve new anglers have qualified, making the membership total twenty-two, two of whom are women and both gold-button winners. Mrs. O'Mara, of Salt Lake City, won the Wilcox ladies' medal, presented by Henry Wilcox, of Denver, Colo., to the first lady taking a gold-button fish. Already eighty fish have been taken on light tackle this year, and before the season closes, November I, this number will undoubtedly be

The largest tarpon of this year on light tackle was taken by my old friend L. A. Dockery, of Chihuahua, Mexico, and measured six feet four and three-eighths inches. Mr. Dockery hooked his fish at the point of the jetties and it carried him to Lydia Ann, seven miles from the point where he struck it, prob-



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sports for the Month-For the angler: Trout-fishing after March 25, grilse and spring salmon fishing. For the shooter: Geese and brant, which may be shot but not sold.

March 26-Opening day of trout-fishing

N.B.-March is one of the best months of the year for spring salmon trolling, and for brant shooting.

ably doubling that distance in criss-crossing and sawing back and forth. Dockery was "all in," and, great muscular fellow that he is, his hands were trembling like a leaf and he was ready to "take the count" when his boatman finally gaffed the fish. And this is little to be wondered at, when one considers that he fought his fish four solid hours. Tarpon fishermen will realize what a tremendous task it was, and the skill required, if they will stop and think how much of a fight a fish this size would give them on regular heavy rods and lines, ranging from a dead lifting capacity of forty-two to seventy-two pounds.

One is apt to occasionally lose a fish to sharks, on account of the fact that it is necessary to thoroughly lick your fish before there is the slightest chance of bringing him to gaff. Give a tarpon a fair chance, and he will make monkey of the wiliest old shark in the Gulf of Mexico. It is only when your tarpon is whipped almost into a helpless state that a shark has a chance to beat you out of him. But this fear of a shark taking, perhaps, a "gold-button" fish, only adds zest to the game. Such an incident happens so rarely that it is a real event. Light-tackle fishermen who boast of the big one lost to a shark usually get the Do not for one moment get it into your head that heavy-tackle fishermen are in the minority at Tarpon Inn. They are far in the majority, and the "old boys" fight shy of light tackle. Only one out of ten go in for it.

The last week of May, this year, the heavytackle fishermen had their inning and "put it all over us." Chauncey M. Powers, amateur shotgun champion of America, caught eight tarpon in six hours, the largest measuring six feet five inches, and Mr. E. H. Brown, of Chicago, broke the world's record on heavy tar-In some respects his fish was a freakit only measured seventy-eight and one-half inches in length, but had a fifty-one-inch girth. This fish weighed exactly 255 pounds. Edward Vom Hoff, of New York, will have to come down here and go some, as Mr. Brown's fish has his heretofore 212-pound world's record tarpon beaten fairly by forty-three pounds.

I have fished for tarpon on the east coast of Florida and at Tampico, Mexico, but Aransas Pass has those waters beaten to a frazzle, for fighting fish. Here you don't have to charter a yacht, cruise up and down the coast and hunt for the fish, as in Florida; and you don't have to seek them for twenty-five miles up or down the river, as in the Panuco, at Tampico. However, the fishing on the Panuco is great, and it has the advantage of giving one winter fishing. At Aransas Pass the season starts March 15 and ends November 1, but October is the best month of all. The fish are all within a mile or two of the hotel. The boom of the waves breaking in white foam upon the jetties, the shriek of the wild sea mew, the graceful flight of fish-hunting pelicans and the music of the sea birds, would awaken in the dullest of souls something of the spirit of one's Norseman an-cestry. If you want to experience the highest enjoyment an angler can dream of knowing, if you would meet fish as game as the gamest drop of blood that flows in your body, if you would do something in the fishing line that you will never forget so long as you live, if you would test your skill and science against a fish that detests the word "quit," if you want to wipe the salty sweat of a noble sport from your eyes and experience the godlike pleasures of victory—then come to Tarpon or Aransas Pass and show that you have the stuff in you to land a silver or gold-button tarpon on light tackle.— Will H. Dilg, in Field and Stream.

"How did you get that black eye, Willie?"
"I got dat," replied Willie, disgustedly, 'by waitin' to count ten when I was angry,

like you told me to."

Edison's Incadescent Light

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By Frank Marshall White.

It was thirty years ago on the 21st of last December that Thomas B. Connery, then man-aging editor of the New York Herald, rushed into the office of that journal, at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, two or three hours carlier in the day than was his wont, and sought Albert E. Orr, the city editor. nery carried a copy of the Herald of that morning, which he flung down and spread out on Orr's desk, and, pointing to a page article devoted to an account of the discovery of an incandescent electric lighting system by Thomas

A. Edison, he inquired, almost tearfully:
"How did that stuff get into the paper, Mr.
Orr? Lights strung on wires, indeed! You've made a laughing-stock of the Herald! Oh, what will Mr. Bennett say!"

"He'll probably say that it is the biggest newspaper beat in a long time," responded the

city editor.
"But don't you know that it has been absolutely demonstrated that that kind of light is against the laws of nature?" demanded Connery, pathetically. "Who wrote the article?" "Marshall Fox," replied Orr.

"How could he have allowed himself and the paper to be so imposed upon!" cried Connery. "Where is he? Send for him. We must do something to save ourselves from ridicule. No, don't try to explain anything. Just find Fox, and send him to me," and the managing editor retired to his own room to read the unbelievable article over again and reflect upon the illimitation of human credulity and the prospective anger of the proprietor of the Herald when he should witness the most recent manifestation of it in the columns of his news-

The information set forth in the Herald of December 21, 1879, that Edison had succeeded in subdividing the electric current and had invented a light better than gas that could be produced as cheaply, meant one of the greatest scientific achievements of the age, with a commercial attachment that has made the phrase about the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice sound frivolous. It was not at all surprising, however, that Mr. Connery should have believed that his reporter had been imposed upon, since not only had such leading English scientists as William Henry (now Sir William) and Dr. Paget-Higgs proved to their own satisfaction and that of most of their contemporaries that the electric current could not be subdivided, but no one of all the electricians of the time, American and foreign, would admit that he believed that it could be subdivided. All the experimentation on both sides of the water with the view to the production of a practical electric light was being done with the arc lamp, to which branch such men as Charles F. Brush, Edward Weston, and Elihu Thomson were de-

voting their energies here. Edison was only thirty-one years of age at that time, but his previous inventions had already given him a world-wide reputation, and the circumstance that he was studying the problem of subdivision in relation to electric lighting had been known to the scientists of Europe and America, who were much interested in the outcome of his experiments, even though none of them believed that they would prove successful. Indeed, in an address on the subject of the electric light before the Royal Institution in London the previous January, Professor John Tyndall had said: "Edison has the penetration to seize the relationship of facts and principles and the art to reduce them to novel and concrete combinations. Hence, though he has thus far accomplished nothing now in relation to the electric light, an adverse opinion as to his ability to solve the complicated problem on which he is engaged would be unwarranted." That Tyndall did not have much confidence that the young American would demonstrate the proposition is indicated in his concluding remark on the subject. "Knowing something of the intricacy of the practical problem," he said, "I should certainly prefer seeing it in Mr. Edison's hands to having it in mine."

At the time that Edison was making his experiments the Brush and United States electric lighting companies, using the arc lamp, were already in existence, and Union Square and Madison Square, New York, were illuminated by this light, as well as the public squares of Cleveland, Ohio, Brush's home. In 1878 Brush exhibited a small arc lighting dynamo at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, and the plant was afterward installed in a clothing store in that city, where it was intended as much for advertising as illumination. On the coasts of England and France the arc lamp was also in use in lighthouses, and parts of the Thames Embankment and Holborn Viaduct in London were similarly lighted experimentally, as was the office of the London Times. Nevertheless, in an article in the Fortnightly Review for February, 1879, Professor Tyndall declared: "Though we have possessed the electric light for seventy years, it has been too costly to come into general use. He was sanguine enough to express his belief, however, that electricity would ultimately "il-luminate our streets, halls, quays, squares, warehouses, and, perhaps, at no distant day, our homes.

Backed by a company with a capital of \$300,000, composed of such men as J. Pierpont Mergan, J. Hood Wright, Henry Villard, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, and Edward D. Adams. Edison started the experiments that resulted in the present system of electric lighting in 1878 at Menlo Park in New Jersey, where he had already invented the carbon telephone transmitter and the phonograph. The diffi-culty existing with the are light was that it could not be subdivided into units of less than

200 or 300 candle-power, which was too powerful a flame for ordinary purposes, and further required continual attention. Edison's task was to devise a light that would compare in size and expense with the ordinary gas jet, and that might be handled as easily as gas, to-gether with a system for its generation and distribution. Early in the progress of his efforts to solve the problem the inventor reached a conclusion as to the distinctly characteristic features that a general system of electric lighting should possess, and he proceeded to give them the tangible operative form in which today they continue to survive in the world-wide application of electricity to lighting by incandescent lamps.

Edison's first marked accomplishment in operative details was a lamp with a platinum wire burner of high resistance protected by a high vacuum in a glass globe and with the leading-in wires sealed into the glass by fusion, which, however, had small illuminating power and uncertain tenure of life. The next great step was not taken until October of the following year, when he discovered that a carbonized cotton thread used as a burner in place of the platinum wire answered the exact purpose he was striving for. The accuracy of the following description of the manner in which he came to make the momentous discovery, taken from Marshall Fox's article in the Herald, is vouched for by Edison himself:

'Sitting one night in his laboratory, reflecting on some of the unfinished details, Edison began abstractedly rolling between his fingers a piece of compressed lampblack mixed with tar for use in his telephone," wrote Fox. For several minutes his thoughts continued far away, his fingers in the meantime mechanically rolling out the little piece of tarred lampblack until it had become a slender filament. Happening to glance at it, the idea occurred to him that it might give good results as a burner if made incandescent. later the experiment was tried, and, to the inventor's gratification, satisfactory, although no surprising results were obtained. Further experiments were made, with altered forms and compositions of the substance, each experiment demonstrating that at last the inventor

was on the right track.
"A spool of cotton thread lay on the table in the laboratory. The inventor cut off a small piece, put in in a groove between two clamps of iron, and placed the latter in the furnace. The satisfactory light obtained from the tarred lampblack had convinced him that filaments of carbon of a texture not previously used in electric lighting were the hidden agents to make a thorough success of incandescent lighting, and it was with this view that he thought to test the carbon remains of a cotton thread. At the expiration of an hour he removed the iron mould containing the thread' from the furnace and took out the delicate carbon framework of the thread—all that was left of it after its fiery ordeal. This slender filament he placed in a globe and connected it with the wires leading to the machine generating the electric current. Then he extracted the air from the

globe and turned on the electricity.
"Presto! A beautiful light greeted his eyes. He turned on more current, expecting the fragil filament immediately to fuse, but no, the only change is a more brilliant light. He turns on more current, and still more, but the delicate thread remains entire. Then, with characteristic impetuosity, and wondering and marveling at the strength of the little filament, he turns on the full power of the machine and eagerly watches the consequences. minute or more the tender thread seems to struggle with the intense heat passing through it-heat that would melt the diamond itselfthan at last it succumbs and all is darkness. The powerful current has broken it in twain, but not before it had emitted a light of several gas jets. Eagerly the inventor hastened to examine under the microscope this curious filament, apparently so delicate, but in reality much more infusible than platinum, so long considered one of the most infusible of metals The microscope showed the surface of the filament to be highly polished and its parts interwoven with each other. It was also noticed that the filament had obtained a remarkable degree of hardness compared with its fragile character before it was subjected to the tion of the current.

"Night and day, with scarcely rest enough to eat a hearty meal or catch a brief repose, the inventor kept up his experiments, and from carbonizing pieces of thread he went to splinters of wood, straw, paper and many other substances never before used for that purpose. The result of his experiments showed that the substance best adapted for carbonization and the giving out of incandescent light was paper, preferably thick, like card-board, but giving good results even when very thin. The beautiful character of the illumination and the steadiness, reliability, and non-fusibility of the carbon filament were not the only elements incident to the new discovery that brought joy to the heart of Edison. There was a further element—not the less necessary because of its being hidden-the element of a proper and uniform resistance to the electric current."

Edison embodied this discovery in the lamp described in United States Patent No. 223,-898, that was filed November 4, 1879, and issued January 27, 1880, giving the fine, wirelike burner the still universally used name of "carbon filament." Improvements have since been made in the material and in the method of making the carbon filament, but the incandescent lamps everywhere in use today are like the lamp described and claimed in Patent No. 223,898 in all essential respects. Edison now invented a radically new type of dynamo-elec-

tric machine that would be suitable for operating incandescent lamps, and also invented and constructed in his shops the first successful direct-connected steam dynamo, which was far greater in size and capacity than any machines made up to that time, and the prototype of the colossal direct-connected, steam-driven electric generators now in use throughout the world.

It was not until January one that Edison invited the public to visit Menlo Park and witness the operation of the first electric light-ing plant in existence. The result was that gas stocks in Europe and America fell to almost nothing, while the \$100 shares of the Edison Electric Lighting company went as high as \$5,000 per share. Many electricians refused to believe the evidence of their senses, and insisted that there was some trickery in the exhibition at Menlo Park. known scientist and inventor challenged Edison to come to his house and make a 12candle lamp burn for three hours, but the wizard of Menlo Park" as he came to be known, ignored all unbelievers and went on improving his apparatus. In the summer and fall his laboratory and workshops, with many surrounding private houses, were brilliantly lighted by the new lamps, and long rows of lamp-posts, each crowned with an incandescent lamp, illuminated the adjacent highways and by-ways, Menlo Park becoming one of the show places of the country.

In all the history of commerce there is nothing to equal the swiftness with which the Edison system of electric lighting over civilization. Syndicates formed simultaneously to introduce the new light in almost every country in Europe, and outh America, Asia and Africa did not lag far behind. England pushed matters with so much celerity that it is a disputed point today whether the first actual central electric lighting station to be opened was the one on Holborn Viaduct in London or the one on Pearl street in New York City. An idea of the pace made may be obtained from the records of the New York Edison Company, which began operations in a district about a square mile in extent, bounded by Wall, Nassau, Spruce, and Ferry Streets, Peck Slip, and the East River, with its generating plant in Pearl Street, energizing about 400 lamps on September 4, 1882. At the present time—less than thirty years later-the company's system embraces all Manhattan Island and the Borough of the Bronx. It has 60,000 customers, and current is fed through 81,000 meters to an equivalent of 6,000,000 lamps. The capacity of the electric motors on its mains is equal to 186,000 horse-power. Many of the men and women and boys and girls who went down town in the early '80s of the last century to witness the wonder of the 400 electric lamps saw the crowning achievement in electric lighting at the Hudson-Fulton celebration a few months ago, when 600,000 lamps blazed nightly and the searchlight display aggregated 2,000,000,-000 candle-power.—New York Outlook.

USEFUL REPRODUCTIONS IN LACE

A lace year is impending, and the news is decidedly pleasant, for nothing is more beau-tiful than whole frocks or trimmings of lace. Fortunate possessors of real lace may set to work to mount their rare flounces on fine net or to use them for dainty schemes of ornamentation. While few people are lucky enough to possess old lace, and while equally few are in a position to buy new that is real, many will be delighted with the reproductions already placed on the market. These are an improvement of the machine-made forms, which it has been customary to regard as copies of real lace, for a hand machine has been introduced on which it is made. It is not run off by the yard all complete. Frequently small flowers are put in by hand, so that the irregularity that is a feature of hand-work gives an artistic touch to the lace of moderate price. It is safe to say that patterns wrought by hand at so many guineas a yard may be bought in reproduction at so many shillings. Machine tambour lace for flounces, copied from the old tambour, and slightly altered by the introduction of a thread of silk outlining the design, may be had 5 in. wide at 6s 11d a yard, and taking this for a standard, prices may be judged as remarkably moderate. Effects are excellent; Carrick-ma-cross affords a good model for reproduction, and point d'Alencon is equally well shown and comparatively cheap.
Thus the woman who knows something

about lace or takes the troubles to learn a little may use imitations of good patterns with the best of taste. Brussels point at 4½ guineas a yard is closely reproduced at 4s od, and there are needle-run flouncings that bring into recollection patterns of a bygone day. In comparinexpensive real lace there is Greek work that is very tasteful, and which would lend itself admirably for insets into linen suits or blouses. In black lace also there are reproduced patterns, and worthy of note are black designs with delicate touches of gold or platinum introduced. A lace year means a great deal not only to wearers of this lovely fabric, but to workers. Much beautiful lace is bought in Bruges, and those who know the demands of the trade readily declare that Nottingham will feel benefit from the fashion, particularly in view of the vogue for silk-run lace. These reproductions may be made very closely after the real work, because few of the original designs are registered. Thus lace scarves, flounces, edged frills, whole blouses, and draped tunics may readily become popular.

A colored preacher who had only a small share of this world's goods, and whose salary was not forthcoming on several occasions, became exasperated. At his morning service he spoke to his church members in this way: "Bredern and sistern, things is not as they should be. You must not 'spect I can preach on with you an' boa'd in Heven."

The Boyish Alfonso

'You wanted me to complete your collec-

The man addressed turned quickly from the window of the sleeping-car in which he was traveling northward from the Spanish frontier. He saw a tall, slim young man standing at the door of the compartment, with a cigarette between his lips and a soft felt hat on his head. "His long, slender figure looked very smart and supple in a pale-grey traveling suit; and a broad smile lit up his bronzed face, his smooth, boyish face, adorned with a large Bourbon hooked nose, planted like an eagle's beak between two very black eyes, full of fire and humor.

This was Mr. Mavier Paoli's first introduction to the youthful King of Spain, who was then, in the spring of 1905, making his first ifficial visit to France, during which Mr. Paoli was to watch over him as "Special Commissioner of the Surete Generale, Detailed to Ac company Royal Visitors to France." Mr. Paoli relating in McClure's some of his "Recollections of the Kings and Queens of Europe," and tells us about Alfonso in the February number. Though he was "perplexed by the unconventional, amusing, jocular way" in which his royal charge had interrupted his "nocturnal contemplations," there was much consolation in the fact that the King, at any rate, had "nothing commonplace about him. Mr. Paoli goes ou to pay his respects to Alfonso's inexhaustible spirits, eager curiosity, great bodily activity, and interesting conversation. Yet when there was need of it, one saw "his features wearing an expression of singular dignity, his gait proud and lofty, compared to the inverse in the inveres in the inverse in the inverse in the inverse in the inverse in pelling in all of us a respect for the impressive authority that emanated from his whole person." And, at last, when Alfonso had reached Paris and had made a similar favorable impression on the government and the people, this guardian of his travels went home recalling a emark made by an old Spanish diplomatist-"The King would charm the bird from the tree!"

Mr. Paoli has much to say of the King's

courtship and marriage.

When the King went to England, no one doubted for a moment that he would return engaged—and engaged to Patricia of Connaught. As a matter of fact, when the two oung people met, they did not attract each other. But, at the ball given in the King's honor at Buckingham Palace, Alfonso never took his eyes off a fair-haired young princess, whose radiant beauty shed all the glory of spring around her.

"Who is that?" asked the King.

"Princess Ena of Battenberg," was the re-

The two were presented, danced and talked together, and met again on the next day and on the following days.

And, when the King returned to Spain, he

left his heart in England.

Among many incidents told of the royal ourting, carried on at Biarritz, we quote the following:

One day the two young people, accompanied by the Princesses Frederica and Beatrice and the whole little court, walked to the end of the grounds, to a spot near the lake where two holes had been newly dug. A gardener stood waiting for them, carrying two miniature fir-plants in his arms

"This is mine," said the King.
"And this is mine," said the Princess in French, for they constantly spoke French together.

"We must plant the trees side by side," declared the King, "so that they may always remind us of these never-to-be-forgotten days."

No sooner said than done. In accordance

with the old English tradition, the two of them, each laying hold of a spade, dug up the earth and heaped it around the shrubs, with shouts of laughter that rang clear through the silent wood. Then, when the King, who, in spite of his strength of arm, is a poor gardener, per-ceived that the Princess had finished her task

"There is no doubt about it," he said, "I am very awkward! I must put in a month or two with the Engineers!"

On returning to the villa, he gave the Princess her first present—a heart set in brilliants. It was certainly a day of symbols.

It seems however Alfonso managed to keep away from the fair Princess long enough to have this rather amusing adven-

One morning, he took it into his head to motor away to the parched and desolate country of the Landes, which stretches from Bayonne to Bordeaux. After a long and weary drive, he decided to take the train back from Dax. Accompanied by his friend Senor Quinones de Leon, he made for the station, where the two young men, tired out and soaked in perspiration, sat down in the refreshment

"Give us some lunch, please," said the King, who was ravenously hungry, to the lady at the bar.

The refreshment room, unfortunately, was very meagerly supplied. When the two traveling companions had eaten up the sorry fare represented by a few eggs and sandwiches, which had probably been waiting more than a month for a traveler to arrive, the King, whose appetite was far from being satisfied, called the barmaid, a fat and matronly Bearnaise with an upper lip adorned with a pair of thick moustachies.

"Have you nothing else to give us?" he asked.

"I have a pate de foie gras, but-it's very expensive," said the decent creature, who did not see a serious customer in this famished and dusty young man.

'Never mind: let's have it," said the King. The woman brought her pate, which was none too fresh; but how great was her amazement when she saw the two travelers devour not only the liver, but the fat as well! The pot was emptied and scraped clean in the twinkling of an eye.

Pleased with her successful morning's trade, and encouraged by the King's ebullient good humor, the barmaid sat down at the royal table and began to tell the King her family affairs, quationing him with maternal solici-tude. When, at last, the hour of departure struck, they shook hands with each other

Some time afterward, the King was passing through Dax by rail, and, as the train steamed into the station, he said to me:

"I have an acquaintance at Dax. I'll show her to you. She is charming. The plump Bearnaise was there, more mus-tachioed than ever. I will not attempt to describe her comic bewilderment at recognizing her former customer in the person of the King. He was delighted, and, giving her his

"You won't refuse to say how-do-you-do to me, I hope?" he asked, laughing. The thing turned her head; what was bound to happen happened! she became indiscreet. From that time onward, she looked into every train that stopped at Dax, to see if "her friend" the King were among the passengers! And when, instead of stepping out on the plat-form, he satisfied himself with giving her a friendly nod from behind the pane, she felt immensely disappointed; in fact, she was even a little offended.

Mr. Paoli was present at the wedding festivities in Madrid and gives this account of the attempted assassination which broke in upon the pomp and joyance of the day:

Finding no seat in the Church of Los Geronimos, the dimensions of which are small, I took refuge in one of the court stands erected along the route taken by the sovereigns; and I was watching the procession pass on its re-turn to the palace, when my ears were suddeny deafened by a tremendous explosion. At first no one realized where it came from; we thought that it was the report of a cannon shot, fired to announce the end of the ceremony. But suddenly loud yells arose, people hustled one another and rushed away, madly shouting:

"It's a murder! The King and Queen are killed!"

Terrified, I tried to hasten to the street from which the cries came. A file of soldiers, drawn up across the roadway, stopped me. I then ran to the palace, where I arrived at exactly the same moment as the royal coach, from which the King and the young Queen alighted. They were pale, but calm. The King held his wife's hand tenderly in his own, and stared in dismay at the long white train of her bridal dress, stained with great blotches of blood. Filled with horror, I went up to Alfonso XIII.

"Oh, sir!" I cried, "at least both of you are safe and sound!"

"Yes," he replied. Then, lowering his voice, he added: "But there are some killed. Poor people! What an infamous thing!"

Under her great white veil, the Queen, standing between Queen Maria Christina and Princess Henry of Battenberg, both still trembling, wept silent tears. Then the King, profoundly moved, drew nearer to her and kissed her slowly on the cheek, whispering these charming words:

"I do hope that you are not angry with me for the emotion that I have involuntarily caus-

What she replied I did not hear: I only saw

Notwithstanding the warm manifestations of loyalty which the people of Spain lavished upon their sovereigns on the following day, Queen Victoria is said to have been long haunted by the horrible spectacle that she had beheld, and to have retained an intense feeling of terror and sadness from that tragic hour. But, God be praised, everything passes. When, later, I had the honor of again finding myself in attendance upon the King and Queen, at Biarritz and in Paris, I recognized once more the happy and loving young couple l had known at time of their engage ment. Alfonso XIII. had the same gaiety, the same high spirits as before; and the Queen's mind seemed to show no trace of painful memories or gloomy apprehension.

In the course of the first journey that I took with them a year after the murderous attempt in Madrid, the King himself acquainted me with the real cause of this happy quietude so promptly recovered. Walking into the compartment where I was sitting, he lifted high into the air a pink and chubby little child. and, holding it for me to look at, said, with

more than a touch of pride in his voice:
"There! What do you think of him? Isn't he splendid?"

Dolly-"There's no end to the impudence of some men. One of those political agents called on me this afternoon, and asked me if I would persuade my husband to vote for women's suffrage.

"Polly—"And what did you say?"
Dolly—"Say, my dear? I told him pretty quickly that I thought woman had to suffer quite enough as it is, and I shut the door in

Scene: A Russian ballroom-"Sir. von have just stepped on my partner's foot. I demand satisfaction!" "Oh, certainly. Yonder sits my wife; go and step on her foot."



Mr. Bryson, acting city engineer, has asked for a large sum to be spent on the streets. If we counted all the wear and tear on carriages, automobiles and bicycles, and on the shoes of all the citizens of Victoria, old and young, we would see that it would pay interest on a very large sum. This is not all the harm our bad roads do to Victoria. People who visit our city and see the disgraceful condition of the streets will not believe that the people are either rich or enterprising. We can do without many things but our streets should be put in good condition as quickly as possible. Mr. Bryson, acting city engineer

be put in good condition as quickly as possible.

The war between Russia and Japan was fought in Manchuria and Korea. Since its conclusion the Japanese have gained much power over the latter country, if they do not really ower it. Both empires have rallroad rights in Manchuria which belongs to China. The Chinese do not want them there and the United States thinks that no foreign power should have any right to interfere with the government of Manchuria although citizens of all national forms should have an equal right to do business there What will be the end of this jealousy no one can tell.

Boys and men should always take it for granted that any gun which they have not used themselves is loaded. No harm can be done by leav-

present if the re-residue of well and the control of the control o

Among the passengers who were delayed in the snow storms which held up one of the Great Northern trains at the end of February was Louis James, the actor. This gentleman has always chosen great plays, usually those of Shakespeare. When he was in Victoria three weeks ago he took the part of Cardinal Wolsey, in Henry VIII. On the storm bound train the n victoria three weeks ago he took be part of Cardinal Wolsey, in Hen-y VIII, On the storm-bound train the company begulied the time by play-ng "The Merchant of Venice," where farmer took the characteristics.

ing "The Merchant of Venice," where a fames took the character of Shylock. But the actor who for so many years, spent his life in trying to understand the great works of the greatest of poets will never again delight an audience. He died at Spokane of heart failure after a very short illness. He will be missed. There are

The parliament of British Columbia has finished its work for this session. Many useful havs have been made but it is the passing of the Canadian Northern railroad bill for which it will be remembered in the future.

The Nanaimo people are hoping that the C. P. R., which owns the E. & N. railroad, will do more work in the district. Last week this company bugit Johnston's wharf. As the company is clearing land and building a railroad from Wellington to Alberni. this seems very likely.

Twenty-one miners were killed at the Treadwell mines, Alaska, by explosion of a powder magazine, and others were injured. Most of the men were foreigners but mothers, wives, and children will mourn the loss of the poor fellows, who met with such a terrible death.

It will be an honor, even for so famous a man as Theodore Roosevelt, to be invited to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society of England. Most of us would like to be present if the ex-president consents to describe what he has seen in his hunting trip through Africa.

Everything that any member of the House of Commons at Ottawa knows as few years and the proper fellows, and content is a simple to the content of the members of the louse of Commons at Ottawa knows have a few years ago mayor of Nelson, and a member of the louse of Commons at Ottawa knows have a few years and the proper and the proper in the case of the proper and the proper is searcely a week that is not caused by care their is scarcely a week that is not caused by care the sact active in their is scarcely a week that is not caused by care their is one gadder gin which the serve the same was supposed to be unloaded. Last week a boy in Walla Walla shot his brother. The cold still body of a child shot by brother or friend. The louse of the louse of the mount of a child shot by brother or friend. The beard of Trad which the monnent's warning. Besides the white monnent's warning a was a supposed to be used. Some of the used. Some of the poor fellows were resealed with the week a still be used. Some of the

COMPETITION

The editor of the Children's page wants the boys and girls of city schools to form a Look Out Children's page wants the boys and girls of city schools to form a Look Out Children's page wants the boys and girls of city schools to form a Look Out Children's page wants the boys and girls of city schools to form a Look Out Children's page wants to be a member of the club craft of June each Look Outer must send in an observation of his or her own and the lesson learned from it. The story must not take more than a hundred words to tell. Less will be story must not take more than a hundred words to tell. Less will be best, what has been learned from the observations.

These prizes will be won by the boy or girl who notices most decribes best, what has been noticed and tells in plainest words what has been learned from the observations.

Names of those intending to enter.

Everyone has heard of John D. Rockefeller, and his many millions of money. Unlike many millionaires this man has not grown extravagant. Perhe has been more hated than other rich men. Much of his enormous forrich men. Much of his enormous for-tune has been made by the sale of coal oil. Standard Oil, until a few years ago was used for lighting the louses of poor and rich. It is still burned in the country and in villages, not only in America but in Europe. It is also used for fuel.

It is also used for fuel.

It has been stated that the company of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head, has charged too much for the oil. He also owns many railroads and has been accused of injustice in running them

no matter what the race or religion of the matter what the race or religion of the matter region of the matter graph of the matter graph of the money invested in rullways or coal mines, or factories, or any other industry helps all who are employed, we must offenore by the motion. The motion of the wholes of a strong and stilled. This rich disastry helps and serve the following of the state of the wholes of labor in motion.

To lift up those that have failen, to head the wholes to labor in motion.

To lift up those that have failen, to head the wholes the strength of the weaving, one man acting the work of labor in motion.

To lift up those that have failen, to head the work of the weaving, one man acting the work of a strength of the weaving, one man acting the work of the weaving, one was validiting up and down the room, which were the work of the work

A SONG IN THE DARK

The problems of animal instinct have much vexed the public mind of late and the conclusions of the wise men have not been in favor of the reasoning powers of animals. Now and then, however, there comes to notice an incident so startling in suggestion of feeling and sympathy that one would fain believe with Saint Francis that the beasts of the field and the birds of the air are the veritable "Little Brothers and Sisters" of mankind, animated by the same emotions. Such an occurrence, most pleasing in character, is reported to have happened in a Buffalo home. gle-wise. This I think, is to shed the rain and thus prevent the post from

The canary-bird made the nursery musical with his cheery notes. At night the cage was darkened and the song hushed.

Downstairs in the diningroom lived the love high a within the care with the care within the care

two love-birds, which nestled close and murmured soft and constant messages to each other. One day one of these love-birds died, and the solitary survivor sat, huddled and wretched, on his lonely perch.

wretched, on his lonely perch.

The mistress of the little mourner tried to cheer it in vain. Ruffled and silent, the tiny form crouched, indifferent to all coaxings and blandlsnments. It would not eat, it would not stir. The fact soon became evident that the bird was dying of sheer loneliness, and if something was not done it would quickly follow its small mate.

In the afternoon of the state of the stat

never mind!"

All through the evening the comforting continued, and it did not cease when the room was darkened and the cage covered. At intervals through the night the mistress heard the brave, tender notes, breaking now and again into song.

In the morning, when the cages were uncovered, the love-bird was discovered crouching in one corner of its domicile, a melancholy little fluff of feathers, while pressed against the bars of its cage, as near as possible to its sad neighbor, sat the small consoler, still uttering messages of courage.

courage.

Come, my little one, with me! There are wondrous sights to see As the evening shadows fall;

In your pretty cap and gown,
Don't detain
The Shut-Eye train—
"Ting-a-ling!" the bell it goeth,
"Toot-toot!" the whistle bloweth,
And we hear the warning call:
"All aboard for Shut-Eye Town!"

The Snake With a Hundred Heads
The hydra was a monstrous watersnake with a hundred heads, which
grew again as fast as they were cut
off. This fierce monster devastated
Argolis, dragging both, men and
beasts into the swamp where it lived,
and there strangled them. Hercuies
was aided by his friend Iolus, who
applied a lighted firebrand to the
stumps immediately after Hercuies
had cut off the heads with his sword.
They both dipped their arrows in its
poisonous gall so that the wounds
they gave should be incurable.
Slaying the Lion.
A dreadful lion was terrifying the

Slaying the Lion.

A dreadful lioa was terrifying the inhabitants of a district in Argolls, coming out of the forest from time to time and killing the inhabitants of the neighboring villages. So powerful was the beast that none dare attack it, and no sword or arrow could p its skin; but Hercules seized the in his powerful arms and forced it on its back. Then he knelt upon it and strangled it with his hands. The hero after that he were it round his n shoulders.
The Capture of the Sacred Stag.

The Capture of the Sacred Stag.

There lived on the Ceryneian mountain a wonderful stag that was sacred to Diana, the goddess of hunting. Its horns were of pure gold, its hoofs were of brass, and it was so fleet of foot that no man had ever been able to catch it. Hercules was commanded to capture it and bring it unhurt to Eurystheus. This he succeeded in doing after a full year's chase through the forests that in those days almost

The Arcadian Boar.

The neighboring state of Arcadia was being ruined by a huge boar which came down from Mount Erymanthus, and spared neither man nor beast. Hercules was accordingly sent to capture the beast. The boar had lither to defied all the attacks and ruses of the Arcadian shepherd folk but when the terrible monster saw Hercules it turned and fled up the snow-clad mountains, with Hercules in full pursuit. He succeeded in bringing it to Eurystheus, however, who ing it to Eurystheus, however, who was so terrified at the sight of it tha he crept into a cask to hide.

The Birds With the Brazen Wings
The marshy forests around Lake
Stymphalis, in Arcadia, were infested
by some voracious birds whose wings
talons, and heads were of brass.
These birds fed on the flesh of men
and animals. When sent to slay them.
Hercules was puzzled how to get near
them, so inaccessible was their nest.
He therefore begged Minerva, the
goddess of brave deeds, to help him,
and she gave him a brazen rattle.
Hercules stood on the shores of the
lake and made the woods re-echo
with a terrible din. The startled birds
flew out into the open, and Hercules
shot them one by one with his poisoned arrows. The Birds With the Brazen Wings

The Girdle of the Amazon Queen
In the ninth labor Hercules had also to make a long journey. This time he was sent to fetch the girdle of Hippolyte, the queen of the warlike Amazons, who dwelt in the land of Seythla, in the south of the country we now call Russia. Some say that he killed the queen after a hard fight, and others that be only captured her and gave her in marriage to his friend Theseus. At any rate, he succeeded in his object of bringing the famous girdle back to Eurystheus.

The Battle With the Giant.

Over hill and over plain Soon will speed the Shut-Eye trat Through the blue where bloom stars, And the Mother Moon looks down, We'll away To land of Fay.
Oh, the sights that we shall see the Come, my little one, with me ther Tis a goodly train of cars—All aboard for Shut-Eye Town!

The Battle With the Giant.

Over hill and over plain soon will speed the Shut-Eye trat Through the blue where bloom stars, And the Mother Moon looks down, We'll away To land of Fay.
Oh, the sights that we shall see the Sone will speed the Shut-Eye trat Through the blue where bloom stars, And the Mother Moon looks down, We'll away To land of Fay.
Oh, the sights that we shall see the Sone will speed the Shut-Eye trat Through the blue where bloom stars, And the Mother Moon looks down, We'll away To land of Fay.
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Oh, the sight available to the Sone will speed the Shut-Eye tra

The Battle With the Giant.

Far away from Greece, in the unknown western sea, there was an island called Gades. Traders brought strange tidings thence of a three-bodied glant named Geryon, who owned beautiful herds of cattle, and a two-headed dog to watch over them. Hercules was sent to jetch these cattle. Many are the tales told by the Greek poets about this jour-by the Greek poets about the greek poets about the greek poets and the greek poets about the greek poets about the greek poets and the greek poets are greek poets and the greek poets about the greek poets are greek poets about the greek poets and greek poets about the greek poets are greek poets about the greek poets are greek poets and greek poets are greek poets about the greek poets are greek poets and greek poets are greek poets are greek poets and greek poets are greek poets are greek poets and greek poets are greek p by the Greek poets about this jour-ney—how, for instance, scorched by the heat, he tried to shoot the sungod, who, admiring his audacity, gave him a golden bowl wherein he sailed to the island, passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, the rocks look-ing down upon which were called the Pillars of Hercules.

The hero slew the giant's herdsmen and his two-headed dog, but just as he was driving off the cattle Geryon came up in hot haste and selzed him. After a terrific struggle Geryon was defeated. Even then all was not peaceful salling homewards, for in Italy a fire-breathing glant called Cacus stole some of the herd, and hid them in a cave, dragging them back- All aboard for Shut-Eye Town.

In the grace of Shut-Eye Town, Heavy are our eyes, my sweet, Weary are our little feet, Nesle closer up to me In your pretty cap and gown; The Shut-Eye train the stole of the herd, and hid them in a cave, dragging them back- All aboard for Shut-Eye Town.

rain and thus prevent the post from rotting."

2. "On a pussy willow tree in Beacon Hill park, I noticed that several of the buds were very much larger and rounder than others. I thought they should be scronger. On opening one I found it to be full of the eggs of some insect."

3. "I notice in the evening all the crocuses and tulips fold their petals and look as though they had gone to sleep. I think this is to keep the dew from injuring the parts inside."

These will be enough to explain what is meant by observations and deductions.

Keep your eyes onen, your think-Keep your eyes open, your think-ing cap on, and let the work be your very own. Each member of the club must care-

mate.

In the afternoon of the second day the mistress took the cage containing the forlorn bird, and carrying it to the nursery placed it near the canary cage. The golden-clad little fellow did not resent the intrusion.

As if from some subtle instinct of sympathy, he began at once to utter soft notes, interspersed with cheery soft notes, interspersed with cheery chirps, as if he were saying, "I'm sorry! I'm sorry! But never mind—never mind!"

All through the evening the com-

THE SHUT-EYE TRAIN

Through the blue where bloom the

Through the blue where bloom the stars,
And the Mother Moon looks down,
We'll away
that
ight,
her
his
he
All aboard for Shut-Eye Town!

Let the Night with envy frown— What care we

Golden dreams await us there; We shall dreams those dreams, my

We shall dreams those dreams, dear,
Till the Mother Moon goes down—
See unfold
Delights untold!
And in those mysterious places
We shall see beloved faces,
And beloved voices hear
In the grace of Shut-Eye Town,

Science Expounded From An Easy Chair

By Sir Ray Lankester, K. C. B., F. R. S

Elephants are often spoken of as "Ungulates," and classed by naturalists with the hoofed animals (the old-toed tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses, and the even-toed pigs, camel, cattle and deer.) But there is not much to say in defence of such an association. The eleprants have, as a matter of fact, not got hoofs, and they have five toes on each foot. The five toes of the front foot have each a nail, whilst usually only four toes of the hind foot have nails. A specialty of the elephant is the great circular pad of thick skin overlying fat and fibrous tissue, which forms the sole of the foot and bears the enormous weight. This bufferlike development of the foot existed in some great extinct mammals (the Dinoceras family of North America), but is altogether different from the suport given by a horse's hoof or the paired sabots of great cattle or the rather elegant three-hoofed toes of the rhinoceros. The elephant likes good, solid ground to walk on, and when he finds himself in a boggy place will seize any large objects (preferably big branches of trees) and throw them under his feet to prevent himself sinking in. Occasionaly he will remove the stranger who is riding on his back and make use of him in the same The circumference of the African elephant's fore-foot is found by hunters to be half the animal's height at the shoulder, and is regarded as furnishing a trustworthy evidence of his stature.

The legs of the elephant differ from those of more familiar large animals in the fact that the ankle and the wrist (the so-called knee of the horse's fore-leg) are not far above the sole of the hind foot and fore foot (resembling man's joints in that respect), whilst the true knee joint (called "the stifle" in horses), instead of being, as in horses, high up, close against the body, strongly flexed even when at rest, and obscured by the skin, is far below the body, free and obvious enough. In fact, the elephant keeps the thigh and the upper arm perpendicular and in line with the lower segment of the limb when he is standing, so that the legs are pillar like. But he bends the that the legs are pillar like. But he bends the joints amply when in quick movement. The hind legs seen in action resemble, in the proportions of thigh, fore-leg and foot, and the bending at the knee and ankle, very closely those of a man walking "on all fours." The elephant as known in Europe more than 300

He was kept chained up in his stall, resting on straight, pillar-like legs, and their pad-like feet. And with that curious avidity for the marvelous which characterised serious writers in those days to the exclusion of any desire or attempt to ascertain the truth, it was cooly asserted, and then commonly believed, that the elephant could not bend his legs. Shakespeare who, of course, is merely using a common belief of his time as a chance illustration of human character—makes Ulysses say ("Troilus and Cressida," Act II.): "The elephant hath joints, but none of courtesy; his legs are legs for necessity, not for flexure." An old writer The elephant hath no joints, and, unable to lye down, it lieth against a which, the hunters observing, do saw almost asunder; whereon the beast relying, by the fall of the tree falls also down itself, and is able to rise no more." Another old writer (Bartholomew, 1845) says, more correctly; "When the elephant sitteth, he bendeth his feet, he bendeth the hinder legs right as a man."

A writer of 120 years later in date (Topsell) says: "In the river Ganges there are blue worms of sixty cubits long having two arms; these when the elephants come to drink in that river take their trunks in their hands and pull them off. At the sight of a beautiful woman elephants leave off all rage and grow meek and gentle. In Africa there are certain springs of water which, if at any time they dry up, they are opened up and recovered again by the teeth of elephants." The blue worm of the Ganges referred to is no doubt the crocodile; both in India and Africa animals coming to the rivers to drink are seized by lurking crocodiles, who fix their powerful jaws on to the face (snout or muzzle) of the drinking animal and drag it under water. Thus the fable has arisen of the origin of the elephant's trunk as recounted by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. A young elephant (before the days of trunks), according to this authority, when drinking at a riverside had his moderate and well-shaped snout seized by a crocodile. The little elephant pulled and the crocodile pulled, and by the help of a friendly python the elephant got the best of it. He extricated himself from the jaws of death. But, oh! what a difference in his appearance! His snout was drawn out so as to form that wonderful elongated thing with two nostrils at the end which we call the elephant's trunk, and was henceforth transmitted (a first-rate example of an acquired character") to future

different one; I do not believe in the hereditary transmission of acquired characters. Topsell may or may not be right as to the result produced on elephants by the sight of a beautiful woman. In Africa the experiment would be a difficult one, and even in India inconclusive. Topsell seems, however to have come across correct information about the digging for water by an African elephant by use of his great tusks-those tusks for the gain of which he is now being rapidly exterminated by man. Serious drought is frequent in Africa, and a cause of death to thousands of animals. African elephants, working in company, are known to have excavated holes in dried-up river beds to a depth of 25ft, in a single night in search of water. It is probable that the Indian ele-phant's tusk would not be of service in such digging, and it is to be noted that he is rather an inhabitant of high ground and tablelands than of tropical plains liable to flood and to drought. The tusk of the Indian elephant has become merely a weapon of attack for the male, and there are even local breeds in which it is absent in the males as well as in the females. The mammoth was a near cousin of the Indian elephant, and inhabited cold uplands and the fringes of sub-Arctic forests, on which he fed. His tusks were very large, and curved first outward and then inward at the They would not have served for heavy digging, and probably were used for forcing a way through the forest and as a protection to

The trunk of the elephant was called "a hand" by old writers, and it seems to have acted in the development of the elephant's intelligence in the same way as man's hand has in regard to his mental growth, though in a less The Indian elephant has a single tactile and grasping projection (sometimes called "a finger") placed above between the two nostrils at the end of the trunk; the African elephant has one above and one below I have seen the elephant pick up with this wonderful trunk with equal facility a heavy man and then a three-penny piece. The intelligence of the elephant is sometimes exaggerated by reports and stories; sometimes it is not sufficiently estimated. It is not fair to compare the intelligence of the elephant with that of the dog-bred and trained by man for thousands of years. So far as one can judge, there is no wild animal, excepting the higher apes, which exhibits so much and so varied in-

telligence as the elephant. It appears that from early tertiary times (late Eocene) the ancestors of elephants have had large brains, whilst, when we go back so far as this, the ancestors of nearly all other animals had brains a quarter and even less of the size (in proportion to body-size) which their modern repre-sentatives have. Probably the early possession of a large brain at a geological when brains were as a rule small is what has enabled the elephants not only to survive until today, but to spread over the whole world (except Australia) and to develop an immense variety and number of individuals throughout the tertiary series in spite of their ungainly size. It is only the yet bigger brain of man which (would it were not so!) is now at last driving this lovable giant, this vast compound of sagacity and strength, out of existence. The elephant-like man standing on his hind legshas a wide survey of things around him ow-ing to his height. He can take time to allow of cerebral intervention in his actions since he is so large that he has little cause to be afraid and to hurry. He has a fine and delicate exploring organ in his trunk, with its hand-like termination; with this he can and does experiment and builds up his individual knowledge and experience. Elephants act together in the wild state, aiding one another to uproot trees too large for one to deal with alone. They readily understand and accept the guidance of man, and with very small persuasion and teaching execute very dextrous work—such as piling of timber. If man had selected the more ntelligent elephants for breeding over a space of a couple of thousand years a prodigy of ani-mal intelligence would have resulted. But

man has never "bred" the elephant at all.

The Greeks and Romans knew ivory first, and then became acquainted with the elephant. he island of Elephantina in the Nile was from the earliest times a seat of trade in the ivory tusks of the African elephant, and so acquired its name. Herodotus is the first to mention the elephant itself, Homer only refers to the ivory by the word "elephas." Aristotle in this, as in other matters, is more correct than later writers. He probably received first-hand information about the elephant from Alexander and some of his men after their Indian expedition. The Romans had an unpleasant first personal experience of elephants when Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, landed a number with his army, and put the Roman soldiers to flight. But the Romans then, and continually in after-times, showed their cool heads and

phants as engines of war. They soon learnt to dig pits on the battlefield to entrap the great beasts, and they deliberately made for the ele-phants' trunks, hewing them through with their swords, so that the agonized and mad-dened creatures turned round and trampled down the troops of their own side. The Romans only used them subsequently to terrify barbaric people, and as a feature in military processions. More Eastern people used them extensively in war. In A.D. 217 Antiochus the Great brought 217 elephants in his army against 73 employed by Ptolemy, at what was called "the Battle of the Elephants." The battle commenced by the charging head to head of opposing elephants and the discharge of arrows, spears and stones by the men in the towers on their backs.

An interesting question has been raised as to whether the elephants used by the Cartha-ginians were the African species or the Indian. here is no doubt that the elephants of Pyrrhus and those known to Alexander were the Indian, though they were taken in those days much to the west of India, namely, in Mosopotamia, and it would not have been difficult for the Carthaginians to convey Indian elephants, which had certainly been brought as far as Egypt, along the Mediterranean coast. An unfounded prejudice as to the want of docility of the African elephant has favored the notion that the Carthaginians used the Indian elephant. As a matter of fact, no one in modern times has tried to train the African elephant, except here and there in a zoological garden. Probably the Indian "mahout," or elephant-trainer, could, if he were put to it, do much with an African as he does with an Indian elephant; it would be an interesting experiment. In the next place, there is decisive evidence that it was the African elephant which the Carthaginians used, since we have a Carthaginian coin on which is beautifully represented-an unmistakeable modelling-the African elephant, with his large triangular cape-like ears and his sloping forehead. In the time of Hannibal there were stables for over 300 of these elephants at Carthage, and he took fifty with him to the South of France with his army for the Italian invasion. He only got thirty-seven safely over the Rhone, and all but a dozen or so died in the terrible passage of the Alps. After the battle of Tre bia he had only eight left, and when he had crossed the Apennines there was only one still alive. On this Hannibal himself rode.

Man's Surrender

There is no help for it. Men may as well run up the white flag. Surrender is their only hope. They must be humble and plaintive, and try to secure good terms from the conqueror. Who the conqueror is you know, of course. The evidences of victory are all about us. Fer the last generation or so women have been adding cubits to their stature. Men who used to be proud of themselves as decently tall are now miserably dwarfed by their daughters. Our young Dianas of the links and the hockey field surpass their brothers in strength and weight for age. As for intellect—what man will claim to know half as much as his daugh-

There is no doubt of it. The hour of wo-man's triumph is upon us. Everywhere, from the camps of militant Suffragists to the infant school, you find proof of the confidence of the advancing armies of femininity. Even in America, that staid and conservative country, they recognize the good time coming. "Woman," says the Physical Director of Harvard, "woman is still unable to compete with man, with centuries of training behind him, in physique, but her day has only begun. Even now women have more opportunity to aid their physical well-being, for they are less retarded than men by worry and business cares. Moreover, the better class don't smoke or dissipate as much as men, and their habits generally are better. . . . Today our modern woman has made up for a great many of those years to which her sisters stood still." A few more years, in fact, and she will be well ahead.

s well get used to the ideal be times. A little while, and the stronger sex will be those in petticoats—if they still wear the petticoat. It is no use for old-fashioned people to hold up their hands in horror, or proclaim that the change is contrary to the nature of things. Some of the lower animals have already determined that the interests of the race are best served by making the female the pre-dominant partner. Spiders, for example, creatures famed for acuteness, persist in this arrangement.

Compensations

Let no one be deceived. This triumph will not be all glory. The power and the right to rule may pass to the new race of women, but power is not an unmixed delight. Your Diana of tomorrow, looking down from her six feet of muscular height upon puny man, despising with all the energy of her highly educated brain his idle folly, must not expect that she will have much time or opportunity to enjoy herself. Man surrenders, resigns the empire to her, and makes no terms but that she shall stop bothering him. On the new and efficient race of women devolve the responsibilities of the strong. They will be the most splendid product of the ages, and they will not have a good

The displaced man, with nothing to do but look on, will doubtless rejoice and grow fat, as men always have done in the opportunity of

laziness. But the magnificent women who are running the machine, for them there will be no leisure and no respite from anxieties. They will get no consideration nor protection from The weak have no kindness to spare for anyone but themselves. Moreover, any self-respecting woman would deride the notion of needing help from such a miserable inferior as the male. She will have to fight for her own hand in a world where the competition will be between woman and woman. What sort of a struggle that is like to be let us leave to the imagination.

It is, of course, involved in this new state of things that women will do all the business of bread-winning. To them, these new and strongest daughters of time, will of necessity fall all the harder and more responsible posts. They will have to bear the anxieties and to wrestle with the difficulties of new conditions, to foresee and provide and fight with cease-less vigilance. If anything but the simplest housework is left to the men, it will be only the routine tasks which need no ability and little effort, nothing but a decent appearance and a slight supply of conscience. Of course this will be matter of great pride to every ambitious woman. But practical people may be inclined to let themselves speculate whether she will be much the happier for it.

A Chance for Optimism

There are believed to be people still who consider that the species of affection now subsisting between husbands and wives is not without its charm or its value to the woman. This, too, must pass away. If anything takes its place it will naturally be something topsyturvy in its nature. The harder strength and endurance having passed to the woman, the feeble man, supposing he has any sentiment for her but awe, will be bound to seek from her a cherishing care. The fancy will not to some tastes be agreeable. But we cannot stay the progress of the race for a matter of mere taste and sentiment. Therefore we have to rule out of the account such minor considerations as the effect of the revolution on the aggregate beauty of the world. When woman is in power it is plain that she will have as little time as busy men have now to consider the effect of her appearance. The stress of anxiety is not to assist in preserving the beauty of her youth. Altogether we have to expect that in becoming a supremely efficient working ma-chine she will sacrifice much of her human comeliness. But this is unworthy the consideration of true friends of progress.

Yet we cannot help feeling that there is something not altogether wholesome in this notion of a change of parts. The old question, which has quelled so many revolutions, Who will gain by it? is difficult to answer here as of There is, indeed, no doubt of the advance of women, physically and in other ways, and, as Simon Trappertit sagely said, "Something will come of this." But perhaps we go wrong in supposing the advance to be directed against men. Possibly the sane conclusion is that the finer the development of women the more urgently they will avoid being like men or doing men's work or being men's rivals, being convinced that they were made for some-thing much more important.

English Influence

While a distinct endeavor is made in England to emulate the taste and customs of the Continent, it is interesting to note the effort made in return to respond to English influence. First of all one might quote the pre-vailing taste for English dress. French, German, Austrian, Italian women, all are unanimous in their selection of the tailor-made coat and skirt which is essentially an English mode of comfortable and convenient clothing. Only within recent years has this influence made itself felt, and up to rather a late period even the tailor-made was not entirely constructed on the English model, but had the variations of trimmings and additional touches suggested by Continental love of adornment. When Queen Alexandra was Princess of Wales she showed her fondness for the small, neat sailor hat of straw, and this was copied everywhere. To this day that sailor hat is universally worn abroad, and no woman who regards herself as "smart" would think of omitting it in her sea-son's wardrobe. Enumeration of all the items of dress copied would be rather tedious, for there is not a town or fashionable resort on the Continent where an English shop is not established, and in these, at special prices, clothing such as Londoners select in the West End is on sale.

To wear English clothes and to talk a little English is to be highly cultured and thoroughly up-to-date. The efforts made by Continental women to travel in England and to spend even a few weeks in London are inconceivable to those who have not noted them. Paris has not an attraction for the Englishwoman equal to that which London has for the women of every nation. In Swiss mountain resorts the little maid who attends the travelers is sure to chatter a little of their language, and her one desire is to serve the English ladies, so that she may copy a few of their customs and be able to inform her next customer that her ways were taught to her by English mesdames. Books and newspapers in the English tongue are supplied in every cafe, and wherever one travels, if there is not a tea-room there is certain to be a tea-table, where tea and bread and butter or toast or muffins a l'Anglaise are supplied.

Meals, Music and Sport

Even in modest out-of-the-way towns in Germany it is quite customary to hear that a smaller lunch is served at midday and dinner is eaten in the evening because it is an English custom and an excellent one. Tea is served in the afternoon, and Germans of the young school readily declare that they prefer tea to beer. In the German universities there are societies who refuse to drink beer, and band themselves as teetotalers, following English example. In the theatres an endeavor is

made to improve scenery and stage dressing because such wonderful taste is displayed in London. Pieces by English playwrights are usually well received, and one hears Gilbert and Sullivan opera done even in small Italian towns in a way that is a delight. Far more Italians know these operas than there are

English people who know Mascagni. Table manners are copied everywhere, and s no nation pays so much attention as the English to the care of spreading the table and the etiquette of table customs, a decided improvement has taken place in many ways. To erve a meal in English fashion is quite a credit to a hostess, although she wisely persists in her own methods of cooking. Most important of all, however, is the taste for sport. courses are laid out everywhere. Even in Vienna a course has been laid out in the beautiful Prater, the stretch of ground having been given up by the Emperor. Not a small town exists now where there are not hotels on the English plan. Sports clubs are becoming quite comand interchange of civilities between English and foreign clubs is thoroughly culti-Not only English residents abroad patronize these clubs, but there are generally a good proportion of Continental members, and is not at all unusual to see a Polish or Rusian princess, an Austrian baroness, a French marquise, and an Italian countess united with few English landowners in their pleasure and nterest in their sport, whether a tennis club, golf course, or merely a hockey field where good game is enjoyed. Many ententes cordiales are thus established, for the women of the various nations learn to understand and appreciate each other, while mutual progress is btained through an interchange and tastes.

HONEST JOHN'S DISAPPOINTMENT

John Burns is well known for his very precise methods, and some time ago he had an amusing experience with a policeman whom he thought was breaking the law.

Walking out one day, "Honest John" espied a constable deep in conversation with a man in civilian's dress. Suddenly the latter put his hand in his pocket, and drew out something, which he handed to the policeman.

In a moment Mr. Burns, who had scented a disregard of the law against tipping in the force, was by that policeman's side.
"Open you hand!" he thundered

The constable hesitated and looked very confused. Open your hand!" repeated the irate Mr.

Slowly the policeman obeyed, and extend-

ed his open palm. In it there lay not a piece of silver, and not even a penny, but—a large cough drop!

A moment later "Honest John" had disappeared.-M. A. P.

"Do you mean to tell me their church is crowded?"

"Yes, why not? They pay ten thousand a year to their advertising man."

Girls at Fourteen

An interesting experiment is about to be made by a number of ladies in Brighton, under the immediate patronage of the Education Committee. It represents an effort to capture girls of 14 years of age on leaving the public elementary schools. The evening classes es-tablished years ago by the old School Board are an admitted failure. Few boys, and scarcely any girls, can be attracted to them.

It is notorious that when girls have passed the required standard in the elementary schools their parents allow them to drift into casual employment requiring no definite training, and which teaches them nothing that would be of service to them in after life. To counteract this tendency a number of ladies connected with educational work and social movements in the town have banded them-selves into a Women's Work Sub-Committee, and the first step they intend to take is the establishment of a home-making centre and model house. With the assistance of the officials of the Education Committee the girls who leave school are to be kept in view, and the ladies will use their influence with parents to induce them to allow their daughters to submit to special training for situations to be found for them.

One of the features of this endeavor is that it is purely voluntary and unofficial except to the extent of being heartily supported by the Education Committee. It will not cost the ratepayers anything except the cost of the use of offices. Members of the Education Committribute to the completeness with which the ladies have worked out this scheme entirely on their own initiative. They regard it as one of the best things yet done for the training of the young, so as to become fit for their station in life. The chairman of the Education Committee frankly acknowledges that the women's plan for dealing with girls on leaving school is in advance of anything men have yet devised for the treatment of boys of the same age.

THE RIGHT BAIT

A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend in Illinois who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Ketching many, pard?"

The bishop, drawing himself to his full height, replied, "Brother, I am a fisher of men."
"You've got the right kind o' bait, all right,"
was the fisherman's rejoinder.—ChicagoRecord-Herald.

"What do you think of a man with a rip in his coat and only three buttons on his vest?"
"He should either get married or divorced."

-Boston Transcript.